

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL



STATE OF NEW JERSEY

→1892←

T. F. FITZGERALD

Mr. F. A. Smittel

The man who
wrote Governor
Abbott's message
of 1892 - a
Genius, a philanthropist,
a father, a linguist
and a philosopher.

Come join us to

D. B. Fitzgerald.



WILLIAM H. BENTLEY
CHIEF OF BUREAU

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

MANUAL

OF THE

Legislature of New Jersey

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH SESSION,

1892.



BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

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TRENTON, N. J.

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1892	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	1892	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN....	1	2	JULY	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...		31	...	...	...	...	...	...
FEB....	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	AUG..	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	...	...	...	...	...		28	29	30	31	...	...	...
MAR....	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	SEPT.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...		25	26	27	28	29	30	...
APRIL	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	OCT..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		30	31	...	...	...	...	...
MAY ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV..	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...		27	28	29	30	...	...	...
JUNE..	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	DEC..	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30	...	...		25	26	27	28	29	30	31

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

FOR ASCERTAINING THE DAY OF THE WEEK FOR ANY YEAR
BETWEEN 1700 AND 2499.

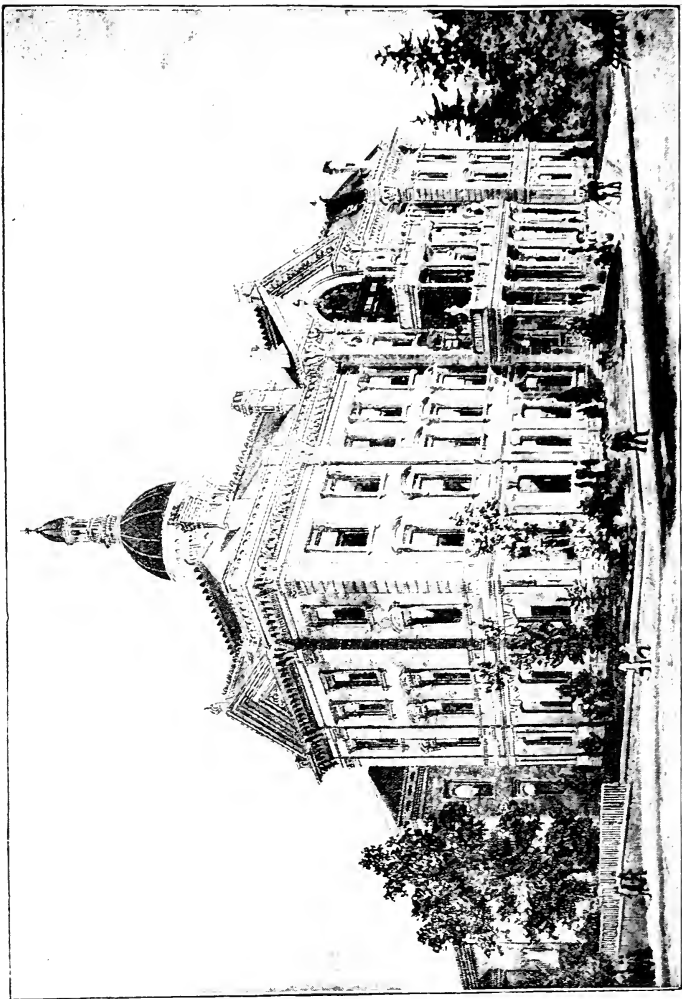
TABLE OF DOMINICAL LETTERS.				MONTH.		DOMINICAL LETTER.						
YEAR OF THE CENTURY.	CENTUR'S.				Jan. Oct. Feb. Mar. Nov. Jan. Apr. July May June Feb. Aug. Sept. Dec.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	1700	1800	1900	2000								
<i>N. B.—A star on the left denotes leap year.</i>												
0	*28	*56	*84									
1	29	57	85									
2	30	58	86									
3	31	59	87									
*4	*32	*60	*88									
5	33	61	89									
6	34	62	90									
7	35	63	91									
*8	*36	*64	*92									
9	37	65	93									
10	38	66	94									
11	39	67	95									
*12	*40	*68	*96									
13	41	69	97									
14	42	70	98									
15	43	71	99									
*16	*44	*72										
17	45	73										
18	46	74										
19	47	75										
*20	*48	*76										
21	49	77										
22	50	78										
23	51	79										
*24	*52	*80										
25	53	81										
26	54	82										
27	55	83										

EXPLANATION.

Under the *Century*, and in the line with the *Year of the Century*, is the Dominical Letter of the Year. Then in the line with the month find the column containing this letter; in this column, and in line with the day of the Month, is the day of the Week. In Leap Years, the letters for January and February are in the lines where these months are printed in *Italics*.

EXAMPLES.

For December 31st, 1875: for 1875, the letter is C; under C, in a line with 31, is Friday; and for *January* 1st, 1876, the letter is A; under A, and in a line with 1, is Saturday.



THE STATE CAPITOL OF NEW JERSEY.

HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

In 1606, King James of England granted a new patent for Virginia (ignoring that of Sir Walter Raleigh, dated in 1584), in which was included the territory now known as the New England States and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The possession of Eastern New Jersey was claimed by the Dutch, the Swedes claiming the right to the Western portion. The former built Fort Nassau, on the Delaware, near Gloucester; Fort Orange, on the Hudson, near Albany; and the Hirsse of Good Hope, on the Connecticut; the latter found the settlements along the Delaware river, after the Dutch built Nassau, the fort not being of sufficient strength to maintain their shadowy claims. Disputes as to the rightful possession of territory continued for years, until the early spring of 1664, when Charles II. sold to his brother James, Duke of York, "all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island; bounded on the east part by the main sea and part by the Hudson river, and hath upon the west Delaware bay or river, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware bay, and to the northward as far as the northernmost branch of said bay or river of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson river, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name or names of NOVA CÆSAREA or NEW JERSEY." James soon sold this to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret.

The name was given in honor of Carteret, on account of his gallant defense of the Island of Jersey, at the time he was Governor of the island.

This grant regarded the Dutch and Swedes as intruders, and Berkeley and Carteret not only became rulers, but acquired the right to transfer the privilege to others. Measures were speedily devised for peopling and governing the country. The proprietors published a constitution, dated February 10th, 1664, by which the government of the province was to be exercised by a Governor and Council and General Assembly. The Governor was to receive his appointment from the proprietors; the Council was to be selected by the Governor, who might make choice of six Councilors, at least (or twelve, at most), or any even number between six and twelve.

On the same day that the instrument of government was signed, Philip Carteret, a brother of one of the pro-

prietors, received a commission as Governor of New Jersey. He landed at Elizabeth in August, 1665.

The precise date of the first settlements in New Jersey is not known, though it is believed that the Danes or Norwegians, who crossed the Atlantic with the Dutch colonists, began a settlement at Bergen about the year 1624. About ten years previous, an attempt was made to form a settlement at Jersey City. In 1623, the Dutch West India Company sent out a ship under the command of Capt. Cornelius Jacobse Mey, who entered the Delaware bay and gave his name to its northern cap, and, sailing up the river to Gloucester, built Fort Nassau, which may be considered the first permanent settlement of the State.

Upon the arrival of Governor Carteret, he entered at once upon a vigorous discharge of his duties. A large number of settlers flocked thither, and at an early period the executive authority of the province was established by the appointment of a Council, composed of Captain Nicholas Varlett, Daniel Pierce, Robert Bond, Samuel Edsall, Robert Vanquellen and William Pardon. James Bollen was appointed Secretary of the province.

The first Legislative Assembly in the history of New Jersey met at Elizabethtown, on the 26th of May, 1668. The session lasted four days, and was characterized by harmony and strict attention to the business for which the Burgesses and Representatives were summoned by Governor Carteret. It may be noted that this Assembly passed laws by which twelve distinct offenses were made punishable with death. The Assembly adjourned *sine die*, and seven years elapsed before another convened. The capture of New York by the Dutch, July 30th, 1673, was followed by the subjection of the surrounding country, including the province of New Jersey. The whole of the territory, however, swung back to the possession of the English crown, by the treaty of peace with Holland, on the 9th of February, 1674.

The second General Assembly began its session on the 5th of November, 1675. Eight members of Council, including the Governor, were present, and fourteen Representatives appeared from the towns. Laws were enacted looking to the proper military defense of the province, for the institution of regular courts, and for the assessment of taxes. A code of capital laws was also adopted, similar in its provisions to that passed in 1668.

On the 18th of March, 1673, Lord Berkeley, one of the original proprietors of New Jersey, disposed of his right and interest in the province to John Fenwick and Edward

Byllinge, members of the Society of Quakers, or Friends, who paid the sum of £1,000 for the same. John Fenwick received the conveyance in trust for Edward Byllinge, and a dispute as to the terms having arisen, William Penn was called in as arbitrator. He gave one-tenth of the province and a considerable sum of money to Fenwick, and the remainder of the territory was adjudged to be the property of Byllinge. A permanent settlement was made at Salem, in June, 1675.

Owing to the continued disputations and dissensions, a division of the territory of the province was agreed upon. By this "Indenture Quintipartite," dated July 1st, 1676, the line of division was made to extend across the province, from Little Egg Harbor to a point in the Delaware river in forty-one degrees of north latitude. These divisions were known respectively as East and West Jersey, until the charters of both were surrendered, and the two portions included together under a royal government.

By the retrocession of New Jersey to Great Britain, by the treaty of 1674, the question arose whether the title returned to the proprietors or to the King. To avoid all difficulty, the King recognized the claim of Carteret, and made a new grant to the Duke of York, who also executed a fresh conveyance to Carteret, covering, however, only a part of the original territory of New Jersey. But, before making this conveyance, the Duke included the province in a commission given to Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of New York, who refused to recognize the authority, as Governor, of Philip Carteret, arrested all magistrates who would not submit to his own jurisdiction, and finally, on April 30th, 1680, carried Carteret himself prisoner to New York. The Duke was finally prevailed upon to acknowledge the claims of the proprietors, and in 1681 the government of Andros came to an end.

West Jersey, in February, 1682, was purchased by William Penn and eleven other Quakers, and settlements were made at Burlington, "ye falls of ye Delaware" or Trenton, and a flourishing whaling station established at Cape May, not to mention Salem, already a growing town. The first Governor under the new proprietors was Robert Barclay, a Scotchman, and one of the twelve purchasers, under whom the country became an asylum for the oppressed members of his creed, and for a time enjoyed great prosperity. But the number of proprietors, the frequent sub-divisions and transfers of shares, and various other difficulties in the way of good government, soon involved the province in trouble, and in 1702 the proprietors surrendered the rights of government to the Crown.

Queen Anne appointed Lord Cornbury Governor of New York and New Jersey, but each continued to have a separate Assembly. In 1738, New Jersey petitioned for a distinct administration, and Lewis Morris was appointed Governor. The population was then about 40,000. The last Royal Governor was William Franklin, the illegitimate son of Benjamin Franklin. A State Constitution was adopted July 2d, 1776, and some of the most important battles of the Revolution took place upon its soil. Among these were the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Red Bank and Monmouth.

The first Legislature met at Princeton, in August, 1776, and chose William Livingston, Governor. The Federal Constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote, December 18th, 1787. The State Capital was established at Trenton, in 1790.

New Jersey, out of 98,806 men liable to do military duty, furnished 88,305 during the civil war, being 10,057 in excess of the number called for by the general government, and within 10,501 of her entire militia at that time. Of this number 79,348 served with State organizations, and the remainder in regiments of other States. The naval and marine enlistments from New Jersey numbered 4,853. The entire expense to the State for organizing, equipping, subsisting, supplying and transporting her troops, was \$2,894,384.99.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

Philip Carteret,	1665 to 1681
Robert Barclay,	1682 to 1683
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor,	1683
Gawen Laurie,	1683
Lord Niel Campbell,	1685
Andrew Hamilton,	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse,	1698 to 1699

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jennings, Deputy,	1681
Thomas Oliver, Governor,	1684 to 1685
John Skein, Deputy,	1685 to 1687
William Welsh, Deputy,	1686
Daniel Cox, Governor,	1687
Andrew Hamilton,	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse, Deputy,	1697 to 1699
Andrew Hamilton, Gov., 1699 till surrender to the Crown, . . .	1702

EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.

Edward, Lord Cornbury, Governor,	1703 to 1708
John, Lord Lovelace—(died in office),	1708
Richard Ingoldsby, Lieutenant-Governor,	1709 to 1710
General Robert Hunter,	1710 to 1719
Lewis Morris (President of Council),	1719 to 1720
William Burnet,	1720 to 1727
John Montgomerie,	1728 to 1731
Lewis Morris (President of Council),	1731 to 1732
William Crosby,	1732 to 1736
John Anderson (President of Council),	1736
John Hamilton (President of Council),	1736 to 1738

(The foregoing were also Governors of New York at the same time.)

SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK.

Lewis Morris,	1738 to 1746
John Hamilton (President of Council),	1746 to 1747
John Reading (President of Council),	1747
Jonathan Belcher,	1747 to 1757
Thomas Pownall, Lieutenant-Governor,	1757
John Reading (President of Council),	1757 to 1758
Francis Bernard,	1758 to 1760
Thomas Boone,	1760 to 1761
Josiah Hardy,	1761 to 1763
William Franklin,	1763 to 1766

FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

William Livingston (Federalist),	1776 to 1790
William Paterson (Federalist),	1790 to 1792
Richard Howell (Federalist),	1792 to 1801
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat),	1801 to 1802
John Lambert, Pres't of Council and Act'g Gov. (Dem),	1802 to 1803
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat),	1803 to 1812
Aaron Ogden (Federalist),	1813 to 1813
William S. Pennington (Democrat),	1813 to 1815
Mahlon Dickerson (Democrat),	1815 to 1817
Isaac H. Williamson (Federalist),	1817 to 1829
Garret D. Wall (Democrat),	1829 decl'd.
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat),	1829 to 1832
Samuel L. Southard (Whig),	1832 to 1833
Elias P. Seeley (Whig),	1833 to 1833
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat),	1833 to 1836
Philemon Dickerson (Democrat),	1836 to 1837
William Pennington (Whig),	1837 to 1843
Daniel Haines (Democrat),	1843 to 1844
Charles C. Stratton (Whig),	1845 to 1848
Daniel Haines (Democrat),	1848 to 1851
George F. Fort (Democrat),	1851 to 1854
Rodman M. Price (Democrat),	1854 to 1857
William A. Newell (Republican),	1857 to 1860
Charles S. Olden (Republican),	1860 to 1863
Joel Parker (Democrat),	1863 to 1866
Marcus L. Ward (Republican),	1866 to 1869
Theodore F. Randolph (Democrat),	1869 to 1872
Joel Parker (Democrat),	1872 to 1875
Joseph D. Bedle (Democrat),	1875 to 1878
George B. McClellan (Democrat),	1878 to 1881
George C. Ludlow (Democrat),	1881 to 1884
Leon Abbett (Democrat),	1884 to 1887
Robert S. Green (Democrat),	1887 to 1890
Leon Abbett (Democrat),	1890 to —

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The following is a list of the United States Senators for New Jersey from 1789 to date:

Jonathan Elmer, March 4th, 1789, to March 3d, 1791.
 William Paterson, March 4th, 1789, to November 23d, 1790.
 Philemon Dickinson, November 23d, 1790, to March 3d, 1793.
 John Rutherford, March 4th, 1791, to December 5th, 1798.
 Frederick Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1793, to November 12th, 1796.
 Richard Stockton, November 12th, 1796, to March 3d, 1799.
 Franklin Davenport, December 5th, 1798, to February 14th, 1799.
 James Schureman, February 14th, 1799, to February 26th, 1801.
 Jonathan Dayton, March 4th, 1799, to March 3d, 1805.
 Aaron Ogden, February 26th, 1801, to March 3d, 1803.
 John Condit, September 1st, 1803, to March 3d, 1809.
 Aaron Kitchell, March 4th, 1805, to March 21st, 1809.
 John Lambert, March 4th, 1809, to March 3d, 1815.
 John Condit, March 21st, 1809, to March 3d, 1817.
 James Jefferson Wilson, March 4th, 1815, to January 26th, 1821.
 Mahlon Dickerson, March 4th, 1817, to March 3d, 1829.
 Samuel L. Southard, January 26th, 1821, to November 12th, 1823.
 Joseph McIlvaine, November 12th, 1823, to November 10th, 1826.
 Ephraim Bateman, November 10th, 1826, to January 30th, 1829.
 Theodore Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1829, to March 3d, 1835.
 Mahlon Dickerson, January 30th, 1829, to March 3d, 1833.
 Samuel L. Southard, March 4th, 1833, to June 26th, 1842.
 Garret D. Wall, March 4th, 1835, to March 3d, 1841.
 Jacob W. Miller, March 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
 William L. Dayton, July 2d, 1842, to March 3d, 1851.
 Jacob W. Miller, January 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
 Robert F. Stockton, March 4th, 1851, to February 11th, 1853.
 William Wright, March 4th, 1853, to March 3d, 1859.
 John R. Thomson (died), February 11th, 1853, to December, 1862.
 Richard S. Field (vacancy), December 12th, 1862, to January 13th, 1863.
 John C. Ten Eyck, from March 17th, 1859, to March 3d, 1865.
 James W. Wall (vacancy), January 14th, 1863, to March 3d, 1863.
 William Wright, March 4th, 1863, to November, 1866.
 F. T. Frelinghuysen, November, 1866, to March 3d, 1869.
 John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1865, to March 27th, 1866.
 Alexander G. Cattell, March 27th, 1866, to March 3d, 1871.
 John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1869, to March 3d, 1875.
 F. T. Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1871, to March 3d, 1877.
 T. F. Randolph, March 4th, 1875, to March 3d, 1881.
 John R. McPherson, March 4th, 1877, to ——.
 William J. Sewell, March 4th, 1881, to March 3d, 1887.
 Rufus Blodgett, March 4th, 1887, to ——

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must,

therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are also absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

GEORGIA.
Button Gwinnett.
Lyman Hall.
Geo. Walton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Edward Rutledge.
Thos. Hayward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton.

VIRGINIA.
George Wythe.
Richard Henry Lee.
Thos. Jefferson.
Benjan. Harrison.
Thos. Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Carter Braxton.

DELAWARE.
Casar Rodney.
Geo. Read.

NEW JERSEY.
Richd. Stockton.
Jno. Witherspoon.

Fras. Hopkinson.
John Hart.
Abra. Clark.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.
Saml. Adams.
John Adams.
Robt. Treat Paine.
Elbridge Gerry.

NORTH CAROLINA.
Wm. Hooper.
Joseph Hewes.
John Penn.

MARYLAND.
Samuel Chase.
Wm. Paca.
Thos. Stone.
Charles Carroll.
of Carrollton.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Robt. Morris.
Benjamin Rush.
Benja. Franklin.
John Morton.

Geo. Clymer.
Jas. Smith.
Geo. Taylor.
James Wilson.
Geo. Ross.

NEW YORK.
Wm. Floyd.
Phil. Livingston.
Fran's Lewis.
Lewis Morris.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Josiah Bartlett.
Wm. Whipple.
Matthew Thornton.

RHODE ISLAND AND
PROVIDENCE, &c.
Step. Hopkins.
William Ellery.

CONNECTICUT.
Roger Sherman.
Saml. Huntington.
Wm. Williams.
Oliver Wolcott.

Ordered:

IN CONGRESS, JANUARY 18, 1777.

That an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independency, with the names of the Members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record.

By order of Congress.

Attest, CHAS. THOMSON,

Secy.

A true copy.

JOHN HANCOCK,

Presidt.

JOHN HANCOCK,

President.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

Section I.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

MEMBERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

RULE OF APPORTIONING REPRESENTATIVES AND DIRECT TAXES.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this

*This Constitution went into operation on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

FILLING OF VACANCIES.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

OFFICERS—IMPEACHMENT.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SENATE—HOW COMPOSED.

Section III.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

ROTATION OF SENATORS.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SENATE OFFICERS.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

THE SENATE'S POWERS.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—HOW ELECTED.

Section IV.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State, by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

WHEN CONGRESS SHALL MEET.

2. Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF EACH HOUSE.

Section V.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

RULES, &c.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

JOURNALS.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of each house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

ADJOURNMENT.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

COMPENSATION, PRIVILEGES AND INCAPACITIES.

Section VI.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased,

during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

REVENUE BILLS.

Section VII.

1. All bill for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

PASSING BILLS, &C.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ORDERS AND RESOLUTIONS.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section VIII.

The congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense, and gen-

eral welfare of the United States ; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of United States ;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes ;

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States ;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures ;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States ;

7. To establish post offices and post roads ;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries ;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court ;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations ;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water ;

12. To raise and support armies ; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years ;

13. To provide and maintain a navy ;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces ;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions ;

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress ;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States ; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings ; and —

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF INDIVIDUAL STATES.

Section X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of congress, lay any

duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

ARTICLE II.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Section I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows :

HOW ELECTED.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in congress ; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot, for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each ; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed ; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot, one of them for President ; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall in like mannner chorse the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote ; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after

the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President. [*See XIIIth amendment.*]

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

WHO MAY BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. [*See XIIIth amendment.*]

ON THE DEATH, REMOVAL, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT, THE POWERS AND DUTIES DEVOLVE UPON THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

THE OATH.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

POWERS, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section II.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

TREATIES, AMBASSADORS, &C.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of department.

APPOINTING POWER.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section III.

He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States

IMPEACHMENT, &C.

Section IV.

The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment

for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

THE JUDICIAL POWER.

Section I.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their service a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

EXTENT OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

(*See Amendments, Art. XI.*)

Section II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

TRIALS FOR CRIMES.

3. The trials of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

TREASON—WHAT AND HOW PUNISHED.

Section III.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

ACTS, RECORDS, &C., OF EACH STATE.

Section I.

Full faith and credit shall be given, in each State, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS.

Section II.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

SERVANTS, &C., TO BE SURRENDERED ON CLAIM.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

HOW NEW STATES ARE ADMITTED.

Section III.

1. New States may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within

the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the congress.

THE DISPOSITION OF TERRITORIES.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

GUARANTY AND PROTECTION OF THE STATES BY THE UNION.

Section IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—HOW MADE.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; *provided*, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

FORMER DEBTS VALID.

Section I.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.

Section II.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH NO RELIGIOUS TEST.

Section III.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

WHEN THE CONSTITUTION TO TAKE EFFECT.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in the convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON, *President,*
And Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORMAN,
RUFUS KING.

DELAWARE.

GEORGE REED,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun.,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACOB BROOM.

MARYLAND.

CONNECTICUT. DAN'L OF ST. THOS. JENIFER,
WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, JAMES McHENRY,
ROGER SHERMAN. DANIEL CARROLL.

NEW YORK.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

VIRGINIA.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, Jun.

NEW JERSEY.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLE,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
JONATHAN DAYTON.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM BLUNT,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HUGH WILLIAMSON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEORGE CLYMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

JOHN RUTLEDGE,
CHAS. COATESWORTH PINCK-
NEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

GEORGIA.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABRAHAM BALDWIN.

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON,
Secretary.

AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, RATIFIED
ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE FIFTH ARTICLE
OF THE FOREGOING CONSTITUTION.

The following articles proposed by congress, in addition to
and amendments of the constitution of the United States, hav-
ing been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the
States, are become a part of the constitution.

First Congress, First Session, March 5th, 1789

ARTICLE I.

RIGHT OF CONSCIENCE, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, &c.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of
religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging

the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE MILITIA.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

OF QUARTERING SOLDIERS.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

OF UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

OF CRIMES AND INDICTMENTS.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; nor to be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the

State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

OF TRIAL BY JURY IN CIVIL CASES.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF BAILS, FINES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

RESERVED RIGHTS.

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

POWERS NOT DELEGATED RESERVED.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Third Congress, Second Session, December 2d, 1783.

ARTICLE XI.

THE JUDICIAL POWER—SEE ART. 3, SEC. 2.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit, in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Eighth Congress, First Session, October 17th, 1803.

ARTICLE XII.

HOW THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT ARE ELECTED.

The electors shall meet in their respective States,* and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed,† to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates,‡ and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice; and if the house of representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of a choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to

*On the first Wednesday in December, by act of Congress, 1st March, 1792.

†Before the 1st Wednesday in January, by act of Congress, 1st March, 1792.

‡On the 2d Wednesday in February, by the same act.

the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED—13TH AMENDMENT, PASSED 1865.

Section I.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section II.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

CITIZENS AND THEIR RIGHTS—14TH AMENDMENT.

Section I.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective number, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States representatives in congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

DISABILITY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION.

Section III.

No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

VALIDITY OF PUBLIC DEBT NOT TO BE QUESTIONED.

Section IV.

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section V.

The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE NOT TO BE IMPAIRED.

Section I.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section II.

The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[The fifteenth amendment passed at the Fortieth Congress.]

STATE CONSTITUTION.

A CONSTITUTION *agreed upon by the delegates of the people of New Jersey, in convention begun at Trenton on the fourteenth day of May, and continued to the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ratified by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1844, and amended at a special election held on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1875.*

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION :

ARTICLE I.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty ; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshipping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience ; nor, under any pretense whatever, to be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment ; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes or other rates for building or repairing any church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another ; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust ; and no person

shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of a trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits, when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy; or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

11. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying

war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore, until the legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. No county, city, borough, town, township or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become security for or be directly or indirectly the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation.

20. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever.

21. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people; *provided*, that no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no pauper, idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector; *and provided further*, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the

United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section I.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and general assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the general assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the senate and general assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting the legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

Section II.

1. The senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the State, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one class may be elected every year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

Section III.

1. The general assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the general assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration or census, and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; *provided*, that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

Section IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and

from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of the legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the senate and general assembly shall receive annually the sum of five hundred dollars during the time for which they shall have been elected and while they shall hold their office, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. The president of the senate and the speaker of the house of assembly shall, in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their allowance as members.

8. Members of the senate and general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section V.

1. No member of the senate or general assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor, or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this State which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the senate or general assembly shall be elected to represent this State in the senate or house of representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this State shall thereby be vacated.

3. No justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace nor any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this State, shall be entitled to a seat either in the senate or in the general assembly; but, on being elected and taking his seat,

his office shall be considered vacant; and no person holding any office of profit under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

Section VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of assembly; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State which shall, singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities, at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrevocable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this State by the government of the United States.

Section VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by this State, and no ticket in any lottery not authorized by a law of this State shall be bought or sold within the State.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no

proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only; but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

5. The laws of this State shall begin in the following style: "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock and other property which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public free schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate or use the said fund, or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretense whatever. The legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors, or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

9. No private, special or local bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply thereto, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given. The legislature, at the next session after the adoption hereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such notice, the evidence thereof, and how such evidence shall be preserved.

10. The legislature may vest in the circuit courts, or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this State, chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of mortgaged premises.

11. The legislature shall not pass private, local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases; that is to say:
Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways.
Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.

**Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties;
appointing local offices or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.**

Selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling grand or petit jurors.

Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Providing for the management and support of free public schools.

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized and corporate powers of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the legislature.

12. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.

Section VIII.

1. Members of the legislature shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be,] that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator [or member of the general assembly, as the case may be,] according to the best of my ability."

And members-elect of the senate or general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

2. Every officer of the legislature shall, before he enters upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or

affirmation: "I do solemnly promise and swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of the office of ———, to the best of my ability and understanding; that I will carefully preserve all records, papers, writings or property intrusted to me for safe-keeping by virtue of my office, and make such disposition of the same as may be required by law."

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the vote of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The governor shall hold his office for three years, to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for governor by the people, and to end on the Monday preceeding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointment or nomination to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The governor shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this State.

5. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be the commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; he shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate alone, whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed,

and grant, under the great seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated, a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of governor; and in case the governor, or person administering the government shall accept any office under the United States or this State, his office of governor shall thereupon be vacant. Nor shall he be elected by the legislature to any office under the government of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall have been elected governor.

9. The governor, or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor, and the six judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation or removal from office of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly, for the time being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed; when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the State or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor-elect before he is qualified into office,

the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate or speaker of the house of assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

Section I.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery; a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may be hereafter ordained and established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish, as the public good shall require.

Section II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

2. Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive, respectively, a *per diem* compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

Section III.

1. The house of assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate; the members, when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in

question according to evidence;" and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust under this State; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

Section IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence or decree of the orphans' court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence or decree shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court if the subject-matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

Section V.

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this State, by one or more of the justices of the supreme court, or a judge appointed for that purpose, and shall, in all cases within the county except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction, concurrent with the supreme court; and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court, and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

Section VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this State, after the terms of the judges of said court now in office shall

terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next; and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies, which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

Section VII.

1. There may be elected under this constitution two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this State, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less, it may have two justices; when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices; *provided*, that whenever any township not voting in wards contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additional justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the State and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.

APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

Section I.

MILITIA OFFICERS.

1. The legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns and non-commissioned officers shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier-generals shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

5. Major-generals, the adjutant-general and quartermaster-

general shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

6. The legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commissions, and determine their rank, when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court-martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains or field officers shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of their respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint all militia officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major-generals, brigadier-generals and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

Section II.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

1. Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, judges of the court of errors and appeals and judges of the inferior court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years; shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when appointed to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and comptroller shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney-general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, secretary of state and the keeper of the state prison shall be nominated

by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them; and the chancery reporter shall be appointed by the chancellor.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the general assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the elections for members of the general assembly, and they shall hold their offices for three years, after which three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving. Sheriffs shall annually renew their bonds.

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner and under such regulations as may be hereafter provided by law.

They shall be commissioned for the county, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; *provided*, that the commission of any justice of the peace shall become vacant upon his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town-meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed, pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but no commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The secretary of state shall be *ex officio* an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and as such, it shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the State shall be kept by the governor, or person administering the government, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and it shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey, to ———, greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the State; and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz., "against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the senate or general assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors

qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become part of the constitution; *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, that—

1. The common law and statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before the adoption of this constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary or surrogate-general and treasurer shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under this constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation or disability of the present governor, the person who may be vice-president of council at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office and administer the government until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or inability to act, the vice-president of council, together with the present members of the legislative council and secretary of state, shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring

the result of the next ensuing election for governor, members of the house of representatives, and electors of president and vice-president.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said next ensuing election, shall be transmitted to the secretary of state, the votes counted, and the election declared in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of electors of president and vice-president.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates, in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution; the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties, and be subject to the regulations now required of them by law until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey as amended, as the same is taken from and compared with the original Constitution and amendments thereto, now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
[L. S.] and affixed my official seal, this ninth day of October,
A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

HENRY C. KELSEY.

SENATE.

RULES ADOPTED THIS YEAR.

President.

1. The President shall take the Chair at the time appointed, and a quorum being present the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. He shall not engage in any debate without leave of the Senate, except so far as shall be necessary for regulating the form of proceeding. (Rule 6.)

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. He shall, on all occasions, preserve the strictest order and decorum. (Rules 8, 43, 53.)

5. When two or more Senators shall rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

7. He shall decide every question of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and he may call for the sense of the Senate upon any question of order.

8. He shall cause all persons to be arrested or removed from the Senate chamber who shall interrupt the proceedings of the Senate, or conduct themselves improperly in the lobby or gallery. (Rule 53.)

Quorum.

9. A majority of the members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, and shall adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.

10. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at any regular meeting, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent Senators.

Order of Business.

11. After the President has taken the chair, the order of business shall be as follows:

- I. Prayer.
- II. Calling the Roll.
- III. Reading the Journal.
- IV. Presentation and reference of petitions and memorials
- V. Reports of Committees.
 1. Standing Committees (according to Rule 13.)
 2. Select Committees.
- VI. Unfinished business.
- VII. Introduction of bills.
- VIII. Senate bills on second reading.
- IX. Senate bills on third reading.
- X. Assembly bills on second reading.
- XI. Assembly bills on third reading.

Committees.

12. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. (Rule 34.)

13. The following Standing Committees, consisting of three members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwise ordered, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

- A Committee on the Judiciary.
- A Committee on the Revision of the Laws
- A Committee on Finance.
- A Committee on Corporations.
- A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
- A Committee on Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes.
- A Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.
- A Committee on Education.
- A Committee on the Militia.
- A Committee on Game and Fisheries.
- A Committee on Riparian Rights.
- A Committee on Agriculture.
- A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
- A Committee on Elections.
- A Committee on Claims and Pensions.
- A Committee on Unfinished Business.
- A Committee on Labor and Industries.
- A Committee on Boroughs.
- A Committee on Boroughs and Borough Commissioners.

A Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and joint resolutions before they shall be put upon their third reading, and who shall report the same to the Senate, and the Secretary shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.

Special Committees shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

The several Joint Committees shall consist of three members each, and shall be also appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the House of Assembly.

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.

A Committee on the State Prison.

A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums.

A Committee on the Library.

A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.

A Committee on Public Printing.

A Committee on Passed Bills.

A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

A Committee on Federal Relations.

A Committee on the Soldiers' Home.

A Committee on Reform School for Boys.

A Committee on Sinking Fund.

A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.

A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

Bills and Joint Resolutions.

14. When a memorial or bill is referred to a committee, praying or providing for an act of incorporation, or for any other act, notice of the application for which is required by law to be previously advertised, the committee shall not have leave to report such bill unless satisfactory evidence has been presented to the committee that the application for such act has had a *bona fide* advertisement according to law; and all committees reporting such bills referred to them shall certify to the Senate that such proof has been presented and is deemed satisfactory.

15. The titles of all bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be entered on the journal.

16. When leave is asked to bring in a bill, its title shall be read for the information of the Senate, and if objected to it shall be laid over for one day; and all public bills and joint resolutions shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate; but no other paper or document shall be printed without special order, except private bills, as provided by Rule 17.

17. No private bill shall be read a second time, unless printed copies thereof, procured by the applicants, shall be in the possession of the Senate.

18. All bills and special reports of committees shall be numbered by the Secretary as they are severally introduced, and a list made of the same, and such bills and reports shall be called up by the President for consideration in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless

otherwise ordered; and the Secretary shall read from the said list or calendar, and not from the files of bills or reports.

19. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been ordered to a second reading, after which it may be referred to a committee.

20. All bills may be made the order for a particular day, and public bills, when called for, shall have the preference of private bills; and when two or more bills shall be called for by Senators, they shall be taken up according to their seniority, reckoning from the date of their introduction. (Rule 56.)

21. The consent of a majority of the Senators present shall be sufficient to engross or re-engross any bill or joint resolution; but no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there shall be a majority of all the Senators personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of Senators voting on the final passage of any bill or joint resolution shall be entered on the journal; and the like entry on any other question shall be made at the desire of any Senator.

22. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third, which readings shall be on three different days.

23. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the Senate shall be whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present, but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered, and the afore-said question again put.

24. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand.

25. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been lost, and reconsidered and lost again, the same shall not again be reconsidered but by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

26. Bills and joint resolutions, when passed by the Senate, shall be signed by the President.

27. When a Senate bill or joint resolution shall have been passed, the same shall be signed, taken to the House of Assembly, and its concurrence therein requested, without a motion for that purpose.

28. When a bill or resolution passed by the Senate shall be carried to the House of Assembly, all papers and documents relating thereto on the files of the Senate, shall be carried by the Secretary, with such bill or resolution, to the House of Assembly.

Motions and their Precedence.

29. When a motion shall be made, it shall be reduced to writing by the President or any Senator, and delivered to the Secretary at his table, and read before the same shall be debatable.

30. All motions entered on the journal of the Senate, shall be entered in the names of the Senators who make them.

31. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but a motion to strike out and insert, or to commit with instructions, shall not be divided. (Rule 49.)

32. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

33. On filling blanks the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, and the most distant day.

34. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a Select Committee and to a Standing Committee, the question of reference to a Standing Committee shall be put first.

35. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn. (Rules 36, 37.)
2. To proceed to the consideration of Executive business.
3. To lay on the table. (Rules 37, 39.)
4. To postpone indefinitely. (Rule 39.)
5. To postpone to a certain day. (Rule 39.)
6. To commit. (Rule 39.)
7. To amend. (Rules 38, 39.)

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. (Rule 39.)

36. The motion to adjourn, or to fix a day to which the Senate shall adjourn, shall always be in order except when a vote is being taken, or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

37. The motion to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

38. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

39. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any Senator who voted on the prevailing side, to move a reconsideration thereof on the same or next succeeding day of actual session; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, announcing their decision, shall have gone from the possession of the Senate, and they shall not pass from the possession of the Senate until the expiration of the time in which a reconsideration is permitted; and every motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes, except a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of a bill or joint resolution, which shall require the same majority as is necessary for their final passage.

Members.

40. The seats within the bar shall be reserved exclusively for the Senators, the officers of the Senate, and the reporters of the press, who may have seats assigned them.

41. No Senator shall speak in any debate without rising, nor more than three times on any subject of debate, unless he shall first obtain leave of the Senate.

42. Every Senator, in speaking, shall address the President, confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

43. Any Senator may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the Chair.

44. No Senator shall have his vote recorded on any question, when the yeas and nays are called, unless he shall be present to answer to his name.

Messages.

45. All messages shall be sent to the House of Assembly by the Secretary, under the direction of the President, as a standing order, without a vote thereon.

46. Messages may be delivered at any stage of business except when a vote is being taken.

47. When a message shall be sent from the Governor or House of Assembly to the Senate, it shall be announced at the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senate Bills in the House.

48. When an amendment made in the Senate to a bill from the House of Assembly shall be disagreed to by that House,

and not adhered to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on a third reading.

49. An amendment of the House of Assembly to a Senate bill shall not be divisible.

50. In case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Assembly, the Senate may either *recede*, *insist and ask a conference* or *adhere*, and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

51. When a Senate bill shall be returned, amended by the House of Assembly, the sections of the bill so amended, together with the amendments, shall be read by the Secretary for a first reading, and be entitled to a second reading, without special motion, at which reading the proposed amendments shall be open to the action of the Senate. (Rule 50.) And if, at its third reading, upon the question being put by the President, "Will the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate bill No. — ?" a majority of the whole Senate should, by a vote of yeas and nays, to concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-engrossed. If so ordered, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Senate, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and shall be then signed and certified as other bills.

Disorder.

52. In case of any disturbance in the gallery or lobby, the President shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

53. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President.

54. No Senator, in speaking, shall mention a Senator then present by his name.

Special Orders.

55. When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, the same shall be taken up, and the Senate shall proceed to consider it, unless it shall be postponed by the Senate.

56. The unfinished business in which the Senate shall have been engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the special orders of the day. (Rule 20.)

57. No concurrent resolution shall pass unless by the consent of a majority of the Senators elected.

Secret Session.

58. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in

the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the President shall direct the chamber to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

Rules.

59. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be suspended unless by the consent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, nor rescinded or amended but by the same number, and one day's notice shall be given of the motion for rescission or amendment.

Executive Session.

60. When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

61. When acting on Executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Senators and Secretary.

62. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office shall be kept a secret.

63. The Legislative and Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

64. All nominations approved by the Senate, or otherwise definitely acted on, shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor, with the determination of the Senate thereon, from day to day, as such proceedings may occur; but no further extract from the Executive journal shall be furnished, published or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

RULES ADOPTED THIS YEAR.

Of the Meeting of the House.

1. Any member or members less than a quorum may meet and adjourn the House from day to day, when necessary.

2. Every member shall attend in his place precisely at the hour to which the House was last adjourned; and in case of neglect, he shall be subject to a reprimand from the Chair, unless excused by the House; nor shall any member absent himself from the House for more than the space of a quarter of an hour without leave previously obtained.

3. In case a less number of members than a quorum shall be present after the arrival of the hour to which the House stood adjourned, they are hereby authorized to send their Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, with a warrant duly executed, for any and all absent members, as the majority of such as are present may agree, and at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient. Immediately after the appointment of the Standing Committees, the members shall arrange among themselves their several seats appropriated to their counties; and in case of disagreement, the same shall be decided by lot.

Of the Duties of the Speaker.

4. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, and immediately call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read, which may then be corrected by the House.

5. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion; but he shall not engage in any debate, nor propose his opinion on any question, without first calling on some member to occupy the chair. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, when demanded by any four members, on which

appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

7. All questions before the House shall be stated by the Speaker, and distinctly put in the following form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of (the question) will say aye;" and after the affirmative is expressed, "Those of a contrary opinion, no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative; and in case of an equal division, the Speaker shall decide.

8. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

9. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by the order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk. If the Speaker be absent, a less number of members than a quorum may appoint a Speaker *pro tempore*, who may sign any warrants, or perform any act requisite to bring in absent members.

10. He shall have a general direction of the hall, and he may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond a second adjournment.

Of the Order of Business.

11. After the reading of the journal, the business of the first meeting of each day shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit:

I. Letters, petitions and memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and disposed of.

II. Reports of Committees may be read.

III. Original resolutions may be offered and considered; items of unfinished business referred; motions to reconsider and to appoint additional members of Committees made; and leave of absence, leave to withdraw documents, and leave to introduce bills asked.

Leave for Bills and to Introduce Bills.

IV. Bills and joint resolutions on a third reading may be taken up.

V. The House shall then proceed in the order of the day, preference being always given to the unfinished business of the previous sitting; after which bills and joint resolutions on a second reading shall be taken in their order; and the House, in its afternoon session, will proceed to business as though there had been no adjournment of its morning session, excepting that original resolutions, and leave to introduce bills of

Committees, be the first business in the afternoon session; and shall, on demand of the majority, proceed with the order of the day.

12. The Clerk shall make a list of all public bills and joint resolutions. He shall keep a separate calendar of private bills. No bills for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing a charter for any corporation, other than a municipal corporation, shall be placed on the calendar of public bills. All bills, public and private, shall be numbered according to the time of their introduction into the House. They shall be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they were reported, or ordered to a third reading, as appears by the calendar; and the calendar shall be proceeded in until all the bills thereon are called up before the commencement of the calendar anew.

13. All messages shall be sent from this House to the Senate by the Clerk.

Of Decorum and Debate.

14. When a member is about to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

15. If any member in debate transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House, and if the case require it, he shall be liable to censure of the House.

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business has intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

17. No member shall speak more than twice, or longer than five minutes each time, without leave of the House.

18. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the hall; nor

in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall anyone entertain private discourse; nor shall anyone, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

21. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the introducer, and, if called upon, he shall declare that it does not, in his opinion, contain any indecent or reproachful language, or any expressions of disrespect to the House, or any committee of the same.

22. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at all times, not to allow any person to smoke in the Assembly chamber.

On Motions.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk, when it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House and open to debate; but it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn.
2. A call of the House.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the pending subject immediately.
8. To commit to a Committee of the Whole.
9. To commit to a Standing Committee.
10. To commit to a Select Committee.
11. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are stated, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

27. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except when the House is voting, or while a member is addressing the House, or immediately after the question to adjourn has been negatived; that, and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away from the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House; a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

29. When any motion shall be made and seconded, the same shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the Journal of the House.

30. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same day or on the next day of actual session of the House thereafter; all motions may be reconsidered, by a majority of the members present; but bills, to be reconsidered, must have the same majority that would be necessary to pass them; and such vote, on motion to reconsider, shall be by taking the yeas and nays.

31. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, or greatest number, and remotest day.

32. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House, when moved for and seconded by five members, and in taking the yeas and nays the names of the members, including the Speaker, shall be called alphabetically.

33. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be, if decided affirmatively, to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question; if decided in the negative, to leave the main question and

amendments if any, under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

34. After the Clerk has commenced calling the yeas and nays on any question, no motion shall be received until a decision shall have been announced by the Chair.

Of Committees.

35. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, until otherwise ordered:

A Committee of Ways and Means.

A Committee on Bill Revision.

A Committee on the Judiciary.

A Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College.

A Committee on Education.

A Committee on Elections.

A Committee on Engrossed Bills.

A Committee on Municipal Corporations.

A Committee on Boroughs and Borough Commissions.

A Committee on Militia.

A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions.

A Committee on Corporations.

A Committee on Banks and Insurance.

A Committee on Unfinished Business.

A Committee on Incidental Expenses.

A Committee on Stationery.

A Committee on Riparian Rights.

A Committee on Revision of Laws.

A Committee on Fisheries.

A Committee on Railroads and Canals.

A Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects.

A Committee on Labor and Industries.

Which several committees shall consist of five members each.

Joint Committees.

The following Joint Committees, of five members each, shall also be appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the Senate:

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.

A Committee on the State Prison.

A Committee on Public Printing.

A Committee on the Library.

A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums.

A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.

A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

A Committee on Federal Relations.

A Committee on Passed Bills.

A Committee on Sinking Fund.

A Committee on Soldiers' Home.

A Committee on Reform School for Boys.

A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.

A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

36. The several Standing Committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

37.. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

38. All committees appointed at the first sitting shall continue to act during every subsequent sitting of the same Legislature, or until they have reported on the business committed to them, or have been discharged.

Of the Committee of the Whole House.

39. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

40. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed, as far as practicable, in Committee of the Whole, except that any member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, but shall not speak a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken; nor shall a motion for the previous question be made therein.

41. All amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be noted by the Clerk, but need not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by the House.

On Bills and Joint Resolutions.

42. All bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a committee, and the member offering the same shall indorse his name on them, that the committee may confer with him should they so desire.

43. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three separate readings in the House previous to its passage, but no bill or joint resolution shall be read twice on the same day, without special order of the House.

44. All bills and joint resolutions shall, after their first reading, be printed for the use of the members, and referred to their appropriate committees.

45. All bills and joint resolutions may be made the order of a particular day, on which day they shall be taken up in preference to others on the calendar; and the calendar of private bills shall not be taken up until the calendar of public bills shall have been gone through with.

46. All bills and joint resolutions, previous to their final passage by the House, all petitions, motions and reports, may be committed at the pleasure of the House. And the commitment of any bill or resolution, when the same has been ordered to a third reading, shall have the effect of placing the same upon the second reading.

47. All bills and joint resolutions ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand, and no amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill or joint resolution on its third reading.

48. On a motion to strike out any item in the incidental bill, the question to be submitted to the House shall be, "Shall the item be retained in the bill?" and a majority of all the members of the House shall be necessary to adopt the same.

49. After the introduction of any private bill, the applicants for said bill shall, at their own expense, furnish the usual number of copies for the use of the members, unless the printing thereof be dispensed with by a special order of the House.

50. On the question of the final passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal of the House.

51. Whenever a bill or resolution that has passed the House shall be carried to the Senate, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the House, shall be carried with such bill or resolution to the Senate.

Of Rules.

52. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of the majority of the whole number of members of the House.

53. When an Assembly bill is returned amended by the Senate, the report thereof by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken as the first reading, and the same be entitled to a second reading, without a motion for that purpose; after its second reading, the question shall be, "Shall the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. — have a third reading?" If ordered to a third reading, the amendments shall be read, but these readings shall be on different days; the question shall then be, "Will the House of Assembly concur in the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. —?" upon which question the votes shall be by yeas and nays. If concurred in by a majority of the whole House, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported upon by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Assembly, to the end that it may be

known to be correctly engrossed, and then signed and certified as other bills.

54. Cushing's Manual shall in all cases, when not in conflict with the rules adopted by the House, be considered and held as standard authority.

55. No person shall be allowed on the floor of the House during its sessions except State officers and members and officers of the Senate, unless by written permission of the Speaker.

56. No committee of this House shall report a bill adversely without notifying the introducer of the bill; nor shall such adverse report be acted upon unless the introducer of the bill is in his seat.

57. After the calling of the roll has been commenced upon any question, no member shall be permitted to explain his vote.

58. Every bill amended in the House, after its report by the committee to which it was referred upon introduction, shall, when ordered to be engrossed and have a third reading, be delivered to the Committee on Bill Revision, whose duty it shall be to examine the same, and if it be found that such amendment agrees with the context the bill shall then be engrossed. If in the opinion of the committee such amendment is, as to form, improper, they shall report to the House with such recommendation as they think fit. Such report shall be made within two days from the receipt of the bill.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.



1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented from in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour to be agreed on by their respective chairmen, meet in conference, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be sent to the House in which the same shall have passed.

4. Each House in which any bill or resolution shall have passed shall transmit therewith to the other House all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one House or the other, to a Joint Committee on Passed Bills, of two from each House, appointed as a Standing Committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first indorsed on the back of the bill, certifying in which House the same originated, which indorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the journal of each House. The said committee shall report on the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the journal of each House.

NEW JERSEY CONGRESSMEN.

FROM 1774 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Continental Congress.

1774-5, James Kinsey; 1774-6, John Cooper, Stephen Crane, John De Hart, John Hart, Francis Hopkinson, William Livingston, Richard Smith, Richard Stockton; 1776-7, Jonathan D. Sergeant; 1776-8, Abraham Clark, Jonathan Elmer; 1776-9, John Witherspoon; 1777-8, Elias Boudinot; 1777-9, Nathaniel Scudder; 1778-9, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Elias Dayton; 1778, John Neilson; 1778-80, John Fell; 1779, Thomas Henderson; 1779-81, William Ch. Houston; 1780-1, William Burnett, William Paterson; 1780-3, Abraham Clark; 1780-2, John Witherspoon; 1781-3, William Paterson; 1782-3, Frederick Frelinghuysen; 1781-4, Silas Condict, Jonathan Elmer; 1783-5, John Beatty, Samuel Dick; 1783-4, John Stevens, Sr.; 1784-5, Charles Stewart, William Ch. Houston; 1784-7, Lambert Cadwalader; 1785-6, John Cleaves Symmes, Josiah Hornblower; 1786-7, James Schureman; 1786-8, Abraham Clark; 1787, William Paterson; 1787-8, Jonathan Elmer; 1787-9, Jonathan Dayton.

From 1789 to Date.

I. 1789-91. Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem.

II. 1791-3. Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Abraham Clark, Essex; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Aaron Kitchell, Morris; James Schureman, Middlesex.

III. 1793-5. John Beatty, Hunterdon; Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Abraham Clark, Essex (died 1794); Aaron Kitchell, Morris (to fill vacancy).

IV. 1795-7. Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; Thomas Henderson, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Essex; Isaac Smith, Hunterdon; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

V. 1797-9. Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; James H. Imlay, Monmouth; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

VI. 1799-1801. John Condit, Essex; Franklin Davenport, Gloucester; Samuel H. Inlay, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Morris; James Linn, Somerset.

VII. 1801-3. John Condit, Essex; Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset.

VIII. 1803-5. Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

IX. 1805-7. Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex.

X. 1807-9. William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex (until 1808); Adam Boyd, Bergen (from 1808-9).

XI. 1809-11. James Cox, Monmouth (until 1810); William Helms, Sussex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

XII. 1811-13. Adam Boyd, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; George C. Maxwell, Hunterdon; James Morgan, Middlesex; Thomas Newbold, Burlington.

XIII. 1813-15. Lewis Condict, Morris; William Cox, Burlington; Richard Stockton, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex; James Schureman, Middlesex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland (until 1814); Thomas Binns, Essex (1814-15).

XIV. 1815-17. Ezra Baker, Middlesex; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Lewis Condict, Morris; Henry Southard, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex.

XV. 1817-19. Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; Charles Kinsey, Bergen; John Linn, Sussex; Henry Southard, Sussex.

XVI. 1819-21. Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; John Linn, Sussex; Barnard Smith, Middlesex; Henry Southard, Somerset; John Condit, Essex (until 1820); Thomas Binns, Essex (1820-1).

XVII. 1821-3. George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XVIII. 1823-5. George Cassady, Bergen; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Lewis Condict, Morris; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XIX. 1825-7. George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington.

XX. 1827-9. Lewis Condict, Essex; Isaac Pierson, Essex; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington; George E. Holcombe, Monmouth (until 1828); Hedge Thompson, Salem (until 1828); James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex (1828-9); Thomas Sinnickson, Salem (1828-9).

XXI. 1829-31. Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester; Lewis Condict, Morris; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; Isaac Pierson, Essex; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XXII. 1831-3. Lewis Condict, Morris; Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Isaac Southard, Somerset; Silas Condit, Essex.

XXIII. 1833-5. Philemon Dickerson (D.), Essex; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington.

XXIV. 1835-7. Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic (resigned and elected Governor); Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington; William Chetwood (D.), Essex (vacancy 1836-7).

XXV. 1837-9. John B. Ayerigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones York (W.), Salem.

XXVI. 1839-41. William B. Cooper (D.), Gloucester; Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Daniel B. Ryall (D.), Monmouth; Joseph Kille (D.), Salem; Peter D. Vroom (D.), Somerset.

XXVII. 1841-3. John B. Ayerigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones Yorke (W.), Salem.

XXVIII. 1843-5. Lucius Q. C. Elmer (D.), Cumberland; George Sykes (D.), Burlington; Littleton Kirkpatrick (D.), Middlesex; Isaac G. Farlee (D.), Hunterdon; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXIX. 1845-7. James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; Samuel G. Wright (W.) (died 1845), Monmouth; George Sykes (D.) (vacancy), Burlington; John Runk (W.), Hunterdon; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXX. 1847-9. James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; Dudley S. Gregory (W.), Hudson.

XXXI. 1849-51. Andrew K. Hay (W.), Camden; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; James G. King (W.), Hudson.

XXXII. 1851-3. Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Cumberland; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; George H. Brown (W.), Somerset; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; Rodman M. Price (D.), Essex.

XXXIII. 1853-5. Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Cumberland; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; Samuel Lilly (D.), Hunterdon; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (W.), Essex.

XXXIV. 1855-7. Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Cumberland; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; James Bishop (N. A.), Middlesex; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (R.), Essex.

XXXV. 1857-9. Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Cumberland; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; John Huyler (D.), Bergen; Jacob R. Wortendyke (D.), Hudson.

XXXVI. 1859-61. John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; Jetur R. Riggs (D.), Passaic; William Pennington (R.) (Speaker), Essex.

XXXVII. 1861-3. John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; George T. Cobb (D.), Morris; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXVIII. 1863-5. John F. Starr (R.), Camden; George Middleton (D.), Monmouth; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXIX. 1865-7. John F. Starr (R.), Camden; William A. Newell (R.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Ed. R. V. Wright (D.), Hudson.

XL. 1867-9. William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles Haight (D.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLI. 1869-71. William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles Haight (D.), Monmouth; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; Orestes Cleveland (D.), Hudson.

XLII. 1871-3. John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Sam'l C. Forker (D.), Burlington; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLIII. 1873-5. John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Amos Clark, Jr. (R.), Union; Robert Hamilton (D.), Sussex; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Marcus L. Ward (R.), Essex; Isaac W. Scudder (R.), Hudson.

XLIV. 1875-7. Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Robert Hamilton, (D.), Sussex; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Frederick H. Teese (D.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLV. 1877-9. Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; J. Howard Pugh (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Thomas B. Peddie (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVI. 1879-81. George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; Hezekiah B. Smith (D.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Charles H. Voorhis (R.) Bergen; John L. Blake (R.), Essex; Lewis A. Brigham (R.), Hudson.

XLVII. 1881-3. George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Henry S. Harris (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; Phineas Jones (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVIII. 1883-5. Thomas M. Ferrell (D.), Gloucester; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. (R.), Union; Benjamin F. Howey (R.), Warren; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; William H. F. Fiedler (D.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

XLIX. 1885-7. George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; Robert S. Green (D.), Union; James N. Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

L. 1887-9. George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. (R.), Union; James N. Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; Wm. Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; Wm. McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

LI. 1889-91. Christopher A. Bergen (R.), Camden; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; Jacob A. Geissenhainer (D.), Monmouth; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Charles D. Beckwith (R.), Passaic; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

LII. 1891-93. C. A. Bergen (R.), Camden; J. Buchanan (R.), Mercer; J. A. Geissenhainer (D.), Monmouth; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; C. A. Cadmus (D.), Passaic; T. D. English (D.), Essex; E. F. McDonald (D.), Hudson.

THE JUDICIARY.

(From 1704 to date.)

CHANCELLORS.

(Term, seven years—Salary, \$10,000.)

1845, Oliver S. Halsted; 1852, Benjamin Williamson; 1860, Henry W. Green; 1866, Abraham O. Zabriskie; 1873, Theodore Runyon; 1887, Alexander T. McGill (term expires May 1st, 1894).

CHIEF JUSTICES.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, \$10,000.)

1704, Roger Mompesson; 1709, Thomas Gordon; 1710, David Jamison; 1723, William Trent; 1724, Robert Lettis Hooper; 1728, Thomas Farmer; 1738, Robert Hunter Morris; 1758, William Aynsley; 1764, Charles Read; 1764, Frederick Smyth; 1776, Richard Stockton (declined); 1776, John DeHart (declined); 1777, Robert Morris; 1779, David Brearley; 1789, James Kinsey; 1803, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1824, Charles Ewing; 1832, Joseph C. Hornblower; 1846, Henry W. Green; 1853, Peter D. Vroom (declined); 1853, Alexander Wurts (declined); 1861, Edward W. Whelpley; 1864, Mercer Beasley (term expires March 8th, 1892).

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, \$9,000 each.)

1704, William Pinhorne; 1705, William Sandford; 1705, Andrew Bowne; 1706, Daniel Coxe; 1708, Thomas Revel; 1708, Daniel Leeds; 1710, Peter Sonmans; 1710, Hugh Huddy; 1711, Lewis Morris; 1711, Thomas Farmer; 1721, Peter Bard; 1734, Daniel Coxe; 1735, John Hamilton; 1739, Joseph Bonnel; 1739, John Allen; 1748, Samuel Nevil; 1749, Charles Read; 1754, Richard Salter; 1764, John Berrien; 1772, David Ogden; 1774, Richard Stockton; 1776, Samuel Tucker; 1776, Francis Hopkinson (declined); 1777, Isaac Smith; 1777, John Cleves Symmes; 1788, John Chetwood; 1797, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1798, Elisha Boudinot; 1804, William S. Pennington; 1804, William Rossell; 1813, Mahlon Dickerson; 1815, Samuel L. Southard; 1820, Gabriel H. Ford; 1826, George K. Drake; 1834, Thomas C. Ryerson; 1838, John Moore White; 1838, William L. Dayton; 1838,

James S. Nevius; 1841, Daniel Elmer; 1841, Ira C. Whitehead; 1845, Thomas P. Carpenter; 1845, Joseph F. Randolph; 1845, James S. Nevius; 1848, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1852, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Stacy G. Potts; 1852, Daniel Haines; 1855, Peter Vredenburg; 1855, Martin Ryerson; 1855, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1858, Edward W. Whelpley; 1859, Daniel Haines; 1859, William S. Clawson; 1859, John Vandyke; 1861, George H. Brown; 1861, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Peter Vredenburg; 1862, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1865, Joseph D. Bedle; 1866, Vancleve Dalrimple; 1866, George S. Woodhull; 1866, '73, '80 and '89, David A. Depue; 1869, '76, '83 and '90, Bennet Van Syckel; 1869, '76, '83 and '90, Edward W. Scudder; 1875, '82 and '89, Manning M. Knapp; 1875, '82 and '89, Jonathan Dixon; 1875, '82 and '89, Alfred Reed; 1880 and '87, Joel Parker; 1880 and '87, William J. Magie; 1888, Charles G. Garrison.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

(Term, five years—Salary, \$7,000.)

1704, Alexander Griffith; 1714, Thomas Farmer; 1719, Jeremiah Bass; 1723, James Alexander; 1728, Lawrence Smith; 1733, Joseph Warrel; 1754, Cortland Skinner; 1776, William Paterson; 1783, Joseph Bloomfield; 1792, Aaron D. Woodruff; 1811, Andrew S. Hunter; 1817, Theodore Frelinghuysen; 1829, Samuel L. Southard; 1833, John Moore White; 1838, Richard S. Field; 1841, George P. Molleson; 1844, Richard P. Thompson; 1845, Abraham Browning; 1850, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Richard P. Thompson; 1857, William L. Dayton; 1861, F. T. Frelinghuysen; 1867, George M. Robeson; 1870, Robert Gilchrist; 1875, Joel Parker; 1875, Jacob Vanatta; 1877, John P. Stockton (term expires April 5th, 1892).

CLERKS IN CHANCERY.

(Term, five years—Fees.)

1831, Stacy G. Potts; 1840, Samuel R. Gummere; 1851, Daniel B. Bodine; 1856, William M. Babbitt; 1861, Barker Gummere; 1871, Henry S. Little; 1881, George S. Duryee; 1886, Allan L. McDermott (term expires March 28th, 1896).

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

(Term, five years—Fees.)

1776, Jonathan D. Sergeant (declined); 1776, Bowes Reed; 1781, William C. Houston; 1788, Richard Howell; 1793, Jonathan Rhea; 1807, William Hyer; 1812, Garret D. Wall; 1817, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Eli Morris; 1842, James Wilson; 1852, William M. Force; 1857, Charles P. Smith; 1872, Benjamin F. Lee (term expires November 2d, 1892).

STATE OFFICERS.

(From 1776 to date.)

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

(Term, five years—Salary, \$6,000.)

1776, Charles Pettit, resigned October 7th, 1778; 1778, Bowes Reed; 1794, Samuel W. Stockton; 1795, John Beatty; 1805, James Linn; 1820, Daniel Coleman; 1830, James D. Westcott; 1840, Charles G. McChesney; 1851, Thomas S. Allison; 1861, Whitfield S. Johnson; 1866, Horace N. Congar; 1871, Henry C. Kelsey (term expires April 6th, 1892).

STATE TREASURERS.

(Term, three years—Salary, \$6,000.)

1776, Richard Smith (resigned February 15th, 1777); 1777, John Stevens, Jr.; 1783, John Schureman (declined); 1783, James Mott; 1799, James Salter; 1803, Peter Gordon; 1821, Charles Parker; 1832, William Grant; 1833, Charles Parker; 1836, Jacob Kline; 1837, Isaac Southard; 1843, Thomas Arrowsmith; 1845, Stacy A. Paxson; 1848, Samuel Mairs; 1851, Rescarrick M. Smith; 1865, David Naar; 1866, Howard Ivins; 1868, William P. McMichael; 1871, Josephus Sooy, Jr.; 1875, Gershom Mott; 1876, George M. Wright; 1885, Jonathan H. Blackwell; 1885, John J. Toffey; 1891, George R. Gray (term expires March, 1894).

STATE COMPTROLLERS.

(Term, three years—Salary, \$6,000.)

1865, William K. McDonald; 1871, Albert L. Runyon; 1877, Robert F. Stockton; 1880, Edward J. Anderson; 1891, William C. Heppenheimer (term expires March, 1894).

ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

(Salary, \$1,200.)

1776, William Bott; 1793, Anthony Walton White; 1803, John Morgan; 1804, Ebenezer Elmer; 1804, Peter Hunt; 1810, James J. Wilson; 1812, John Beatty; 1814, James J. Wilson; 1814, Charles Gordon; 1816, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Thomas Cadwallader; 1858, Robert F. Stockton, Jr.; 1867, William S. Stryker.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERALS.

(Salary, \$1,200.)

1776, John Mehelm; 1778, Matthias Williamson; 1813, Jonathan Rhea; 1821, James J. Wilson; 1824, Garret D. Wall; 1830, Samuel R. Hamilton; 1855, Lewis Perrine (died 1889); 1890, Richard A. Donnelly.

STATE PRISON KEEPERS.

(Term since 1876, five years—Salary, \$3,500.)

———— Crooks; Henry Bellerjeau; Francis Labaw; 1829, Ephraim Ryno; 1830, Thomas M. Perrine; 1836, Joseph A. Yard; 1839, John Voorhees; 1841, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1843, Joseph A. Yard; 1845, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1851, William B. Vanderveer; 1857, Robert P. Stoll; 1862, T. V. D. Hoagland; 1863, Joseph B. Walker; 1866, Peter P. Robinson; 1868, Joseph B. Walker; 1869, David D. Hennion; 1871, Robert H. Howell; 1873, Charles Wilson; 1876, Gershom Mott; 1881, P. H. Laverty; 1886, John H. Patterson (term expires April 22d, 1896).

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURES.

Below is a record of the length of each session, the date of meeting and adjournment of, and the number of laws enacted by the various Legislatures since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1844:

[SPECIAL SESSIONS.—An extra session convened on April 30th, and adjourned on May 10th, 1851, called in obedience to Governor Olden's proclamation, to raise troops for the war. Laws enacted, 13; Joint Resolutions, 2. A special session of the Senate was convened in 1877, for the purpose of acting on the Governor's nominations of District Court Judges; it met on March 28th, and adjourned on March 30th. A special session of the Senate was convened in 1884, to act on the Governor's nominations for members of the State Board of Assessors; it met on April 23d, and lasted two hours.]

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions.
1845—	January 14,	April 4,	12 Weeks.	....	...
1846—	" 13,	" 18,	14 "	144	..
1847—	" 12,	March 5,	8 "	109	13
1848—	" 11,	" 9,	9 "	136	14
1849—	" 9,	" 2,	8 "	136	12
1850—	" 8,	" 8,	9 "	123	9
1851—	" 14,	" 19,	10 "	171	3
1852—	" 13,	" 30,	11 "	213	9
1853—	" 12,	" 11,	9 "	198	12
1854—	" 10,	" 17,	10 "	223	13
1855—	" 9,	April 6,	13 "	258	5
1856—	" 8,	March 14,	10 "	180	11
1857—	" 13,	" 21,	10 "	223	2
1858—	" 12,	" 18,	10 "	215	8
1859—	" 11,	" 23,	11 "	231	1
1860—	" 10,	" 22,	11 "	270	6
1861—	" 8,	" 15,	10 "	181	2
1862—	" 14,	" 28,	11 "	194	5
1863—	" 13,	" 25,	11 "	279	3
1864—	" 12,	April 14,	14 "	446	7
1865—	" 10,	" 6,	13 "	514	5
1866—	" 9,	" 6,	13 "	487	6
1867—	" 18,	" 12,	12 "	480	12
1868—	" 14,	" 17,	14 "	566	11
1869—	" 12,	" 2,	12 "	577	5

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions.
1870—	January 11,	March 17,	10 Weeks.	532	6
1871—	" 10,	April 6,	13 "	625	9
1872—	" 9,	" 4,	13 "	603	10
1873—	" 14,	" 4,	12 "	723	1
1874—	" 13,	March 27,	11 "	534	1
1875—	" 12,	April 9,	13 "	439	0
1876—	" 11,	" 21,	15 "	213	6
1877—	" 9,	March 9,	9 "	156	6
1878—	" 8,	April 5,	13 "	267	7
1879—	" 14,	March 14,	9 "	209	3
1880—	" 13,	" 12,	9 "	224	4
1881—	" 11,	" 25,	11 "	290	10
1882—	" 10,	" 31,	12 "	190	7
1883—	" 9,	" 23,	11 "	208	6
1884—	" 8,	April 18,	15 "	225	9
1885—	" 13,	" 4,	12 "	250	4
1886—*	" 12,	June 2,	15 "	279	3
1887—†	" 11,	April 7,	13 "	182	3
1888—	" 10,	March 30,	12 "	337	11
1889—	" 8,	April 20,	15 "	297	8
1890—	" 14,	May 23,	19 "	311	3
1891—	" 13,	March 20,	10 "	285	6

*After a session of 14 weeks the House took a recess on April 16th till June 1st. The Senate continued in session, as a Court of Impeachment, till April 22d, when a recess was taken till June 1st. Up to the time of taking the recess the Senate and House were in session together 14 weeks, and the Senate by itself one week. Both Houses re-assembled on June 1st, and an adjournment *sine die* took place at 5 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, June 2d. The Lavery impeachment trial was opened before the Senate, sitting as a court, on March 11th, and ended on Wednesday, April 21st, at 9 o'clock P. M., when a verdict of guilty on two counts, by a two-thirds majority, was returned. The trial lasted 19 days. See Senate Journal, session of 1886, pages 905 to 959.

†The Senate did not organize till February 1st.

STATE SENATORS.

BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 TO 1886.

Atlantic County.

45-47, Joel Adams.	63-65, Samuel Stille.
48-50, Lewis M. Walker.	66-68, David S. Blackman.
51-53, Joseph E. Potts.	69-71, Jerse Adams.
54-56, David B. Somers.	72-74, William Moore.
57-59, Enoch Cordery.	75-77, Hosea F. Madden.
60-62, Thomas E. Morris.	78-86, John J. Gardner.

Bergen County.

45-47, Richard R. Paulison.	66-68, John Y. Dater.
48-49, Isaac I. Haring.	69-71, James J. Brinkerhoff.
50-51, John Van Brunt.	72-74, Cornelius Lydecker.
52-53, Abraham Hopper.	75-77, George Dayton.
54-56, Daniel D. Depew.	78-80, Cornelius S. Cooper.
57-59, Thomas H. Herring.	81-83, Isaac Wortendyke.
60-62, Ralph S. Demarest.	84-85, Ezra Miller.
63-65, Daniel Holzman.	86, John W. Bogert.

Burlington County.

45-46, James S. Hulme.	68-70, Job H. Gaskell.
47-49, Thomas H. Richards.	71-73, Henry J. Irick.
50-52, Joseph Satterthwaite.	74-76, Barton F. Thorn.
53-55, Joseph W. Allen.	77-79, Caleb G. Ridgway.
59-61, Thomas L. Norcross.	80-82, Wm. Budd Deacon.
62, Joseph W. Pharo.	83-85, Hezekiah B. Smith.
63-64, William Garwood.	86-88, William H. Carter.
65-67, Geo. M. Wright.	

Camden County.

45, Richard W. Howell.	64-66, James M. Scovel.
46-48, Joseph C. Stafford.	67-72, Edward Bettie.
49-51, John Gill.	73-81, William J. Sewell.
52-54, Thomas W. Mulford.	82-84, Albert Merritt.
55-60, John K. Roberts.	85-87, Richard N. Herring.
61-63, William P. Tatem.	

Cape May County.

45-46, Reuben Willets.	50-52, Enoch Edmunds.
47-49, James L. Smith.	53-55, Joshua Swain, Jr.

56-58, Jesse H. Diverty.	71-73, Thomas Beesley.
59-61, Downs Edmunds.	74-76, Richard S. Leaming.
62-64, Jonathan F. Leaming.	77-79, Jonathan F. Leaming.
65-67, Wilmon W. Ware.	80-85, Waters B. Miller.
68-70, Leaming M. Rice.	86-88, Joseph H. Hanes.

Cumberland County.

45-46, Enoch H. More.	63-68, Providence Ludlam.
47-50, Stephen A. Garrison.	69-71, James H. Nixon.
51-53, Reuben Fithian.	72-74, C. Henry Shepherd.
54-56, Lewis Howell.	75-77, J. Howard Willets.
57-59, John L. Sharp.	78-80, George S. Whiticar.
60-62, Nat. Stratton.	81-86, Isaac T. Nichols.

Essex County.

45, Joseph S. Dodd.	64-66, John G. Trusdell.
46-48, Stephen R. Grover.	67-69, James L. Hays.
49-51, Asa Whitehead.	70-75, John W. Taylor.
52-54, Stephen Congar.	76-78, William H. Kirk.
55-57, George R. Chetwood.	79-81, William H. Francis.
58-60, Charles L. C. Gifford.	82-84, William Stainsby.
61-63, James M. Quinby.	85-87, Frederick S. Fish.

Gloucester County.

45-48, John C. Smallwood.	67-69, Woodward Warrick.
49-51, Charles Reeves.	70-75, Samuel Hopkins.
52-54, John Burk.	76-78, Thos. P. Mathers.
55-57, Joseph Franklin.	79-81, John F. Bodine.
58-60, Jephtha Abbott.	82-83, Thomas M. Ferrell.
61-63, John Pierson.	84-87, Stacy L. Pancoast.
64-66, Joseph L. Reeves.	

Hudson County.

45-47, Richard Outwater.	66-68, Charles H. Winfield.
48-49, John Tonnele.	69-71, Noah D. Taylor.
50, John Cassedy.	72-74, John R. McPherson.
51-53, Abraham O. Zabriskie.	75-77, Leon Abbett.
54-56, Moses B. Bramhall.	78-80, Rudolph F. Rabe.
57-59, C. V. Clickener.	81-83, Elijah T. Paxton.
60-61, Samuel Wescott.	84-86, William Brinkerhoff.
62-65, Theodore F. Randolph.	

Hunterdon County.

45-46, Alexander Wurts.	56-58, John C. Rafferty.
47-49, Isaac G. Farlee.	59-61, Edmund Perry.
50-52, John Manners.	62-64, John Blane.
53-55, Alexander V. Bonnell.	65-67, Alexander Wurts.

68-70, Joseph G. Bowne.	80-82, Eli Bosenbury.
71-73, David H. Banghart.	83-85, John Carpenter, Jr.
74-76, Fred. A. Potts.	86-88, George H. Large.
77-79, James N. Pidcock.	

Mercer County.

45-50, Charles S. Olden.	69-71, John Woolverton.
51-56, William C. Alexander.	72-74, Charles Hewitt.
57-59, Robert C. Hutchinson.	75-77, Jonathan H. Blackwell.
60-62, Jonathan Cook.	78-80, Crowell Marsh.
63-65, Edward W. Scudder.	81-83, John Taylor.
66-68, Aug. G. Richey.	84-86, George O. Vanderbilt.

Middlesex County.

45-46, David Crowell.	62-70, Amos Robbins.
47-49, Adam Lee.	71-76, Levi D. Jarrard.
50-52, Edward Y. Rogers.	77-79, George C. Ludlow.
53-55, Ralph C. Stults.	80-82, Isaac L. Martin.
56-58, Henry V. Speer.	83-85, Abraham V. Schenck.
59-61, Abra. Everitt.	86-88, Daniel C. Chase.

Monmouth County.

45, Thomas E. Combs.	61-63, Anthony Reckless.
46-48, George F. Fort.	64-71, Henry S. Little.
49-51, John A. Morford.	72, Wm. H. Conover, Jr.
52-54, William D. Davis.	79-81, George C. Beekman.
55-57, Robert S. Laird.	82-84, John S. Applegate.
58-60, } Wm. H. Hendrickson.	85-87, Thomas G. Chattle.
73-78, }	

Morris County.

45-47, John B. Johnes.	66-70, George T. Cobb.
48-50, Ephraim Marsh.	71, Columbus Beach.
51-53, John A. Bleecker.	72-74, Augustus W. Cutler.
54-56, Alexander Robertson.	75-77, John Hill.
57-59, Andrew B. Cobb.	78-80, Augustus C. Canfield.
60-62, Daniel Budd.	81-86, James C. Youngblood.
63-65, Lyman A. Chandler.	

Ocean County.

51-53, Samuel Birdsall.	72-74, John G. W. Havens.
54-56, James Cowperthwaite.	75-77, John S. Schultze.
57-62, William F. Brown.	78-80, Ephraim P. Emson.
63-68, George D. Horner.	81-83, Abraham C. B. Havens.
69-71, John Torrey, Jr.	84-86, George T. Cranmer.

Passaic County.

45-46, Cornelius G. Garrison.	50-52, Silas D. Canfield.
47-49, Martin J. Ryerson.	53-55, Thomas D. Hoxsey.

56-58, Jetur R. Riggs.	71-73, Henry A. Williams.
59-67, Benjamin Buckley.	77-82, Garret A. Hobart.
68-70, } John Hopper.	83-88, John W. Griggs.
74-76, }	

Salem County.

45, William J. Shinn.	67-69, Samuel Plummer.
46-48, Benjamin Acton, Jr.	70-72, John C. Belden.
49-51, John Summerill, Jr.	73-75, Isaac Newkirk.
52-54, Allen Wallace.	76-78, Charles S. Plummer.
55-57, Charles P. Smith.	79-81, Quinton Keasbey.
58-60, Joseph K. Riley.	82-84, George Hires.
61-63, Emmor Reeve.	85-87, Wyatt W. Miller.
64-66, Richard M. Acton.	

Somerset County.

45, George H. Brown.	67-69, John H. Anderson.
46-48, William H. Leupp.	70-72, Calvin Corle.
49-51, John W. Craig.	73-75, Elisha B. Wood.
52-54, Moses Craig.	76-78, Charles B. Moore.
55-57, Samuel K. Martin.	79-81, John G. Schenck.
58-60, James Campbell.	82-84, Eugene S. Doughty.
61-63, Rynier H. Veghte.	85-87, Lewis A. Thompson.
64-66, Joshua Doughty.	

Sussex County.

45-46, Benjamin Hamilton.	65-67, Joseph S. Martin.
47-49, Nathan Smith.	68-73, Richard E. Edsall.
50-52, Joseph Greer.	74-76, Samuel T. Smith.
53-55, Isaac Bonnell.	77-79, Francis M. Ward.
56-58, Zachariah H. Price.	80-82, Thomas Lawrence.
59-61, Edward C. Moore.	83-85, Lewis Cochran.
62-64, Peter Smith.	86-88, J. Anson McBride.

Union County.

58-60, John R. Ayres.	70-72, James T. Wiley.
61-63, Joseph T. Crowell.	73-75, J. Henry Stone.
64-65, James Jenkins.	76-78, William J. Magie.
66, Philip H. Grier.	79-84, Benjamin A. Vail.
67-69, Amos Clark, Jr.	85-87, Robert L. Livingston.

Warren County.

45, Charles J. Ihrie.	67-69, Abraham Wildrick.
46-48, Jeremy Mackey.	70-72, Edward H. Bird.
49-51, George W. Taylor.	73-75, Joseph B. Cornish.
52-54, Charles Sitgreaves.	76-78, William Silverthorn.
55-57, William Rea.	79-81, Peter Cramer.
58-60, Philip Mowry.	82-84, George H. Beatty.
61-63, James K. Swayze.	85-87, James E. Moon.
64-66, Henry R. Kennedy.	

ASSEMBLYMEN.

BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 TO 1886.

Atlantic County.

45, 46, Joseph Ingersoll.	66, 67, P. M. Wolfseiffer.
47-49, Mark Lake.	68, 69, Jacob Keim.
50, 51, Robert B. Risley.	70, 71, Benj. H. Overheiser.
52, John H. Boyle.	72, 73, Samuel H. Cavileer.
53, Thomas D. Winner.	74, 75, Lemuel Conover.
54, Daniel Townsend.	76, 77, Leonard H. Ashley.
55, Nicholas F. Smith.	78, Israel Smith.
56, 57, David Frames.	79, 80, James Jeffries.
58, John B. Madden.	81, George Elvins.
59, Thomas E. Morris.	82, Joseph H. Shinn.
60-62, Charles E. P. Mayhew.	83, John L. Bryant.
63, John Godfrey.	84, 85, Edward North.
64, Simon Hanthorn.	86, James S. Beckwith.
65, Simon Lake.	

Bergen County.

45, William G. Hopper.	63, 64, John Y. Dater.
45, Jacob C. Terhune.	65, 66, Isaac Demarest.
46, 47, John G. Banta.	65, 66, Abraham J. Haring.
46, 47, Jacob J. Brinkerhoff.	67, 68, Cornelius Christie.
48, 49, John Ackerman, Jr.	67, A. Van Emburg.
48, 49, Henry H. Voorhis, Jr.	68, 69, Henry G. Herring.
50-52, John Huyler.	69, 70, Eben Winton.
50, 51, John H. Hopper.	70, 71, Henry A. Hopper.
52, John Zabriskie.	71, 72, Jacob G. Van Riper.
53, 54, Jacob I. Demarest.	72, 73, George J. Hopper.
53, 54, Abraham Van Horn.	73, John J. Anderson.
55, 56, Ralph S. Demarest.	74, 75, Henry C. Herring.
55, 56, Thomas W. Demarest.	74, 75, John W. Bogert.
57, 58, Daniel Holsman.	76, 77, John H. Winant.
57, 58, Aaron H. Westervelt.	76, 77, Barney N. Ferdon.
59, Andrew C. Cadmus.	78, M. Corsen Gillham.
59, 60, Enoch Brinkerhoff.	78, 79, Southey S. Parramore.
60, John A. Hopper.	79, 80, John A. Demarest.
61, 62, Abram Carlock.	80, Oliver D. Smith.
61, 62, John R. Post.	81-83, John Van Bussum.
63, 64, Thomas Dunn English.	81, 82, Elias H. Sisson.

- 83, 84, Peter R. Wortendyke. 85, 86, Eben Winton.
 84, *Jacob W. Doremus. 86, John Van Bussum.
 85, Peter Ackerman.

Burlington County.

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 45, Joseph Satterthwait. | 59-61, Samuel A. Dobbins. |
| 45, Isaiah Adams. | 60, 61, George B. Wills. |
| 45, 47, 48, John W. C. Evans. | 60-62, Robert B. Stokes. |
| 45, Edward Taylor. | 60-62, William Sooy. |
| 45, William Biddle. | 61, Joseph L. Lamb. |
| 46, Clayton Lippincott. | 62-64, Wm. P. McMichael. |
| 46, William Malsbury. | 62, 63, John M. Higbee. |
| 46, Garrit S. Cannon. | 63-65, Israel W. Heulings. |
| 46, Stephen Willets. | 63-65, Henry J. Irick. |
| 46, Wm. G. Lippincott. | 64, Jarett Stokes. |
| 47-49, John S. Irick. | 65, Samuel Stockton. |
| 47-49, Benjamin Kemble. | 65, 66, Charles C. Lathrop. |
| 47, 48, Joseph W. Allen. | 66, 67, George W. Thompson. |
| 47, William Biddle. | 66, 67, Samuel Coate. |
| 48-50, Edward French. | 66, 67, Andrew J. Fort. |
| 49-51, Samuel Stockton. | 67-69, Wallace Lippincott. |
| 49-51, William R. Braddock. | 68-71, John J. Maxwell. |
| 50-52, William Brown. | 68, Chas. E. Hendrickson. |
| 50, 51, William S. Emley. | 68, Charles Collins. |
| 51-53, Allen Jones. | 69-71, Thomas C. Alcott. |
| 52-54, John W. Fennimore. | 69, Theophilus I. Price. |
| 52-54, Charles Haines. | 70, 71, Abraham Perkins. |
| 52, Benajah Antrim. | 70, Levi French. |
| 53, 54, Mahlon Hutchinson. | 71-73, Edward T. Thompson. |
| 53, 54, Jacob L. Githens. | 72, Robert Aaronson. |
| 54, Job H. Gaskell. | 72-74, E. Budd Marter. |
| 54-56, William Parry. | 72-74, George B. Borton. |
| 55, Josephus Sooy, Jr. | 73, 74, Townsend Cox. |
| 55, Benjamin Gibbs. | 74, Joseph P. Adams. |
| 55, 57, Thomas L. Norcross. | 75, Levi French. |
| 55, 56, Elisha Gaunt. | 75, Charles J. Gordon. |
| 56, Richard Jones. | 75, Henry Moffett. |
| 56, William M. Collom. | 75-77, Samuel Taylor. |
| 56, 57, Jervis H. Bartlett. | 76, Daniel L. Platt. |
| 57, 58, Samuel Keys. | 76-78, John Cavileer. |
| 57-59, Charles Mickle. | 76-78, Edward F. Mathews. |
| 57-59, Ezra Evans. | 77-79, George Sykes. |
| 58, Samuel C. Middleton. | 78, 79, Wm. Budd Deacon. |
| 58, 59, Charles S. Kemble. | 79, 80, John W. Haines. |
| 59, 60, John Larzalere. | 79, Wm. R. Lippincott. |

*John W. Doremus was first elected, but died before Legislature convened.

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| 80-82, William H. Carter. | 83-86, Theodore Budd. |
| 80-82, Henry C. Herr. | 83, 84, Stacy H. Scott. |
| 81, John Cavileer. | 83, Horace Cronk. |
| 80, 81, Abraham Marter. | 84-86, Thomas J. Alcott. |
| 82, Thomas M. Locke. | 85, 86, Allen H. Gangewer. |

Camden County.

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|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 45, Joseph Kay, Jr. | 65, John F. Bodine. |
| 45, John Redfield. | 66, 67, George W. N. Custis. |
| 46, Joel G. Clark. | 66, 67, Thomas H. Coles. |
| 46, Gerrard Wood. | 67, Edward Z. Collings. |
| 47, Edward Turner. | 68, John Hood. |
| 47, Joseph B. Tatem. | 68, James Wills. |
| 48, John C. Shreeve. | 68, Chalkley Albertson. |
| 48, John E. Marshall. | 69, 70, Henry S. Bonsall. |
| 49, Jacob Troth. | 69, 70, William C. Shinn. |
| 49, Joseph Wolohon. | 69, Thomas H. Coles. |
| 50, 51, Charles D. Hinceline. | 70, Samuel Warthman. |
| 50, 51, Thomas W. Hurff. | 71, Charles Wilson. |
| 52, 53, J. O. Johnson. | 71, Isaac W. Nicholson. |
| 52, J. Kay. | 72, Fred. Bourquin. |
| 52, Jonathan Day. | 71, 72, Stevenson Leslie. |
| 53, Samuel Lytle. | 72-74, George B. Carse. |
| 53, 54, John K. Roberts. | 73, Isaac Foreman. |
| 54, 55, Samuel S. Cake. | 73, 74, William H. Cole. |
| 55, James L. Hines. | 74, Chalkley Albertson. |
| 54-56, Reiley Barret. | 75-77, Alden C. Scovel. |
| 56, Evan C. Smith. | 75, 76, 79, 80, R. N. Herring. |
| 56, 57, John P. Harker. | 75, Henry B. Wilson. |
| 57-59, *Samuel Scull. | 76, 77, Oliver Lund. |
| 57, T. B. Atkinson. | 77, Samuel T. Murphy. |
| 57, Joseph M. Atkinson. | 78, Isaiah Woolston. |
| 58, Edmund Hoffman. | 78, 79, Alonzo D. Nichols. |
| 58, 59, Samuel M. Thorne. | 78, Andrew J. Rider. |
| 59, Zebedee Nicholson. | 79, 80, Edward Burrough. |
| 60, 61, John R. Graham. | 80, 81, Henry L. Bonsall. |
| 60, Joseph Stafford, Jr. | 81, 82, Chris. J. Mines, Jr. |
| 60, George Brewer. | 81, 82, John H. McMurray. |
| 61, 62, Joel P. Kirkbride. | 82, Robert F. S. Heath. |
| 61, James L. Hines. | 83, George W. Borton. |
| 62, Daniel A. Hall. | 83, John Bamford. |
| 62, 63, Edwin J. Osler. | 83, 84, Clayton Stafford. |
| 63, James M. Scovel. | 84-86, Edward A. Armstrong. |
| 63, 64, Chalkley Albertson. | 84, John W. Branning. |
| 64, Samuel Tatem. | 85, Benjamin M. Braker. |
| 64, 65, Paul C. Brinck. | 85, 86, Henry M. Jewett. |
| 65, 66, Isaac W. Nicholson. | 86, George Pfeiffer. |

*In 1857 Mr. Scull was unseated by T. B. Atkinson.

Cape May County.

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|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 45, John Stites. | 62-64, Wilmon W. Ware. |
| 46, Samuel Townsend. | 65-67, 69, 70, Thos. Beesley. |
| 47, Richard S. Ludlam. | 68, Samuel R. Magonagle. |
| 48, 49, Nathaniel Holmes, Jr. | 71-73, Richard S. Leaming. |
| 50, 51, Mackey Williams. | 74, Alexander Young. |
| 52, Joshua Swaim. | 75, Richard D. Edmunds. |
| 53, Waters B. Miller. | 76-78, William T. Stevens. |
| 54, 55, Jesse H. Diverty. | 79, Daniel Schellinger. |
| 56-58, Downs Edmunds, Jr. | 80, 83-85, Jesse D. Ludlam. |
| 59, 60, Abram Reeves. | 81, 82, Furman L. Richardson. |
| 61, Jonathan F. Leaming. | 86, Alvin P. Hildreth. |

Cumberland County.

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|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 45, Josiah Shaw. | 61, 62, J. Edmund Sheppard. |
| 45, 46, George Heisler. | 63, 64, B. Rush Bateman. |
| 45, 46, Lewis Howell. | 63, 64, Edw. W. Maylin. |
| 46, Stephen A. Garrison. | 65-67, Robert Moore. |
| 47, Leonard Lawrence. | 65-68, James H. Nixon. |
| 47, Jeremiah Parvin. | 68, Thomas D. Westcott. |
| 47, 48, Uriah D. Woodruff. | 69, C. Henry Shepherd. |
| 48, 49, Reuben Fithian. | 69-71, Wm. A. House. |
| 48, 49, Richard Lore. | 70, 71, Charles C. Grosscup. |
| 49, 50, John T. Nixon. | 72, 73, George S. Whitticar. |
| 50, 51, Benj. Ayres. | 72, 73, J. Howard Willets. |
| 50, 51, Joel Moore. | 74, 75, Lewis H. Dowdney. |
| 51, 52, Samuel Mayhew. | 74, George B. Langley, |
| 52, David Campbell. | 75-77, George W. Payne. |
| 53, Enos S. Gandy. | 76, Isaiah W. Richman. |
| 53, Lewis Woodruff. | 77, 78, Isaac T. Nichols. |
| 54, Daniel Harris. | 78, James Loughron. |
| 54, Morton Mills. | 79, 80, Robert P. Ewing. |
| 55, 56, James M. Wells. | 79, 80, Arthur T. Parsons. |
| 55, 56, John F. Keen. | 81, 82, Charles Ladow. |
| 57, Uriah Mayhew. | 81, John H. Avis. |
| 57, Elias Doughty. | 82, Philip P. Baker. |
| 58, Elwell Nichols. | 83, Isaac M. Smalley. |
| 58, 59, Robert Moore. | 83, 84, John B. Campbell. |
| 59, Aaron S. Westcott. | 84, 85, Jeremiah H. Lupton. |
| 60, Ebenezer Hall. | 85, 86, Wilson Banks. |
| 60, John Carter. | 86, Franklin Lawrence. |
| 61, 62, William Bacon. | |

Essex County.

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|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 45, Isaac Van Wagenen. | 45, 46, Hugh F. Randolph. |
| 45, 46, William M. Scudder. | 45, 46, Jabez Pierson. |
| 45, John Runyon. | 45, 46, Keen Pruden. |

- 45, 46, Alvah Sherman.
 46, 47, George W. McLane.
 46, 47, Parker Teed.
 47, 48, A. S. Hubbeel.
 47, 48, Jabez G. Goble.
 47, 48, Francis B. Chetwood.
 47, 48, Abraham Van Riper.
 47, 48, Elston Marsh.
 48, Hugh H. Bowne.
 48, 49, Charles Harrison.
 49, 50, Joel W. Condit.
 49, 50, Obadiah Meeker.
 49, 50, William F. Day.
 49, 50, Stephen Personnett.
 49, Hugh H. Bowne.
 49, Lewis C. Grover.
 50, 51, Jonathan Valentine.
 50, 51, David Wade.
 50, 51, Isaac H. Pierson.
 51, 52, Beach Vanderpool.
 51, 52, John C. Beardsley.
 51, Wm. M. Whitehead.
 51, Cornelius Boice.
 52, Thomas McKirgan.
 52, John M. Clark.
 52, William M. Sandford.
 52, Silas Merchant.
 52, John Munn.
 52, James S. Bell.
 52, 53, John B. Clark.
 53, Stephen Day, Jr.
 53, Grant J. Wheeler.
 53, Edward T. Hillyer.
 53, Charles T. Day.
 53, Charles O. Bolles.
 53, 54, Abiathar Harrison.
 53, 54, Daniel Price.
 53, 54, William Dennis.
 54, David S. Craig.
 54, Daniel H. Noe.
 54, James N. Joraleman.
 54, David Ripley.
 54, 55, Hugh Holmes.
 54, 55, Daniel D. Benjamin.
 55, Charles O. Bolles.
 55, Daniel F. Tompkins.
 55, 56, Nehemiah Perry.
- 55, 56, James A. Pennington.
 55, 56, Apollos M. Elmer.
 55, 56, Joseph T. Hopping.
 55, 56, Samuel R. Winans.
 56, Warren S. Baldwin.
 56, James E. Bathgate.
 56, George H. Doremus.
 56, 57, William K. McDonald.
 57, John C. Denman.
 57, Moses P. Smith.
 57, John L. Blake, Jr.
 57, William B. Baldwin.
 57, Charles L. C. Gifford.
 57, Elihu Day.
 57, 58, Charles C. Stewart.
 57, 58, John C. Thornton.
 58, Simeon Harrison.
 58, James McCracken.
 58, Joseph Booth.
 58, Ira M. Harrison.
 58, Thomas Kirkpatrick.
 59, 60, Adolphus W. Waldron.
 59, 60, James F. Bond.
 59, 60, Amzi Condit.
 59, Gashier De Witt, Jr.
 59, David Ayres.
 59, Isaac P. Trimble.
 59, David A. Hayes.
 60, James McCracken.
 60, J. W. Hale.
 60, 61, Frederick H. Teese.
 60, 61, James Wheeler.
 61, 62, George A. Halsey.
 61, 62, James M. Lang.
 61, 62, David Oakes.
 61, 62, John Flintoft.
 61, James E. Smith.
 62, 63, Walter Tompkins.
 62, 63, Corra Drake.
 62, 63, John D. Freeman.
 62, 63, John P. Jackson.
 62, 63, Thomas McGrath.
 63, Amzi Dodd.
 63, John C. Littell.
 63, 64, Adolph Schalk.
 63, 64, James Smith.
 64, 65, Rufus F. Harrison.

64, 65, Charles A. Lightpipe.	72, 73, Joseph G. Hill.
64, 65, Thomas B. Peddie.	72, 73, Theodore Macknett.
64, 65, John C. Seifert.	72, David Anderson.
64, 65, Bernard Kearney.	72, Daniel Murphy.
64, Jeremiah DeCamp.	72, Moses H. Williams.
64, Ira M. Harrison.	73, L. M. Armstrong.
65, J. B. S. Robinson	73, John W. Campbell.
65, John H. Landell.	73, 74, Elias O. Doremus.
65, James D. Cleaver.	73, 74, Phineas Jones.
65, 66, David Anderson.	73, 74, Aaron G. Baldwin.
66, William Bodwell.	74, Moses E. Halsey.
66, 67, Albert P. Condit.	74, 75, Thomas S. Henry.
66, 67, Isaac P. Trimble.	74, 75, Julius C. Fitzgerald.
66, 67, William H. Murphy.	74, 75, William H. Kirk.
66, 68, Edward L. Price.	74, James T. Vanness.
66, John F. Anderson.	73-75, Samuel Morrow, Jr.
66, David Ayers.	75, Andrew Teed.
66, James L. Hays.	75, Hugh Kinnard.
67, Israel D. Condit.	75, Patrick Doyle.
67, Daniel Ayers.	75, William Carrolton.
67, William R. Sayre.	75, 76, David Dodd.
67, 68, Samuel Atwater.	76, 77, Albert D. Traphagen.
67, 68, Edward Hedden.	76, 77, Francis K. Howell.
67, M. H. C. Vail.	76, 77, S.V.C. Van Rensselaer.
68, 69, Josiah Speer.	76, 77, Elkanah Drake.
68, 69, James Peck.	76, Charles H. Harrison.
68, 69, John Kennedy.	76, Marcus S. Richards.
68, 69, Timothy W. Lord.	76, Philip W. Cross.
68, 69, Francis Macken.	86, 80, James M. Patterson.
68, Josiah L. Baldwin.	77, Joseph H. Wightman.
69, 70, James L. Gurney.	77, 80, Gottfried Krueger.
69, 70, John Hunkele.	77, 78, Charles Gomer.
69, 70, William W. Hawkins.	77, 78, James Malone.
69, 71, James G. Irwin.	77, 78, Edward D. Pierson.
70, 71, Joseph F. Sanxay.	78, 79, Edward W. Crane.
70, 71, Farrand Kitchell.	78, 79, George S. Duryee.
70, 71, Henry W. Wilson.	78, 79, 82, Wm. H. F. Fiedler.
70, Chaun'y G. Williams.	78, 79, Schuyler B. Jackson.
70, William R. Sayre.	78, Alexander Phillips.
70, Matthew Murphy.	78, Charles Holzwarth.
71, Albert P. Condit.	79-81, Harrison Van Duyne.
71, 72, Edmund L. Joy.	79, 80, Peter J. Gray.
71, 72, Theodore Horn.	79, 80, 83, John Gill.
71, 72, Rochus Heinisch, Jr.	79, Charles A. Felch.
71, William A. Ripley.	80, *William H. Brown.
72, 73, Samuel Wilde.	80, 81, Elias A. Wilkinson.

*In 1880, W. H. Brown was unseated by William R. Williams.

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| 80, 81, Thos. W. Langstroth. | 83-86, William Harrigan. |
| 79-81, 83, Thomas O'Connor. | 84, 85, George B. Harrison. |
| 81, Joseph L. Munn. | 84, 85, David A. Bell. |
| 81, William Wright. | 84, 85, Edward Q. Keasbey. |
| 81, *Chas. G. Bruemmer. | 84, 85, William E. O'Connor. |
| 81, 82, Michael McMahan. | 84, 85, Charles Holzwarth. |
| 80, 81, William R. Williams. | 84, Herman Lehlbach. |
| 82, 83, John H. Parsons. | 84, Rush Burgess. |
| 82, 83, David Young. | 84, Frederick S. Fish. |
| 82, Robert McGowan. | 85, 86, Henry M. Doremus. |
| 82, Roderick Robertson. | 85, 86, R. Wayne Parker. |
| 82, Ulysses B. Brewster. | 85, 86, Augustus F. R. Martin. |
| 82, Edw'd R. Pennington. | 85, Franklin Murphy. |
| 82, Adam Turkes. | 86, Charles F. Underhill. |
| 82, Edwin B. Smith. | 86, Henry A. Potter. |
| 83, Lucius B. Hutchinson. | 86, Elias M. Condit. |
| 83, James N. Arbuckle. | 86, Edwin Lister. |
| 83, John H. Murphy. | 86, Jacob Schreihofner. |
| 83, William Hill. | 86, John H. Peal. |
| 83, 84, John L. Armitage. | |

Gloucester County.

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 45, 46, Samuel W. Cooper. | 60, †Joseph Harker. |
| 45, 46, Benjamin Harding. | 60, 61, †Joseph Duffield. |
| 47, 48, John B. Miller. | 62, 63, Allen Moore. |
| 47, 48, John B. Hilliard. | 62, Thomas G. Batten. |
| 49, 50, John Duell. | 63, 64, E. C. Heritage. |
| 49, John Burk. | 64, 65, Nathan S. Abbott. |
| 50, Thomas Gaskell. | 65, 66, William D. Wilson. |
| 51, 52, Benjamin C. Tatem. | 66, 67, William W. Clark. |
| 51, Edmund Weatherby. | 67, Jacob J. Hendrickson. |
| 52, Thomas Mills. | 68, Charles T. Molony. |
| 53, Jephtha Abbott. | 68, Wm. B. Rosenbaum. |
| 53, John V. Parch. | 69-71, Nimrod Woolery. |
| 54, John Franklin. | 69, 70, Leonard F. Harding. |
| 54, Benjamin Beckett. | 71, 72, John S. Rulon. |
| 55, 56, Jacob G. Tomlin. | 72, John R. Middleton. |
| 55, 56, James B. Albertson. | 73, 74, Obadiah Eldridge. |
| 57, John H. Bradway. | 73, 74, D-W.C. Hemmingway. |
| 57, Benjamin Smith. | 75, 76, Thomas B. Lodge. |
| 58, 59, John F. Thomas. | 75, Simeon Warrington. |
| 58, 59, George C. Hewitt. | 76, 77, Samuel Moore. |
| 60, 61, John Starr. | 77-79, Caleb C. Pancoast. |

* Mr. Bruemmer was elected for 1882, but died before Legislature convened.

† Mr. Harker died during the session of 1860, and Mr. Duffield was elected to fill the vacancy.

78, 79, Lawrence Lock.	82, Abijah S. Hewitt.
80, 81, George Craft.	83-85, Job S. Haines.
80, 81, Thomas M. Ferrell.	86, Joseph B. Roe.

Hudson County.

45, 46, Hartman Van Wagenen.	65, Hiram Van Buskirk.
47, Benjamin F. Welsh.	65, 66, 69, 70, Leon Abbett.
48, Oliver S. Strong.	66-68, Noah D. Taylor.
49, Jas. J. Van Boskerck.	66, 67, Obadiah D. Falkenburg.
50, Edward T. Carpenter.	66, 67, De Witt C. Morris.
51, 52, John Van Vorst.	66, John Ramsey.
52, Edmund T. Parker.	66, Charles F. Ruh.
52, Joseph W. Hancox.	67, 68, Hosea F. Clark.
53, John Dunn Littell.	67, 68, A. O. Evans.
53, James S. Davenport.	67, 68, John Dwyer.
53, Jacob M. Vreeland.	68, John Van Vorst.
54, Clement M. Hancox.	68, 69, Henry C. Smith.
54, Aug. F. Hardenbergh.	69, 70, Sidney B. Bevans.
54, 55, Jacob M. Merseles.	69, 70, James B. Doremus.
55, Dudley S. Gregory, Jr.	69, Elbridge V. S. Besson.
55, John M. Board.	69, 71, Michael Coogan.
56, John D. Ward.	70, 71, Hermann D. Busch.
56, James T. Hatfield.	70, Abel I. Smith.
56, 57, George V. De Mott.	70, William Brinkerhoff.
57, Robert Gilchrist, Jr.	71, James F. Fielder.
57, 58, Robert C. Bacot.	71, John Anness.
58, William Voorhees.	71, George Warrin.
58-60, Garret M. Van Horn.	71, Josiah Hornblower.
59, Wm. H. Hemenover.	72, 73, George H. Farrier.
59, Samuel A. French.	72, 73, Dennis Reardon.
60, W. H. Peckham.	72, 73, George S. Plympton.
60, N. C. Slight.	72, 73, Henry Gaedè.
61, Franklin B. Carpenter.	72, 73, Jasper Wandel.
61, Theodore F. Randolph.	72, 73, Anthony J. Ryder.
61, 62, Michael J. Vreeland.	72, James Stevens.
62, Edward D. Reiley.	72, John A. O'Neill.
62, 63, George McLaughlin.	73, John Lee.
62, 63, Josiah Conley.	73, 74, Richard C. Washburn.
62, 63, John B. Perry.	74, 75, Alexander T. McGill.
62-64, Joshua Benson.	74, 75, Patrick Sheeran.
63, 64, James Lynch.	74, 75, Alexander McDonnell.
63, 64, Garret D. Van Reipen.	74-76, John D. Carscallen.
64, John B. Drayton.	74, Henry Coombs.
64, 65, John Van Vorst.	74, James K. Selleck.
64, 65, Abra. W. Duryee.	74-77, Rudolph F. Rabe.
65, Delos E. Culver.	75, 76, John J. Toffey.
65, William E. Broking.	75, Thomas Carey.

75, Edward F. McDonald.	82-84, Dennis McLaughlin.
76, William A. Lewis.	82, William McAdoo.
76, Henry Brantigan.	82, Robert McCague, Jr.
76, Thomas C. Brown.	82, George H. Farrier.
76, 78, Alex. Jacobus.	82, David M. Durrell.
76, 77, Thomas J. Hannon.	82, John O'Rourke.
77, 78, Marmaduke Tilden.	83, Peter F. Wanser.
77, 78, Alex. W. Harris.	83, John M. Shannon.
77, 78, James Stevens.	83-85, Edwin O. Chapman.
77, Martin M. Drohan.	83, 84, Martin Steljes.
77, Lewis A. Brigham.	83, 84, Augustus A. Rich.
77, Elijah T. Paxton.	83, 84, Frank O. Cole.
78, Dudley S. Steele.	83, 84, Joseph T. Kelly.
78, Edward P. C. Lewis.	84, 85, Cornelius S. See.
78, 79, 81, T. J. McDonald.	84, 85, Samuel D. Dickinson.
78, 79, Henry Dusenberry.	84, Michael J. O'Donnell.
79, John Owen Rouse.	85, Thomas H. Kelly.
79, Frank C. Frey.	85, Isaac Romaine.
79, Gustavus A. Lilliendahl.	85, John W. Heck.
79, John A. Tangeman.	85, James J. Clark.
79, 80, Joseph Meeks.	85, John Wade.
79, 80, Samuel W. Stilsing.	85, Fred. Frambach, Jr.
80, 81, Noah D. Taylor.	85, 86, John C. Besson.
80, 81, Allan L. McDermott.	86, R. B. Seymour.
80, 81, J. Herbert Potts.	86, Philip Tumulty.
80, 81, James Curran.	86, D. A. Peloubet.
80, Patrick Sheeran.	86, A. B. Dayton.
81, Frederick Payne.	86, John Pearson.
81, 82, James J. Casey.	86, R. S. Hudspeth.
80-82, David W. Lawrence.	86, T. J. McDonald.
82, 83, Thomas V. Cator.	86, Thomas F. Noonan.
82-84, James C. Clarke.	86, Edward Lennon.

Hunterdon County.

45, 48, 49, Jonathan Pickel.	50, 51, William Tinsman.
45, John Swackhammer.	50-52, John R. Young.
45, Amos Moore.	52, 53, Peter H. Aller.
45, John H. Case.	52, 53, Andrew Vansickle.
46, Henry Stevenson.	52, Hiram Bennett.
46, 47, Isaac R. Srope.	53, 54, John Lambert.
46, 47, Joseph Fritts.	53, 54, Samuel H. Britton.
46, 47, Frederick Apgar.	54, 55, Lewis Young.
47-49, John Lambert.	54, 55, Peter E. Voorhees.
48, 49, Andrew Banghart.	55, Jacob S. C. Pittenger.
48, 49, David Van Fleet.	55, Edward Hunt.
50, 51, John Marlew.	56, 57, William Sergeant.
50, 51, Luther Opdycke.	56, 57, John M. Voorhis.

56, 57, Joseph W. Willever.	68-70, Theodore Probasco.
56, 57, John P. Rittenhouse.	69, 70, John P. Lare.
58, 59, John H. Horn.	70, 71, John Kugler.
58, 59, William Snyder.	71, 72, Peter Voorkees.
58, 59, Cornelius B. Sheets.	71, 72, Augustus E. Sanderson.
58, 59, Frederick Appgar.	73, 74, W. L. Hoppock.
60, 61, Charles Denson.	73, 74, John Carpenter, Jr.
60, 61, Ambrose Barcroft.	75, 76, James Bird.
60, 61, D. D. Schomp.	75, 76, Wm. W. Swayze.
60, Thomas Banghart, Jr.	77, 78, Henry Britton.
61, 62, Jacob H. Huffman.	77, 78, John Hackett.
62, 63, S. R. Huselton.	79, 80, Chas. W. Godown.
62, 64, Joseph W. Wood.	79, 80, James N. Ramsey.
63, 64, David H. Banghart.	81, 82, George H. Mathews.
64, 65, David B. Boss.	81, 82, Jacob Hipp.
65, 67, William J. Hiff.	83, 84, John V. Robbins.
65, 66, James J. Willever.	83, 84, W. Howard Lake.
66, 67, Richard H. Wilson.	85, 86, John C. Arnwine.
67, 68, Baltes Pickel.	85, 86, Chester Wolverton.
68, 69, John Williamson.	

Mercer County.

45, Israel J. Woodward.	55, William Jay.
45, Richard J. Bond.	55, Garret Schenck.
45, *John Lowrey.	56, 57, Geo. R. Cook.
46, 47, Isaac Pullen.	56, 57, Andrew Dutcher.
46, 47, John M. Vancleve.	56, Samuel Wooley.
46, 47, William White.	57, 58, Jacob Van Dyke.
48, 49, James M. Redmond.	58, 59, Augustus L. Martin.
48-50, Josiah Buzby.	58, Jonathan S. Fish.
48, Samuel C. Cornell.	59, Robert Aitken.
49, John R. Dill.	59, 60, Ed. T. R. Applegate.
50, John F. Hageman.	60, 61, Joseph Abbott.
50, 51, John H. Phillips.	60, Harper Crozer.
51, Eli Rogers.	61, Wm. S. Yard.
51, Westley P. Danser.	61, 62, Morgan F. Mount.
52, William Napton.	62, 63, Geo. W. Johnston.
52, John C. Ward.	62, John G. Stevens.
52, Jeremiah Vandyke.	63, Peter Crozer.
53, Abner B. Tomlinson.	63, 64, James G. West.
53, Elijah L. Hendrickson.	64, James F. Bruere.
53, Randal C. Robbins.	64, 65, John A. Weart.
54, James H. Hill.	65, 66, Alex. P. Green.
54, Franklin S. Mills.	65, 66, Samuel Fisher.
54, Runey R. Forman.	66, 67, Thomas Crozer.
55, James Vandeventer	67, 71, Joseph H. Bruere.

* Died in office.

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| 67, Chas. W. Mount. | 76, Robert L. Hutchinson. |
| 68, 69, Absalom P. Lanning. | 77, 78, Horatio N. Burroughs. |
| 68, Thomas J. Corson. | 77, William S. Yard. |
| 68, Thomas C. Pearce. | 77, J. Vance Powers. |
| 69, John P. Nelson. | 78, 79, 82, Eckford Moore. |
| 69, 70, James C. Norris. | 78, 79, John D. Rue. |
| 70, 71, Wm. H. Barton. | 79, Wm. Roberts. |
| 70, Charles O. Hudnut. | 80, 81, Charles S. Robinson. |
| 71, Liscomb T. Robbins. | 80, 81, Richard A. Donnelly. |
| 72, 73, Alfred W. Smith. | 80, 81, John V. D. Beekman. |
| 72, Richard R. Rogers. | 82, 83, Nelson M. Lewis. |
| 72, John H. Silvers. | 82, 83, William J. Convery. |
| 73, 74, John N. Lindsay. | 83, 84, Joseph H. Applegate. |
| 73, 74, Andrew J. Smith. | 84, 85, A. Judson Rue. |
| 74, 75, Geo. O. Vanderbilt. | 84, 85, John Caminade. |
| 75, Samuel M. Youmans. | 85, Benjamin F. Chambers. |
| 75, Robert S. Woodruff, Jr. | 86, Symmes B. Hutchinson. |
| 76, Enoch H. Drake. | 86, James C. Taylor, Jr. |
| 76, John Hart Brewer. | 86, William Ossenber. |

Middlesex County.

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| 45, 46, Simeon W. Phillips. | 56, John T. Jenkins. |
| 45, 46, Ralph C. Stults. | 56, 57, Amos Robbins. |
| 45, 46, Daniel C. Dunn. | 57, Henry Stults. |
| 45, 46, Charles Abraham. | 57, 58, John D. Buckelew. |
| 47, Garret G. Voochies. | 58, 60, Ellis B. Freeman. |
| 47, Theodore F. King. | 58, 59, Garret I. Snedeker. |
| 47, John A. Davison. | 59, Andrew McDowell. |
| 47, 48, Richard McDowell. | 60, Thomas Booraem. |
| 48, Melancton F. Carman. | 60, Elias Dey. |
| 48, 49, Lewis S. Randolph. | 61, 62, Elias Ross. |
| 48, 49, Aaron Gulick. | 62, 63, James T. Crowell. |
| 49, William A. Gulick. | 62, Orlando Perrine. |
| 49, 50, James Bishop. | 63, 64, Miles Ross. |
| 50, Henry Vandyke. | 63, 64, David B. Wyckoff. |
| 50, Charles Abraham. | 64, 65, Abraham C. Coriell. |
| 50, Israel R. Coriell. | 65-67, 69, 70, Levi D. Jarrard. |
| 51, David Dunn. | 65, James G. Goble. |
| 51, Peter F. Dye. | 66, 67, Nathan H. Tyrell. |
| 51, J. B. Johnson. | 66, 67, John W. Perrine. |
| 51, 52, Robert M. Crowell. | 68, George E. Strong. |
| 52, James Applegate. | 68, 69, Alfred W. Jones. |
| 52, 53, Josephus Shann. | 68, 69, William M. Cox. |
| 53-55, Martin A. Howell. | 70, 71, Albert L. Runyon. |
| 53, 54, Abraham Everett. | 70, George E. Brown. |
| 54, 55, Samuel E. Stelle. | 71-73, Isaac L. Fisher. |
| 55, 56, William Hutchinson. | 71, Edward F. Roberts. |

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| 72, 73, Joseph C. Letson. | 78, 79, Vincent W. Mount. |
| 72, Johnston Holcombe. | 80, Robert G. Miller. |
| 73, H. F. Worthington. | 80, John M. Board. |
| 74, John Van Deusen. | 80, 81, Stephen M. Martin. |
| 74, John F. Ten Broeck. | 81, 82, James H. Van Cleef. |
| 74, 75, Joseph C. Magee, Jr. | 81, 83, Manning Freeman. |
| 75, James H. Van Cleef. | 82, John Adair. |
| 75, Josephus Shann. | 82, 83, James H. Goodwin. |
| 76, Isaiah Rolfe. | 83, 84, William R. Jernee. |
| 76, 77, Charles A. Campbell. | 84, 85, Edward S. Savage. |
| 76, 77, Daniel Z. Martin. | 84, 85, Robert Carson. |
| 77, John Waldron. | 85, 86, John Martin. |
| 78, 79, Isaac L. Martin. | 86, John F. Ten Broeck |
| 78, 79, Patrick Convery. | 86, R. R. Vanderbergh. |

Monmouth County.

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|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 45, George F. Fort. | 55, John Vandoren. |
| 45-47, Hartshorne Tantum. | 55, Thomas B. Stout. |
| 45, 46, Andrew Simpson. | 55, Wm. H. Johnson. |
| 45-47, Joseph B. Coward. | 56, 57, Jacob Herbert. |
| 45, *James H. Hartshorne. | 56, 57, John R. Baricklo. |
| 46, 47, William Vandoren. | 56, 57, Samuel Beers. |
| 46, 47, John Borden. | 57-59, John V. Conover. |
| 47, Andrew Simpson. | 58, 59, George Middleton. |
| 48, William W. Bennett. | 58, 59, Richard B. Walling |
| 48, Joel Parker. | 57-60, Austin H. Patterson. |
| 48, Ferdinand Woodward. | 60, 61, Wm. H. Mount. |
| 48, *Samuel Bennett. | 60, 61, James Patterson. |
| 48, Joel W. Ayres. | 60, J. J. McNimney. |
| 49, 50, Alfred Walling. | 61, 62, William V. Ward. |
| 49, 50, George W. Sutphin. | 61, 62, Chas. Haight. |
| 49, 50, James D. Hall. | 62, Geo. C. Murray. |
| 49, James Hooper. | 63-65, Michael Taylor. |
| 49, John B. Williams. | 63, 64, Osborn Curtis. |
| 50, William G. Hooper. | 63, 64, David H. Wyckoff. |
| 50, Charles Butcher. | 65, 66, Daniel A. Holmes. |
| 51, 52, William H. Conover. | 65, 66, George Schenck. |
| 51, 52, Garret S. Smock. | 66, Wm. C. Browne. |
| 51, Bernard Connolly. | 67, 68, Chas. Allen. |
| 52, Charles Butcher. | 67, 68, Francis Corlies. |
| 51-53, Samuel W. Jones. | 67, 68, Thomas S. R. Brown. |
| 53, Charles Allen. | 69, William H. Conover. |
| 53, Daniel P. Van Dorn. | 69, 70, Daniel H. Van Mater. |
| 53, 54, Robert Allen. | 69, 70, Andrew Brown. |
| 54, Forman Hendrickson. | 70-72, Austin H. Patterson. |
| 54, John L. Corlies. | 71, Wm. S. Horner. |
| 54-56, Henry E. Lafetra. | 71, 72, John T. Haight. |

72, Wm. B. Hendrickson.	80, 81, Grover H. Lufburrow.
73-75, Geo. W. Patterson.	81, Holmes W. Murphy.
73, 74, John B. Gifford.	81, 82, David A. Bell.
73, 74, John S. Spronk.	82, 83, Peter Forman, Jr.
75, 76, Chas. D. Hendrickson.	82, Benjamin Griggs.
75, 76, William V. Conover.	83, 84, Alfred B. Stoney.
76, 77, James L. Rue.	83, 84, Thomas G. Chatte.
77, 78, Wm. H. Bennett.	84, 85, Charles H. Boud.
77, James H. Leonard.	85, Wm. H. Grant.
78, George J. Ely.	85, 86, Frank E. Hever.
78, 79, Arthur Wilson.	86, W. S. Throckmorton.
79, 80, Sherman B. Oviatt.	86, William Pintard.
79, 80, John D. Honce.	

Morris County.

45, Timothy Kitchel.	57, 58, Richard Speer.
45, 46, Matthias Kitchel.	58, 59, Lyman A. Chandler.
45, 46, Henry Seward.	58, 59, John Naughtright.
45, 46, George H. Thompson.	59, A. H. Stansborough.
46, 47, Calvin Howell.	59, 60, James H. Ball.
47, Richard Lewis.	60, Eugene Ayres.
47, Charles McFarland.	60-62, Nelson H. Drake.
47, Samuel Hilt.	60-62, Nathan Horton.
48, 49, Andrew I. Smith.	61, William W. Beach.
48, 49, David T. Cooper.	61, 62, John Hill.
48, 49, Samuel Van Ness.	62, 63, Jacob Vanatta.
48, 49, Edward W. Whelpley.	63, William J. Wood.
50, John L. Kanouse.	63-65, Jesse Hoffman.
50, Andrew Cobb.	64, Henry C. Sanders.
50, Freeman Wood.	64, 65, John Bates.
50, George H. Thompson.	65, Alfred M. Treadwell.
51, Horace Chamberlain.	66, John Hill.
51, Jonathan P. Bartley.	66, 67, James C. Yawger.
51, Josiah Meeker.	66, 67, Elias M. White.
51, 52, Cornelius B. Doremus.	67, Lewis Estler.
52, 53, C. S. Dickerson.	68, Daniel Cogblan.
52, 53, John D. Jackson.	68, George Gage.
52, 53, Robert Albright.	68-70, Jesse M. Sharp.
53, John L. Kanouse.	69, 70, Theodore W. Phoenix.
54, 55, William P. Conkling.	69, 70, Columbus Beach.
54, 55, William Logan.	71, 72, Nathaniel Niles.
54, 55, Aaron Pitney.	71, 72, W. B. Lefevre.
54, Andrew B. Cobb.	71-73, August C. Canfield.
55, 56, Edward Howell.	73, 74, W. H. Howell.
56, William M. Muchmore.	73, 74, Jacob Z. Budd.
56, 57, William A. Carr.	74-76, Elias M. Skellinger.
56, 57, Daniel Budd.	75, 76, James C. Youngblood.
57, 58, Benjamin M. Felch.	75, 76, Edmund D. Halsey.

77, Abm. C. Van Duyne.	81, 82, John F. Post.
77, *Cummins O. Cooper.	81, 82, Oscar Lindsley.
77, 78, Cornelius P. Garrabrant.	83-85, George W. Jenkins.
78, Francis J. Doremus.	83, 84, James H. Neighbour.
78, Joshua S. Salmon.	83, 84, Amzi F. Weaver.
79, 80, Charles F. Axtell.	85, 86, John Seward Wills.
79, 80, James H. Bruen.	85, 86, Elias C. Drake.
79, 80, Holloway W. Hunt.	86, John Norwood.
81, 82, William C. Johnson.	

Ocean County.

51-53, Joel Haywood.	72, Richard B. Parker.
54, A. O. S. Havens.	73, John S. Shultz.
55, 56, Wm. F. Brown.	74, Edward M. Lonan.
57-59, Edwin Salter.	75, Jonathan S. Goble.
60, Thomas W. Ivins.	76, Ephraim P. Emson.
61, Chas. H. Applegate.	77, Isaac A. Van Hise.
62, Ephraim Emson.	78-80, Rufus Blodgett.
63, Edwin Salter.	81, Wm. H. Bennett.
64, 65, Jacob Birdsall.	82, Clifford Horner.
66, 67, Job Edwards.	83, George T. Cranmer.
68, 69, Geo. W. Cowperthwaite.	84, Augustus W. Irons.
70, 71, Albert M. Bradshaw.	85, 86, George G. Smith.

Passaic County.

45, 46, George W. Colfax.	58, 59, Richard Van Houten.
45, 46, Chileon F. De Camp.	59-61, Samuel Pope.
47, Abm. Prall.	59, Joel M. Johnson.
47, 48, Henry M. Van Ness.	60, Isaac Stagg.
48, John M. Demarest.	60, 61, Isaac P. Cooley.
49, 50, C. S. Van Wagoner.	61, 62, Socrates Tuttle.
49, Oscar Decker.	62-66, John N. Terhune.
50, 51, Thomas D. Hoxsey.	62-66, Chandler D. Norton.
51, 52, Benjamin Geroe.	63, Samuel Pope.
52, J. S. Fayerweather.	63, 64, Joseph N. Taylor.
53, J. V. R. Van Blarcom.	63, 64, Chas. F. Johnson.
53, Cornelius Van Winkle.	64, 65, Aaron Kinter.
53, 54, Philip Rafferty.	65, 66, Garret Van Wagoner.
54, Charles H. May.	65, 66, Isaac D. Blauvelt.
51, 52, 54, John L. Laroe.	67, 68, David Henry.
55, Wm. C. Stratton.	67, 68, Joseph R. Baldwin.
55, Wm. M. Morrell.	67, E. A. Stansbury.
55, 56, John Schoonmaker.	68, 69, Albert A. Van Voorhies.
56-58, Benj. Buckley.	69, 70, Hugh Reid.
56, Peter H. Whitenor.	69, 71, 72, Chas. Hemmingway.
57, John J. Brown.	70, Henry Hobbs.
57, James B. Beam.	70, Chas. P. Gurnee.
58, Patrick Maginnis.	71, 78, 79, John O'Brien.

* In 1878 C. O. Cooper was unseated by Joshua S. Salmon.

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| 71, 72, 75, Robert M. Torbet. | 80, 81, Thomas B. Vreeland. |
| 72, 73, Henry McDanolds. | 81, Jacob Latus. |
| 73, George Barnes. | 82, Joseph A. Greaves. |
| 73, 74, Garret A. Hobart. | 82, 83, Patrick H. Shields. |
| 74, 75, David Henry. | 82, 83, William F. Gaston. |
| 74, 75, John P. Zetliff. | 82, 85, Thomas Flynn. |
| 76, 77, John W. Griges. | 83, 84, Clark W. Mills. |
| 76, 77, John Sanderson. | 84, William Prall. |
| 76, 77, Joseph L. Cunningham. | 84, Cornelius A. Cadmus. |
| 78, John Kennell. | 85, 86, John Scheele. |
| 78, 79, John H. Robinson. | 85, 86, DeWitt C. Bolton. |
| 79, 80, George W. Conkling. | 85, 86, George H. Low. |
| 80, 81, Robert B. Morehead. | 86, William B. Gourley. |

Salem County.

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|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 45, David Wiley. | 60, 61, Joshua Lippincott. |
| 45, Isaiah Conklyn. | 60, Samuel Habermayer. |
| 45, Robert Hewitt. | 61, Owen L. Jones. |
| 46, Ephraim Carel. | 62, William P. Somers. |
| 46, Charles Bilderback. | 62, Samuel D. Miller. |
| 46, George Remster. | 63, 64, Joseph W. Cooper. |
| 47, Joseph M. Springer. | 63, Joseph Waddington. |
| 47, James Vanmeter. | 64, William N. Hancock. |
| 47, 48, Joseph Foster. | 65, William Callahan. |
| 48, Benj. F. McCollister. | 65, 66, Auxenico M. P. V. H. |
| 48, Joseph R. Chew. | Dickeson. |
| 49, James H. Trenchard. | 66, 67, Samuel Garrison. |
| 49, Isaac Lippincott. | 67, John S. Newell. |
| 49, John Fowler. | 68, Henry M. Wright. |
| 50, Charles B. Newell. | 68, 69, Andrew S. Reeves. |
| 50, David Sithens. | 69, 70, Charles F. H. Gray. |
| 50, Benjamin Remster. | 70, David Evans. |
| 51, Smith Bilderback. | 71, John W. Dickinson. |
| 51, Charles Benner. | 71, John Hitchner. |
| 51, Harman Richman. | 72, 73, Daniel P. Darrell. |
| 52, Jacob Hitchner. | 72, Smith Hewitt. |
| 52, John C. Lummis. | 73, 74, William Iszard. |
| 53, Nathaniel G. Swing. | 74, 75, William B. Carpenter. |
| 53, John Blackwood. | 75, Charles P. Swing. |
| 54, Isaiah D. Clawson. | 76, Richard Coles. |
| 54, Richard Grier. | 76-78, Quinton Keasbey. |
| 55, Joshua Thompson. | 77, John S. Elwell. |
| 55, John Harris. | 78, William C. Kates. |
| 56, Joseph Kille. | 79-81, Henry Barber. |
| 56, Samuel Plummer. | 79-81, John D. Garwood. |
| 57, William Beckett. | 82-84, Henry Coombs. |
| 57, 59, Thomas B. Jones. | 85, 86, Joseph D. Whitaker. |
| 58, 59, Alfred Simpkins. | |

Somerset County.

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|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 45, Peter Voorhees. | 61-63, John G. Schenck. |
| 45, Samuel Reynolds. | 62, 63, John M. Mann. |
| 45, Peter Kline. | 64, 65, Daniel Corey. |
| 46, James B. Elmendorf. | 65, 66, Rynier A. Staats. |
| 46, 47, Peter T. Beekman. | 66, 67, Ralph Davenport. |
| 46, Jonathan Cory, | 67, Peter A. Voorhees. |
| 47-49, Samuel K. Martin. | 68, 69, John J. Bergen. |
| 47-49, F. V. D. Voorhees. | 68, Abraham T. Huff. |
| 48-50, John M. Wyckoff. | 69-71, John R. Staats. |
| 50, 51, 53, John DeMott. | 71, James Doty. |
| 50, Samuel S. Doty. | 72, 73, David D. Smalley. |
| 51, Frederick D. Brokaw. | 73, 74, John G. Schenck. |
| 51, 52, Eugene S. Doughty. | 74, 75, William P. Sutphin. |
| 52, Michael R. Nevius. | 75-77, Joseph H. Voorhees. |
| 53, 54, John H. Anderson. | 76, 77, James J. Bergen. |
| 54-56, John S. Hoagland. | 78-80, John Ringelmann. |
| 55, Alvah Lewis. | 78-80, J. Newton Voorhees. |
| 56, 57, Cornelius M. Schomp. | 81, 82, William A. Schomp. |
| 57, Cornelius N. Allen. | 81, John L. Oakey. |
| 58, 59, Nehemiah V. Steele. | 83, 84, Cornelius S. Hoffman. |
| 59, 60, Elisha B. Wood. | 85, 86, John Vetterlein. |
| 60, 61, 70, Jas. W. Arrowsmith. | |

Sussex County.

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|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 45, Absalom Dunning. | 58, Sandford McKeeby. |
| 45, Jesse Bell. | 59, 60, Martin Cole. |
| 45, Timothy H. Cook. | 60, 61, Charles Mackerly. |
| 46, John Hunt. | 60, 61, Daniel D. Decker. |
| 46, 47, Peter Young. | 61, William Price. |
| 46-48, Thomas D. Armstrong. | 62-64, William H. Bell. |
| 47-49, Peter Hoyt. | 62, Thomas N. McCarter. |
| 48-50, Jacob Hornbeck, Jr. | 63, 64, Robert Hamilton. |
| 49, Martin Ryerson. | 65, Samuel Fowler. |
| 50, 51, Guy Price. | 65-67, William M. Iliff. |
| 50, 51, William Simurson. | 66, 67, 73, 74, Francis M. Ward. |
| 51, Daniel D. Decker. | 68-70, Hiram C. Clark. |
| 52, George W. Collver. | 68-70, Samuel H. Hunt. |
| 52, 55, Aaron K. Stinson. | 71, 72, Lebbeus Martin. |
| 52-54, Timothy E. Shay. | 71, Peter Smith. |
| 53, 54, Benjamin Hamilton. | 75, 76, William Owen. |
| 53, 54, Luther Hill. | 77, 78, George Greer. |
| 55, James L. Decker. | 79-81, Lewis J. Martin. |
| 55-57, Daniel D. Gould. | 82-84, William E. Ross. |
| 56-58, William Smith. | 85, 86, Horatio N. Kinney. |
| 56-58, John W. Opdyke. | |

Union County.

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|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 58, Benjamin M. Price. | 72-74, William McKinley. |
| 58, Cooper Parse. | 72-74, John H. Lufberry. |
| 59, William Stiles. | 73, Jabez B. Cooley. |
| 59, 60, Elston Marsh. | 74, 75, William H. Gill. |
| 60, 61, David Mulford. | 74, 75, Elias B. Pope. |
| 61, Israel O. Maxwell. | 76-78, John Egan. |
| 62, 63, Samuel L. Moore. | 76, 77, Moses F. Cary. |
| 62, John J. High. | 76, 77, Benjamin A. Vail. |
| 63, 64, Noah Woodruff. | 78-80, George M. Stiles. |
| 64, 65, Philip Dougherty. | 78, Joseph B. Coward. |
| 65, Joseph T. Crowell. | 79, 80, Philip H. Vernon. |
| 66, John R. Crane. | 79-82, John T. Dunn. |
| 66, Thomas J. Lee. | 81-82, George T. Parrott. |
| 67, A. M. W. Ball. | 81-83, Frank L. Sheldon. |
| 67, Enos W. Runyon. | 83, 84, Edward J. Byrnes. |
| 68, 69, John H. Whelan. | 83, 84, Asa T. Woodruff. |
| 68, 69, DeWitt C. Hough. | 84, DeWitt C. Hough. |
| 70, 71, 75, Ferdinand Blancke. | 85, 86, Peter L. Hughes. |
| 70, Albert A. Drake. | 85, 86, Wm. H. Corbin. |
| 71, Joseph W. Yates. | 85, Jacob Kirkner. |
| 72, Andrew Dutcher. | 86, William Chamberlain. |

Warren County.

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|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 45, 46, Robert C. Caskey. | 63-65, Elijah Allen. |
| 45, Abram Wildrick. | 64-66, Charles G. Hoagland. |
| 45, Stephen Warne. | 65, 66, Silas Young. |
| 46-48, Jonathan Shotwell. | 66-68, Andrew J. Fulmer. |
| 46-48, Amos H. Drake. | 67, 68, John N. Givens. |
| 47-49, Samuel Mayberry. | 67-69, Nelson Vliet. |
| 49-51, Andrew Ribble. | 69-71, Absalom B. Pursell. |
| 49-51, Benjamin Fritts. | 69-71, Caleb H. Valentine. |
| 50, 51, 53, John Loller. | 70-72, William Silverthorn. |
| 52-54, John Sherrer. | 72-74, Valentine Mutchler. |
| 52-54, David V. C. Crate. | 73-75, Joseph Anderson. |
| 52, John Cline. | 75, John M. Wyckoff. |
| 54-56, George H. Beatty. | 76, Wm. Carpenter. |
| 55-57, Archibald Osborn. | 76-78, Elias J. Mackey. |
| 55-57, John White. | 77-79, Silas W. De Witt. |
| 57-59, Isaac Leida. | 79-81, Coursen H. Albertson. |
| 58, 59, William Felt. | 80-82, William Fritts. |
| 58, Abm. S. Van Horn. | 82, Robert Bond. |
| 59-61, Robert Rusling. | 83-85, Stephen C. Larison. |
| 60-62, John C. Bennett. | 83-85, Isaac Wildrick. |
| 60, Philip Shoemaker. | 86, Thomas L. Titus. |
| 61, 63, David Smith. | 86, William M. Baird. |
| 62-64, Wm. W. Strader. | |

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF COUNCIL AND SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

FROM 1776 TO 1844,

WHEN THE NEW CONSTITUTION WAS FORMED.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1776 } 1777 } 1778 } 1779 } 1780 } 1781 } 1782 } 1783 } 1784 }	John Stevens, Hunterdon. John Cox, Burlington. Philemon Dickinson, Hunterdon.
1785 } 1786 } 1787 } 1788 } 1789 } 1790 } 1791 } 1792 } 1793 } 1794 }	Robert Lettis Hooper, Hunterdon. Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth. Thomas Henderson, Monmouth. Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth.
1796 } 1797 } 1798 } 1799 } 1800 }	James Linn, Somerset. Geo. Anderson, Burlington.
1801 } 1802 } 1803 } 1804 }	John Lambert, Hunterdon.
1805 } 1806 } 1807 }	Thomas Little, Monmouth. Geo. Anderson, Burlington. Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1808 } 1809 }	Ebenezer Seeley, Cumberland.
1809 }	Thomas Ward, Essex.
1810 } 1811 } 1812 }	Charles Clark, Essex. James Schureman, Middlesex.
1813 } 1814 } 1815 } 1816 } 1817 } 1818 }	Charles Clark, Essex. William Kennedy, Sussex. Jesse Upton, Morris.
1819 } 1820 } 1821 } 1822 } 1823 }	 Peter J. Stryker, Somerset.
1824 } 1825 }	 Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1826 }	Silas Cook, Morris.
1827 }	Charles Newbold, Burlington.
1829 } 1830 }	Edward Condict, Morris.
1831 } 1832 }	Elias P. Seeley, Cumberland.
1833 }	Mahlon Dickerson, Morris.
1834 }	Jehu Patterson, Monmouth.
1835 }	Charles Sitgreaves, Warren.
1836 }	Jeptha B. Munn, Morris.
1837 }	Andrew Parsons, Passaic.
1838 }	Joseph Porter, Gloucester.
1839 }	John Cassidy, Bergen.
1840 }	William Chetwood, Essex.
1841 }	Jehu Patterson, Monmouth

SPEAKERS.

1776)		1810)	William Kennedy, Sussex.
1777 }	John Hart, Hunterdon.	1811 }	William Kennedy, Sussex.
1778 }		1812—	William Pearson, Burlington.
Second session 1878—Caleb Camp, Essex.		1813—	Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1779—	Caleb Camp, Essex.	1814 }	Samuel Pennington, Essex.
1780—	Josiah Hornblower, Essex.	1815 }	Samuel Pennington, Essex.
1781—	John Mehelm, Hunterdon.	1816—	Charles Clark, Essex.
1782 }	Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.	1817—	Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1783 }		1818 }	
1784—	Daniel Hendrickson, Monmouth.	1819 }	
1785 }	Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.	1820 }	David Thompson, Jr, Morris.
1786 }		1821 }	
1787—	Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.	1822 }	
1788—	Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.	1823—	Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Cumberland.
1789—	John Beatty, Middlesex.	1824—	David Johnston, Hunterdon.
1790—	Jonathan Dayton, Essex.	1825 }	George K. Drake, Morris.
1791—	Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.	1826 }	
1792)		1827 }	William B. Ewing, Cumberland.
1793)	Silas Condict, Morris.	1828 }	
1794)		1829)	
1795—	Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.	1830)	Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.
1796—	James H. Imlay, Monmouth.	1831)	
1797—	Silas Condict, Morris.	1832—	John P. Jackson, Essex.
1798)		1833 }	Daniel B. Ryall, Monmouth.
1799)	William Cox, Burlington.	1834 }	
1800)		1835 }	Thomas G. Haight, Monmouth.
1801—	Silas Dickerson, Sussex.	1836—	
1802—	William Cox, Burlington.	1837)	Lewis Condict, Morris.
1803—	Peter Gordon, Hunterdon.	1838)	
1804)		1839—	William Stites, Essex.
1805)	James Cox, Monmouth.	1840)	John Emley, Burlington.
1806)		1841)	
1807)		1842—	Samuel B. Halsey, Morris.
1808)		1843)	Joseph Taylor, Cumberland.
1809)	Lewis Condict, Morris.	1844 }	

SENATE OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS.

1845	John C. Smallwood, Glou'str
1846	
1847	
1848	
1849	Ephraim Marsh, Morris.
1850	
1851	Silas D. Canfield, Passaic.
1852	John Manners, Hunterdon.
1853	W. C. Alexander, Mercer.
1854	
1855	
1856	
1857	Henry V. Speer, Middlesex.
1858	
1859	Thomas R. Herring, Bergen.
1860	C. L. C. Gifford, Essex.
1861	Edmund Perry, Hunterdon.
1862	Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1863	Anthony Reckless, Mon'th.
1864	Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1865	Edward W. Scudder, Mercer.
1866	James M. Scovel, Camden.
1867	Benjamin Buckley, Passaic.
1868	Henry S. Little, Monmouth.
1869	
1870	Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1871	Edward Bettie, Camden.
1872	
1873	John W. Taylor, Essex.
1874	
1875	
1876	W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1877	Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1878	G. C. Ludlow, Middlesex.
1879	W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1880	
1881	G. A. Hobart, Passaic.
1882	
1883	J. J. Gardner, Atlantic.
1884	B. A. Vail, Union.
1885	A. V. Schenck, Middlesex.
1886	John W. Griggs, Passaic.
1887	Frederick S. Fish, Essex.
1888	Geo. H. Large, Hunterdon.
1889	George T. Werts, Morris.
1890	H. M. Nevius, Monmouth.
1891	Robert Adrain, Middlesex.

SECRETARIES.

1845	Daniel Dodd, Jr., Essex.
1846	
1847	
1848	Philip J. Gray, Camden.
1849	
1850	John Rogers, Burlington.
1851	
1852	Samuel A. Allen, Salem.
1853	
1854	A. R. Throckmorton, Hudson.
1855	
1856	A. R. Throckmorton, Monmouth
1857	
1858	A. B. Chamberlain, Hunterdon.
1859	
1860	John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon
1861	
1862	Joseph J. Sleeper, Burlington.
1863	
1864	Morris R. Hamilton, Camden.
1865	
1866	John H. Meeker, Essex.
1867	
1868	Enoch R. Borden, Mercer.
1869	
1870	Joseph B. Cornish, Warren.
1871	
1872	John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon
1873	
1874	
1875	John F. Babcock, Middlesex
1876	
1877	N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1878	
1879	C. M. Jemison, Somerset.
1880	
1881	N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1882	
1883	Geo. Wurts, Passaic.
1884	
1885	
1886	W. A. Stiles, Sussex.
1887	
1888	
1889	Richard B. Reading, Hunterdon.
1890	
1891	John Carpenter, Jr., Hunterdon.
1892	

HOUSE OFFICERS.

SPEAKERS.

- 1845—Isaac Van Wageningen, Essex.
 1846—Lewis Howell, Cumberland.
 1847 } John W. C. Evans, Burlington.
 1848 }
 1849—Edw. W. Whelpley, Morris.
 1850—John T. Nixon, Cumberland.
 1851—John H. Phillips, Mercer.
 1852—John Hayler, Bergen.
 1853 } John W. Fennimore,
 1854 } Burlington.
 1855—William Parry, Burlington.
 1856—Thos. W. Demarest, Bergen.
 1857—Andrew Butcher, Mercer.
 1858—Daniel Holzman, Bergen.
 1859—Edwin Salter, Ocean.
 1860—Austin H. Patterson, Monm.
 1861—F. H. Teese, Essex.
 1862—Charles Haight, Monmouth.
 1863—James T. Cr. well, Middlesex.
 1864—Joseph N. Taylor, Passaic.
 1865—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
 1866—John Hill, Morris.
 1867—G. W. N. Curtis, Camden.
 1868—Aug. O. Evans, Hudson.
 1869 } Leon Alcott, Hudson.
 1870 }
 1871—Albert P. Condit, Essex.
 1872—Nathaniel Niles, Morris.
 1873—Isaac L. Fisher, Middlesex.
 1874—Garret A. Hubart, Passaic.
 1875—George O. Vanderbilt, Mercer.
 1876—John D. Carscallen, Hudson.
 1877—Rudolph F. Rahe, Hudson.
 1878—John Egan, Union.
 1879—Schuyler B. Jackson, Essex.
 1880—Sherman B. Oylatt, Monm.
 1881—Harrison Van Dyne, Essex.
 1882—John T. Dunn, Union.
 1883—Thomas O'Connor, Essex.
 1884—A. B. Stoney, Monmouth.
 1885 } E. A. Armstrong, Camden.
 1886 }
 1887—William M. Baird, Warren.
 1888—Sam'l D. Dickinson, Hudson.
 1889—Robert S. Hudspeith, Hudson.
 1890—W. C. Heppenheimer, Hudson.
 1891—James J. Bergen, Somerset.

CLERKS.

- 1845—Alexander D. Cattell, Salem.
 1846—Adam C. Davis, Hunterdon.
 1847 }
 1848 } Alex. M. Cumming, Mercer.
 1849 }
 1850 }
 1851 } David Naar, Essex.
 1852 }
 1853 } David W. Dellicker, Somerset.
 1854 }
 1855—Peter D. Vroom, Hudson.
 1856 } William Darmon, Gloucester.
 1857 }
 1858—Daniel Blauvelt, Essex.
 1859—John P. Harker, Camden.
 1860—D. Blauvelt, Jr., Essex.
 1861 } Jacob Sharp, Warren.
 1862 }
 1863 } Levi Seoby, Monmouth.
 1864 }
 1865 } George B. Cooper, Cumberl'd.
 1866 }
 1867—Ed. Jardine, Bergen.
 1868 }
 1869—A. M. Johnston, Mercer.
 1870 }
 1871—A. M. Cumming, Mercer.
 1872 }
 1873—Sinnickson Chew, Camden.
 1874 }
 1875—Austin H. Patterson, Monm.
 1876 } John V. Foster, Essex.
 1877 }
 1878—Austin H. Patterson, Monm.
 1879 }
 1880—C. O. Cooper, Morris.
 1881 }
 1882 } Arthur Wilson, Monmouth.
 1883 }
 1884—Henry D. Winton, Bergen.
 1885 } Samuel Toombs, Essex.
 1886 }
 1887—Joseph Atkinson, Essex.
 1888—James P. Logan, Burlington.
 1889 } John J. Matthews, Union.
 1890 }
 1891—Thos. F. Noonan, Jr., Hudson.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

New Jersey's Vote for Governor from 1857 to the Present Time, and the Political Com- plexion of each Legislature.

1857—Legislature: Senate, 12 Democrats, 6 Whigs, 2 Know Nothings. House, Dem., 38; Opposition, 22.

1858—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1859—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Opposition.

Governor: Wright, total vote, 51,714; per cent. of popular vote, 49.24. Olden, total vote, 53,315; per cent. of popular vote, 50.76. Olden's majority, 1,601.

1860—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Dem., 30; Rep. 28; American, 2.

1861—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1862—Legislature: Senate, Democrats and Republicans, tie; Independent, 1. House, Democratic. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 3.

Governor: Parker, total vote, 61,307; per cent. of popular vote, 66.80. Ward, total vote, 46,710; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Parker's majority, 14,597.

1863—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Democratic total vote, 39,186; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80.

Republican total vote, 29,812; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Democratic majority, 9,374.

1864—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1865—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.

Governor: Runyon, total vote, 64,736; per cent. of popular vote, 49.0. Ward, total vote, 67,525; per cent. of popular vote, 51.0. Ward's majority, 2,789.

1866—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1867—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Democratic total vote, 67,468; per cent. of popular vote, 56.89.

Republican total vote, 51,114; per cent. of popular vote, 43.10. Democratic majority, 16,354.

1868—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Randolph's majority for Governor, 4,288.

1869—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1870—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1871—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Parker, total vote, 82,362; per cent. of popular vote, 51.90. Walsh, total vote, 76,883; per cent. of popular vote, 48.10. Parker's majority, 5,979.

1872—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1873—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1874—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Bedle, total vote, 97,283; per cent. of popular vote, 53.60. Halsey, total vote, 84,059; per cent. of popular vote, 46.30. Bedle's majority, 13,233.

1875—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1876—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1877—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.

Governor: McClellan, total vote, 97,837; per cent. of popular vote, 51.65. Newell, total vote, 85,021; per cent. of popular vote, 44.92. Hoxsey, total vote, 5,055; per cent. of popular vote, 2.67. Bingham, total vote, 1,433; per cent. of popular vote, 0.76. McClellan's plurality, 12,743.

1878—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1879—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1880—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Ludlow, total vote, 121,606; per cent. of popular vote, 49.53. Potts, total vote, 121,017; per cent. of popular vote, 49.26. Hoxsey, total vote, 2,759. Ransom, total vote, 195. Ludlow's plurality, 651.

1881—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1882—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1883—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

Governor: Abbett, total vote, 103,866; per cent. of popular vote, 49.92. Dixon, total vote, 97,017; per cent. of popular vote, 45.65. Urner, total vote, 2,900. Parsons, total vote, 4,153. Abbett's plurality, 6,809.

1884—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1885—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1886—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Green, total vote, 105,939; per cent. of popular vote, 47.45. Howey, total vote, 101,919; per cent. of popular vote, 43.98. Fiske, Pro., 12,808. Green's plurality, 8,020.

1887—Legislature: Senate, 12 Republicans, 9 Democrats. House, 31 Democrats, 26 Republicans, 2 Labor-Democrats, 1 tie.

1888—Legislature: Senate, 12 Republicans, 9 Democrats. House, 37 Republicans, 23 Democrats.

1889—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

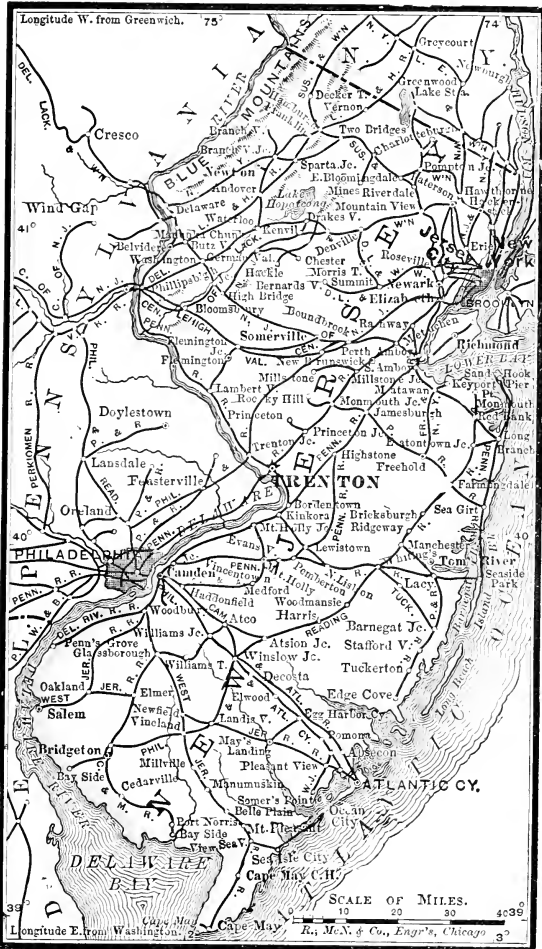
Governor: Abbett, total vote, 138,245; per cent. of popular vote, 51.37. Grubb, total vote, 123,692; per cent. of popular vote, 46.07. La Monte, Pro., 6,853. Abbett's plurality, 14,253.

1890—Senate, 11 Republicans, 10 Democrats. House, 37 Democrats, 23 Republicans.

1891—Both Houses Democratic.

1892—Both Houses Democratic.

Longitude W. from Greenwich. 75°



Longitude E. from Washington. 75°

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1844.

List of Delegates elected to the Convention to form a government for the people of the State of New Jersey, which met at Trenton, on May 14th, 1844, and continued to June 29th of the same year. The constitution was agreed to in convention by a vote of 55 to 1 (Mr. Condit), Mr. Stokes being excused from voting. It was ratified by the people on August 13th, 1844, by a vote of 20,276 for, and 3,526 against, 69 ballots being rejected. The figures indicate the ages of the respective members. The compiler of this work is indebted to Hon. G. D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, for the important data given.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.—Jonathan Pitney, 46, physician.

BERGEN COUNTY.—John Cassedy, 47, gentleman; Alexander Westervelt, 50, gentleman.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.—William R. Allen, 42, farmer; Jonathan J. Spencer, 51, physician; Charles Stokes, 52, farmer; John C. Ten Eyck, 30, lawyer; Moses Wills, 51, merchant.

CAMDEN COUNTY.—Abraham Browning, 35, lawyer; John W. Mickle, 50, mariner.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.—Joshua Swain, 66, farmer.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Joshua Brick, 62, farmer; Daniel Elmer, 59, lawyer; William B. Ewing, 68, physician.

ESSEX COUNTY.—Silas Condit, 66, gentleman; Oliver S. Hulsted, 51, lawyer; Joseph C. Hornblower, 67, lawyer; David Naar, 43, farmer; William Stites, 52, merchant; Elias Van Arsdale, 73, lawyer; Isaac H. Williamson, 71, lawyer.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—John R. Sickler, 43, physician; Charles C. Stratton, 48, farmer.

HUDSON COUNTY.—Robert Gilchrist, 52, county clerk.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.—Peter I. Clark, 53, lawyer; David Neighbour, 46, merchant; Jonathan Pickle, 45, farmer; Alexander Wurts, 48, lawyer.

MERCER COUNTY.—Richard S. Field, 39, lawyer; Henry W. Green, 39, lawyer; John R. Thomson, 43, gentleman.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—Moses Jaques, 73, farmer; James Parker, 68, farmer; Joseph F. Randolph, 40, lawyer; James C. Zabriskie, 40, tailor.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.—Bernard Connolly, 40, printer; Geo. F. Fort, 35, physician; Thomas G. Haight, 49, farmer; Daniel Holmes, 50, farmer; Robert Laird, 32, physician.

MORRIS COUNTY.—Francis Child, 51, farmer; Mahlon Dickerson, 73, lawyer; Ephraim Marsh, 48, farmer; William N. Wood, 38, lawyer.

PASSAIC COUNTY.—Elias B. D. Ogden, 44, lawyer; Andrew Parsons, 53, merchant.

SALEM COUNTY.—Alexander G. Cattell, 28, merchant; John H. Lambert, 45, merchant; Richard P. Thompson, 39, attorney-general.

SOMERSET COUNTY.—George H. Brown, 34, lawyer; Ferdinand S. Schenck, 54, physician; Peter D. Vroom, 52, lawyer.

SUSSEX COUNTY.—John Bell, 58, merchant; Joseph E. Edsall, 54, manufacturer; Martin Ryerson, 29, lawyer.

WARREN COUNTY.—Samuel Hibbler, 44, painter; P. B. Kennedy, 42, lawyer; R. S. Kennedy, 41, farmer.

Presidents of the Convention—Isaac H. Williamson, Essex (resigned June 28th, 1844); Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

Vice President—Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

Secretary—William Paterson, 27, lawyer, Middlesex.

Assistant Secretary—Th. S. Saunders, 35, physician, Gloucester.

RECAPITULATION.—Lawyers, 20; farmers, 14; physicians, 7; merchants, 7; other professions, 10; ex-Governors, 3; ex-Members of Congress, 7. Four between 70 and 80 years of age; six between 60 and 70; seventeen between 50 and 60; twenty between 40 and 50; nine between 30 and 40; two under 30.

There were only three survivors on January 1st, 1889—Alexander G. Cattell, Robert Laird and David Neighbour.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

OF 1873.

On April 4th, 1873, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution empowering the Governor to appoint, by and with the advice of the Senate, a commission of two persons from each Congressional District, to suggest and propose amendments to the State Constitution for submission to and consideration by the next two Legislatures, and afterwards to be submitted to a vote of the people.

On April 24th, of the same year, Governor Parker nominated the following gentlemen, who were duly confirmed by the Senate:

First District—Benjamin F. Carter, Woodbury; Samuel H. Grey, Camden. Second District—Mercer Beasley, Trenton; John C. Ten Eyck, Mount Holly. Third District—Robert S. Green, Elizabeth; John F. Balcock, New Brunswick. Fourth District—Martin Ryerson and Jacob L. Swayze, both of Newton. Fifth District—Augustus W. Cutler, Morristown; Benjamin Buckley, Paterson. Sixth District—Theodore Runyon and John W. Taylor, both of Newark. Seventh District—Abraham O. Zabriskie and Robert Gilchrist, both of Jersey City.

Shortly afterwards Chief Justice Mercer Beasley declined to serve, and Philemon Dickinson, of Trenton, was appointed in his stead. Martin Ryerson resigned and Joseph Thompson, of Somerset, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Chancellor Theodore Runyon also declined and George J. Ferry, of Orange, was appointed in his stead. Ex-Chancellor Zabriskie was unanimously elected president of the Commission, and upon his decease, which occurred in a short time afterwards, Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Seventh District. John C. Ten Eyck was elected president, *vice* Zabriskie, deceased. The secretaries were Joseph L. Naar and Edward J. Anderson, both of Trenton. Subsequently Robert Gilchrist resigned and William Brinkerhoff, of Jersey City, was appointed in his place. John W. Taylor also resigned and Algernon S. Hubbell, of Newark, was appointed in his place.

The first session of the Commission was held on May 8th, 1873, and the last on December 23d, of the same year. The amendments submitted were partially adopted by the two succeeding Legislatures, and were ratified by a vote of the people at a special election held on September 7th, 1875.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

This edifice, a massive structure, erected at sundry times and various periods, is located on West State street, at the corner of Delaware street, running thence westerly along State street to the grounds of the late ex-Chancellor Green, and southerly to the Water Power. The location is a good one, and although the style of the building is not modern, yet it answers the purposes for which it was intended, even if it does not present a very imposing appearance.

The seat of Government was fixed at Trenton by an act of the Legislature, approved November 25th, 1790. James Cooper, Thomas Lowery, James Ewing, Maskell Ewing, George Anderson, James Mott and Moore Furman were appointed commissioners to select, purchase or accept so much land as was needed, and to erect thereon suitable buildings for the use of the Legislature. They purchased the present site, containing about three and three-quarters acres—a frontage on Second street (now West State street) of 247 feet and 6 inches, and a depth from the front to low water line of the Delaware river of 666 feet—at a cost of £250 5s. The old State House was a plain, bare-looking, rough-cast building, and was erected at a cost of £3,992 3s. ½d. By an act of March 4th, 1795, a building was erected to serve as an office for the Secretary of State, and for the preservation of the public records, at a cost of £620 19s. 10d. Numerous improvements and repairs were made, and on March 3d, 1806, an act was passed appointing commissioners to make certain repairs to the State House, to provide and hang a suitable bell, &c. This was done, and the bell was used for informing the members of both houses, as well as the courts, of the hour of meeting. The bell was eventually discarded, and an American flag substituted, which waves from the building unto this day, when the Legislature is in session, and upon holidays and State occasions. In 1848, the State House was altered by the removal of the

rough-casting, and changing the front to the style of the Mercer County Court House, placing neat porticoes over the front and rear entrances, and erecting two additional buildings adjoining the main one, as offices for the Clerks of the Chancery and Supreme Courts. The rotunda was also erected, and the grounds fenced, graded, laid out and shade trees planted, all at a cost of \$27,000. The commissioners under whose directions the work was completed, were Samuel R. Gummere, Samuel R. Hamilton and Stacy A. Paxson. In 1863, '64 and '65, appropriations were made and expended in building additions for the State Library, Executive Chambers, &c. In 1871, Charles S. Olden, Thomas J. Stryker and Lewis Perrine were appointed commissioners to cause a suitable addition to be built—more commodious apartments for the Senate and Assembly, &c. The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated, and the buildings for the Legislature were ready for occupancy in time for the meeting of the Legislature of 1872. In 1872, \$120,000 was appropriated for completing the building, \$3,000 for fitting up the Executive Chamber, \$4,000 for fitting up the Chancery and Supreme Court rooms, and \$2,000 for fitting up the offices on the first floor of the east wing. In 1873, the sum of \$43,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the front of the building, completing unfinished repairs and improvements, and for fitting up the Library, &c. On March 18th, 1875, the sum of \$15,000 was appropriated for the purpose of putting a new three-story front to the building, and to fit up offices on the second floor for the Clerks of the Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and for providing a suitable museum for geological specimens, and the battle flags of New Jersey volunteer regiments, carried during the war of the Rebellion.

On March 21st, 1885, the front portion was destroyed by fire, and the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for rebuilding, and, in 1886, an additional appropriation of \$225,000 was granted.

The new building was finished in 1889. It is of rectangular shape and of the Renaissance style of architecture, with a frontage of one hundred and sixty feet on State street, a depth of sixty-seven feet, and three and a half stories high, with a rotunda thirty-nine feet across, which connects the new section of the Capitol with the original part. The rotunda is surmounted by a dome one hundred and forty-five feet high.

The building has about sixty feet more frontage than the former one, and approaches about ten feet nearer the street.

The walls are constructed of solid, fire-proof, brick masonry, faced with a light-colored stone from Indiana, known as Salem Oolitic, with foundations and trimmings of New Jersey freestone, from the Prallsville quarries, in Hunterdon county. The portico, door-head and trimmings about the door are of the same material. The portico, with balcony, is supported by massive pillars of polished granite and surmounted by the coat of arms of the State.

The apartments used for offices are very spacious, fitted throughout in the most approved modern style, and each department is supplied with one or more of the finest fire-proof vaults. The first and second stories are set aside for offices, and the entire third story is used for the State Library.

The old State Library apartments have been improved and extended, and are now used as offices for the Attorney-General, State Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioner of Banking and Insurance. A new story was added, which is used for the Geological Museum and State offices.

In 1891, a new Assembly Chamber was erected. The old one was too small and poorly ventilated, and besides, there was a lack of suitable committee rooms. The Legislature of 1891 passed a Joint Resolution, which was approved on March 20th, authorizing the Governor "to provide a suitable chamber and committee rooms for the use of the General Assembly of this State," &c., and also, "to make such additions and alterations as will afford the necessary accommodations for the Supreme Court and Court of Errors and Appeals, or for other State offices, and sufficient money is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid by the Treasurer of this State on the warrant of the Comptroller, after approval by the Governor."

The new chamber was built by James W. Lanning, of Trenton, from plans prepared by James Moylan, of Jersey City, and under the superintendency of Bernard J. Ford, of Newark. It covers the site of the former chamber, and extends beyond it to Delaware street on the east and to the water power on the south. It has a frontage on Delaware street of 120 feet and a depth of 75 feet. The exterior finish and design of the building are similar to the adjoining portion of the Capitol. The foundation

is of brown stone, from the Stockton quarries, and the trimmings of light Indiana stone. The interior is finished in Trenton tile, quartered oak and Italian statuary marble. It is a fire-proof building throughout, and is especially ventilated. The committee rooms are ample and convenient, and the interior design, arrangement and finish make it a model legislative chamber. It cost the State \$140,500. The cost of the steam heating and ventilating systems was about \$25,000.

The other new addition to the Capitol provides a consultation room for the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Court of Errors and Appeals and a private room for the Governor, a room for the Museum of the Geological Survey, and other offices, and cost \$34,500.

An electric light apparatus was also placed in the Capitol, which cost \$23,000. Every department in the building is now lighted by electricity.

A new Otis elevator has been placed in the front part of the building, which gives easy access to all the upper floors.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

This valuable collection of books is located on the third floor of the State Capitol. The old saying, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," most appropriately applies to this institution.

The first library of the State was a case ordered to be procured by Maskell Ewing, Clerk of the House of Assembly, for the keeping and preservation of such books as belonged to the Legislature. It was ordered by a resolution passed March 18th, 1796. This was the nucleus of the present extensive library. On February 18th, 1804, William Coxe, of Burlington; Ezra Darby, of Essex, and John A. Scudder, of Monmouth, were appointed a Committee on Rules, and to make a catalogue; they reported that there were 168 volumes belonging to the State, and presented a code of seven rules, which was adopted. On February 10th, 1813, an act (the first one) was passed, entitled "An act concerning the State Library." Up to 1822 it appears that the Clerk of the House had charge of the books, as Librarian, and, on November 16th, 1822, an act was passed for

the appointment of a State Librarian, annually, by joint meeting. In 1846, on April 10th, an act was passed making the term of office three years. The Law Library at that time belonged to the members of the Law Library Association. The only persons allowed the use of the Library were members of the Association, the Chancellor, and the judges of the several courts. Stacy G. Potts was Treasurer and Librarian of the Association. The Law Library was kept in the Supreme Court room until 1837, when the Legislature authorized the State Librarian to fit up a room adjoining the Library for the care and reception of the books and papers belonging to the State Library. Thus the two Libraries were consolidated. On March 13th, 1872, \$5,000 per year for three years was appropriated for the Library by the Legislature, and by the act of March 15th, 1876, the sum of \$2,500 was appropriated for finishing and refurnishing the Library room. In 1890, the Library was removed to the third story of the new part of the Capitol.

THE STATE ARSENAL.

The building now used as the State Arsenal was formerly the old State Prison. It is situate on Second street, in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton, and has on its front the following inscription :

LABOR, SILENCE, PENITENCE.

THE PENITENTIARY HOUSE,

ERECTED BY LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

RICHARD HOWELL, GOVERNOR.

IN THE XXII. YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,

MDCXCVII.

THAT THOSE WHO ARE FEARED FOR THEIR CRIMES,

MAY LEARN TO FEAR THE LAWS AND BE USEFUL.

HIC LABOR, HOC OPUS.

In the messages of Governors P. D. Vroom and S. L. Southard, recommending the erection of the new prison, it

was proposed that the old one be converted into an Arsenal for the safe keeping of the arms and military property of the State, which, previous to that time, had been kept in the old State Bank, corner of Warren and Bank streets, with accoutrements and camp and garrison equipage at the State House. After the removal of the State convicts from the old prison, permission was given to the county of Mercer to occupy it as a jail until their jail, then in course of completion, was finished, and when it was again vacated it was converted into an arsenal.

Among the stores, &c., at the Arsenal are one bronze gun, French, of the date of 1758; two bronze guns, English, four-pounders, and two iron six-pounders. There is also one gun captured at the battle of Trenton, December 26th, 1776, and two guns captured at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781. There are also a large quantity of fire-arms, ammunition, ordnance, tents, clothing, blankets, &c.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

NEAR TRENTON.

This institution is located in Ewing township, in Mercer county, two and half miles northwest of the city of Trenton, on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and near the Delaware river. A very fine view is had from the Asylum. The building is built of reddish sand-stone (from the Ewing quarries on the premises), laid in rubble and broken range work, and pointed, with hammer-dressed stone for base. The roof is covered with slate, except the dome, which is covered with tin.

In 1844, after many futile attempts to cause action to be taken for the building of a State Asylum for the Insane, commissioners were appointed to select a site, and an appropriation of \$35,000 was made to pay for the land and commence the erection of a building. The commissioners selected the present site. During the year 1845, commissioners were appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of the Asylum, which was done by William Phillips and Joseph Whittaker, of Trenton—the builders of the State House. It was opened for the reception of patients May 15th, 1848. Numerous additions were made to the building from time to time, and under the direction of the present Superintendent, Dr. J. W. Ward, a fine green-house has been added, and he has introduced many new plans and devices for the comfort and amusement of the patients. Handsome pictures have been hung up in the wards and dormitories of the patients;

flowers and hot-house plants are a source of much pleasure to the unfortunates, who regard them with rare appreciation; and during the fall and winter months there have been regular weekly entertainments, consisting of tableaux, concerts, dancing, the performance of minor theatricals, and stereopticon exhibitions. The effect of these, besides breaking up the monotony of long evenings, seems to call the minds of the patients from their troubles, and not unfrequently tends towards the restoration of their mental health.

An addition was made to the building in 1889.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

MORRIS PLAINS.

Owing to the crowded condition of the Trenton Asylum, commissioners were appointed to select a site and build an additional asylum in the northerly portion of the State. They purchased 430 acres, at a cost of \$82,672.11, in Hanover township, Morris county, and plans were drawn by Samuel Sloan, architect, of Philadelphia. The building was erected and occupied by August 17th, 1876. It is 1,243 feet in length, and is 542 feet deep from the front of the main center to the rear of the extreme wing, and will accommodate 800 patients. The total cost was \$2,250,000.

STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

These schools are located in the city of Trenton, on a piece of ground belonging to the State, at the junction of Clinton avenue and Perry street. There are two buildings—one called the Normal and the other the Model Hall.

As early as the year 1839, the Trustees of the School Fund, in their annual report, advised the erection of schools for the education of teachers. The appeal was unheeded. Normal schools, so far as this country was concerned, might then have been considered an untried experiment. There was but one in the United States, and that had just gone into operation in Massachusetts.

For upwards of fifteen years, New Jersey continued to forego the means for the education of teachers; but the Legislature of 1855, with an enlightened liberality, passed a law for the establishment of a State Normal School. The object was de-

clared to be, the training and education of teachers in such branches of knowledge, and such methods of instruction, as should qualify them to become teachers of our common schools.

The location of the school and its general management were committed to a board of ten trustees, two from each Congressional District in the State, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The lot was purchased of William P. Sherman, Esq., at a cost of \$3,000. The architect was Chauncey Graham. The corner-stone was laid by Governor Price, October 9th, 1855. The school was opened in a temporary building, October 1st, 1855, under the direction of the chosen Principal, Prof. William F. Phelps, there being fifteen candidates for entrance examination—five gentlemen and ten ladies. The school continued under the management of Prof. Phelps till March 15th, 1865, when Prof. John S. Hart, Principal of the Model School, took charge of the two schools. The latter resigning February 7th, 1871, Lewis M. Johnson, of Newark, was elected Principal, and was succeeded by Washington Hasbrouck, July 1st, 1876. James M. Green succeeded Mr. Hasbrouck in 1889. The property of these schools is valued at \$250,000. In 1890 and '91, an addition was made to the buildings at a cost of \$48,000.

An auxiliary to the Normal School is the Farnum Preparatory School, at Beverly, Burlington county, founded by Paul Farnum, in 1856, who gave \$70,000 in money and property for its support.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is situate at Jamesburg, Middlesex county, and was authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 6th, 1865. Juvenile criminals between the ages of eight and sixteen years are here cared for, and every influence tending to their reformation is brought to bear upon them. Numerous additions have been made to the original building, to which is attached a farm of 490 acres. The first pupils were received July 6th, 1867.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This institution is located on the line of the Trenton Branch of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, in Ewing township, near the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, and is located on a

farm of about 79 acres of land. A substantial building was erected, at a cost of \$23,334, and other improvements made, which bring the value of the place, with furniture, &c., up to \$37,740. Previous to the erection of the new building, the school was at "Pine Grove," in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton. This place had been leased so as to afford room for persons sentenced under the act of April 4th, 1871.

THE STATE PRISON.

The New Jersey State Prison, situated on the block enclosed by Federal, Third, Cass and Second streets, in the city of Trenton, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. Its erection was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed February 13th, 1832, and it was completed in the year 1836, having 150 cells, at a cost of \$179,657.11. It was built of red sand-stone, from the Ewing quarries, and the style of its architecture is Egyptian, having four Egyptian columns in front of the main entrance, on Third street. It consists of a main building, used as a residence for the Keeper and as reception rooms and offices. From time to time the prison has been enlarged, and although there is not sufficient room to afford separate confinement for each prisoner, as required by law, the provisions of the act are carried out as far as possible. The rules and regulations now in force have brought the internal affairs of the institution, as to cleanliness, discipline, victualing, &c., to a much higher standard than was ever before reached, and a visit thereto will convince the visitor that the management is as perfect as can be.

On March 4th, 1847, \$5,000 was appropriated to build an additional wing to the original building. On March 25th, 1852, \$15,000 was granted for the erection of a new wing for hospital purposes. On March 22d, 1860, the sum of \$17,000 was voted for the purpose of building an additional wing for cells, and on February 16th, 1861, a further sum of \$2,243.01 was appropriated to complete the same. On April 16th, 1868, \$6,000 was appropriated for the building of an additional wing to provide room for female convicts. An act passed April 2d, 1869, provided for the appointment of commissioners to extend the grounds of the prison to the wall of the State Arsenal, to build an additional wing and work shops, and made an appropriation of \$50,000 for that purpose, and in the same month \$9,734 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the wing of the female department. On April 4th, 1871, the sum

of \$75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the new or east wing, and on April 4th, 1872, a further sum of \$28,700 was appropriated for the completion of the same. March 3d, 1874, \$12,000 was voted for the construction of gas works for the supply of illuminating gas for the prison. On March 8th, 1877, the sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of the prison and the purchase of a burial ground for deceased convicts. The north wing was remodeled out of this last appropriation, and a burial ground purchased.

Previous to the year 1793 there was no State Prison, and prisoners were confined in the county jails. On March 1st, 1797, Jonathan Doane was appointed by an act of the Legislature as an agent to purchase a lot of land from Peter Hunt, situate at Lamberton, containing six and a half acres, and to erect suitable buildings thereon. This was done at an expense of £9,852 0s. 3d., and what is now the State Arsenal, at Second and Cass streets, is the result. Solitary confinement was not practiced previous to 1835, in which year the old prison was vacated and the present one occupied.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

This institution is located in Kearny township, Hudson county, to which place it was removed from Newark in 1888. It was organized under a joint resolution of the Legislature approved April 12th, 1862. The Home in Newark was opened July 4th, 1866. The Legislatures of 1886 and 1887 appropriated \$175,000 for the erection of a new Home, under the direction of Commissioners appointed by the Legislature. The present site, consisting of 17½ acres, was selected, and six new and commodious buildings were erected thereon. The Home has a frontage of 600 feet on the Passaic river, and contains over three hundred inmates.

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

The New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes occupies the building and grounds formerly belonging to the Soldiers' Children's Home, at the corner of Hamilton and Chestnut avenues, Chambersburg, about a mile and a quarter from the State Capitol. By an act of the Legislature, approved March 31st, 1882, this property was set apart for its present use, and a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Governor, the State Comptroller, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and eight other gentlemen, was appointed.

Under the provisions of this act and of another act, approved March 5th, 1883, the Board have made such repairs, alterations and additions to the buildings as were necessary for adapting them to the purposes of the new institution, have furnished them suitably and placed the grounds in thorough order.

The school opened in the fall of 1883, and shortly afterwards contained about 90 pupils, though it is expected that the attendance will ultimately reach 150, which is about the number of such pupils whom the State has hitherto been supporting in schools outside her own limits, and which is the limit of the capacity of the present accommodations. Pupils are received between the ages of five and twenty-one, and the length of the term allowed is five years.

The object of the institution is to give to the afflicted children, who are here received, a knowledge of the English language in its written, and, in the case of some pupils, in its spoken form—a knowledge which, but for such institutions, they would never acquire, and to instruct them in the rudiments of an English education. They are also trained to acquire such a degree of general intelligence and of manual dexterity that they may become self-supporting men and women. Their training also enables moral forces to be brought to bear upon them with the effect of raising them from a condition of moral irresponsibility to the level of respectable citizens.

THE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN, VINELAND

This institution was established under an act of March 27th, 1888, with Rev. S. O. Garrison as superintendent. On November 15th, of the same year, he was succeeded by Mary J. Dunlap, M.D. It is one of the most admirably situated public buildings in the State. Lying nearly opposite the Home for Feeble-Minded Children, and facing Landis avenue, Vineland's main street of several miles in length, it enjoys facilities of the city yet surrounded by acres of fruit, vineyards and orchards. The main building is well arranged, and a large annex was erected in the winter of 1891-'92. It is a home for females

of twelve years of age and upwards. It is a fact that this branch of State work is one of New Jersey's greatest monuments. Though late in being recognized, it will grow more and more in interest as its existence is better known and a knowledge and inspection of its work made and rightly understood.

**NEW JERSEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR
FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN,
VINELAND.**

This institution is an outgrowth of a private one which Rev. S. Olin Garrison established in Millville, Cumberland county, on September 1st, 1887. It was opened at Vineland on March 1st, 1888 with an enrollment of ten inmates. Adjacent properties were soon acquired and a handsome building, costing about \$18,000, was erected in 1890-'91. There are eight cottages located on a farm of one hundred acres. The wards of New Jersey are now sent there.

The plan and scope of training and education by the School, requires eight teachers in English, Kindergarten and Manual Trades departments, thereby indicating the special and comprehensive fields of instruction. There is also a custodial department for the idiotic, and a hospital department for epileptics.

The property is worth between \$50,000 and \$60,000, with only a debt of \$8,000. Besides very good property acquisitions at low cost, at least \$30,000 have been donated to the school since its organization, to aid in the current expenses, in improvements and new buildings.

One hundred and forty children over the age of five years, residents chiefly of New Jersey, of which a few are private patients, enjoyed the facilities of the school in 1891.

NEW ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The new Electoral College has a total of 441 votes, divided among the forty-four States as follows:

Alabama.....	11	Montana.....	3
Arkansas.....	8	Nebraska.....	8
California.....	9	Nevada.....	3
Colorado.....	4	New Hampshire.....	4
Connecticut.....	6	New Jersey.....	10
Delaware.....	3	New York.....	36
Florida.....	4	North Carolina.....	11
Georgia.....	13	North Dakota.....	3
Idaho.....	3	Ohio.....	23
Illinois.....	24	Oregon.....	4
Indiana.....	15	Pennsylvania.....	32
Iowa.....	13	Rhode Island.....	4
Kansas.....	10	South Carolina.....	9
Kentucky.....	10	South Dakota.....	4
Louisiana.....	8	Tennessee.....	12
Maine.....	6	Texas.....	15
Maryland.....	8	Vermont.....	4
Massachusetts.....	15	Virginia.....	12
Michigan.....	14	Washington.....	4
Minnesota.....	9	West Virginia.....	6
Mississippi.....	9	Wisconsin.....	12
Missouri.....	17	Wyoming.....	3
Total.....			<hr/> 441

At the election for President and Vice-President of the United States, held in November, 1888, the following was the result, by States, for the tickets of the two great parties—Republican and Democratic:

VOTES FOR HARRISON AND MORTON RILEY.—California, 8; Colorado, 3; Illinois, 24; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 9; Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 14; Michigan, 13; Minnesota, 7; Nebraska, 5; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 4; New York, 36; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 30; Rhode Island, 4; Vermont, 4; Wisconsin, 11. Total, 233.

VOTES FOR CLEVELAND AND THURMAN (DEM.)—Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 7; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 12; Kentucky, 10; Louisiana, 8; Maryland, 8; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 16; New Jersey, 9; North Carolina, 11; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 13; Virginia, 12; West Virginia, 6. Total, 168.

Since then the following new States have been admitted: Montana, Washington, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming and Idaho.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY,

For President and Vice-President, from March 4th, 1789.

1789—George Washington, of Virginia.....	6
John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	1
John Jay, of New York.....	5
1793—George Washington, of Virginia.....	7
John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
1797—John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina.....	7
1801—John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.....	7
1805—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.....	8
George Clinton, of New York.....	8
1809—James Madison, of Virginia.....	8
George Clinton, of New York.....	8
1813—DeWitt Clinton, of New York.....	8
Jarard Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania.....	8
1817—James Monroe, of Virginia.....	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.....	8
1821—James Monroe, of Virginia.....	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.....	8
1825—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....	8
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.....	8
1829—John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts.....	8
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.....	8
1833—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....	8
Martin Van Buren, of New York.....	8
1837—William H. Harrison, of Ohio.....	8
Francis Granger, of New York.....	8
1841—William H. Harrison, of Ohio.....	8
John Tyler, of Virginia.....	8
1845—Henry Clay, of Kentucky.....	7
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.....	7
1849—Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.....	7
Millard Fillmore, of New York.....	7
1853—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.....	7
William R. King, of Alabama.....	7
1857—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.....	7
John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.....	7
1861—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.....	4
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.....	4
Stephen A. Douglass, of Illinois.....	3
Herchel V. Johnson, of Georgia.....	3
1865—George B. McClellan, of New Jersey.....	7
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.....	7
1869—Horatio Seymour, of New York.....	7
Francis P. Blair, of Missouri.....	7
1873—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.....	7
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.....	7
1877—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.....	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	9
1881—Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania.....	9
William H. English, of Indiana.....	9
1885—Grover Cleveland, of New York.....	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	9
1889—Grover Cleveland, of New York.....	9
Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio.....	9

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year of Qualificat'n.	Name.	Where From.	Term of Office.
1789.....	George Washington.....	Virginia.....	8 years.
1797.....	John Adams.....	Massachusetts ..	4 years.
1801.....	Thomas Jefferson.....	Virginia	8 years.
1809.....	James Madison.....	Virginia.....	8 years.
1817.....	James Monroe.....	Virginia.....	8 years.
1824.....	John Quincy Adams ...	Massachusetts ..	4 years.
1829.....	Andrew Jackson.....	Tennessee	8 years.
1837.....	Martin Van Buren.....	New York.....	4 years.
1841.....	Wm. Henry Harrison*	Ohio	1 month.
1841.....	John Tyler.....	Virginia.....	3 yrs., 11 mos.
1845.....	James Knox Polk.....	Tennessee	4 years.
1849.....	Zachary Taylor†.....	Louisiana	1 yr., 4 mos., 5 d.
1850.....	Millard Fillmore.....	New York.....	2 yrs., 10 mo., 26 d.
1853.....	Franklin Pierce.....	New Hampshire ..	4 years.
1857.....	James Buchanan.....	Pennsylvania ...	4 years.
1861.....	Abraham Lincoln‡.....	Illinois	4 yrs., 1 mo., 10 d.
1865.....	Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.....	3 yrs., 10 mo., 20d.
1869.....	Ulysses S. Grant.....	Illinois	8 years.
1877.....	Rutherford B. Hayes....	Ohio	4 years.
1881.....	James A. Garfield**	Ohio	6 mos., 15 days.
1881.....	Chester A. Arthur.....	New York.....	3 yrs., 5 mo., 15 d.
1885.....	Grover Cleveland.....	New York.	4 years.
1889.....	Benjamin Harrison	Indiana	

* Died in office April 4, 1841, when Vice-President Tyler succeeded him.

† Died in office July 9, 1850, when Vice-President Fillmore succeeded him.

‡ Assassinated April 14, 1865, when Vice-President Johnson succeeded him.

** Assassinated July 2, 1881; died September 19, 1881, when Vice-President Arthur succeeded him.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year of Qualification.	Name.	Where From.
1789.....	John Adams.....	Massachusetts.
1797.....	Thomas Jefferson.....	Virginia.
1801.....	Aaron Burr.....	New York.
1804.....	George Clinton.....	New York.
1813.....	Elbridge Gerry.....	Massachusetts.
1817.....	Daniel D. Tompkins.....	New York.
1824.....	John C. Calhoun.....	South Carolina.
1833.....	Martin Van Buren.....	New York.
1837.....	Richard M. Johnson.....	Kentucky.
1841.....	John Tyler.....	Virginia.
1842.....	Samuel L. Southard.....	New Jersey.
1845.....	George M. Dallas.....	Pennsylvania.
1849.....	Millard Fillmore.....	New York.
1851.....	William R. King.....	Alabama.
1853.....	David R. Atchinson.....	Missouri.
1855.....	Jesse D. Bright.....	Indiana.
1857.....	John C. Breckenridge.....	Kentucky.
1861.....	Hannibal Hamlin.....	Maine.
1865.....	Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.
1865.....	Lafayette C. Foster.....	Connecticut.
1869.....	Schuyler Colfax.....	Indiana.
1873.....	Henry Wilson.....	Massachusetts.
1875.....	Thomas W. Ferry.....	Michigan.
1877.....	William A. Wheeler.....	New York.
1881.....	Chester A. Arthur.....	New York.
1883.....	George F. Edmunds.....	Vermont.
1885.....	Thomas A. Hendricks.....	Indiana.
1886.....	John Sherman.....	Ohio.
1889.....	Levi P. Morton.....	New York.

§ *Ex-officio* as President *pro tem.* of Senate.

|| Died in office November 22, 1875.

†† Died in office November 25, 1885.

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876.

STATES.	1852.			1856.			1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Dem.	Hale, Free Soil	Freem't, Rep.	Buch'an, Dem.	Fillm're, Amer'n.	Lincoln, Rep.	Doug'l'ss, Dem.	Breck., Dem.	Bell, Union.
Alabama.....	15,028	26,881	.....	.....	46,739	28,552	.....	13,651	18,831	27,825
Arkansas.....	7,404	12,173	.....	.....	21,910	10,787	.....	5,227	28,732	20,094
California.....	35,407	40,026	100	20,691	53,365	36,165	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817
Connecticut.....	30,357	33,219	3,160	42,715	34,995	2,615	43,692	15,522	14,641	3,291
Delaware.....	6,293	6,318	62	308	8,004	6,175	3,815	1,023	7,347	3,864
Florida.....	2,875	4,318	.....	.....	6,358	4,833	.....	367	8,543	5,437
Georgia.....	16,660	34,705	.....	.....	56,578	42,228	.....	11,990	51,889	42,886
Illinois.....	64,934	80,597	9,966	96,139	105,348	37,414	172,161	160,215	2,404	3,913
Indiana.....	80,901	95,310	6,929	94,375	118,670	22,386	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306
Iowa.....	15,856	17,762	1,604	43,954	36,170	9,180	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763
Kentucky.....	57,068	53,806	.....	314	74,642	67,416	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058
Louisiana.....	17,255	18,647	.....	.....	22,164	20,709	.....	7,625	22,681	20,204
Maine.....	32,513	41,609	8,030	67,379	39,080	3,325	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,016
Maryland.....	35,066	40,020	54	281	39,115	47,460	2,291	5,966	42,482	41,760
Massachusetts.....	52,683	44,569	28,023	108,190	39,240	19,626	106,533	34,372	5,998	22,331
Michigan.....	33,859	41,842	7,237	71,772	52,136	1,660	88,480	35,057	805	405
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,069	11,920	748	62
Mississippi.....	17,548	26,876	.....	.....	35,446	24,195	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040
Missouri.....	29,984	38,253	.....	.....	58,164	48,524	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372
New Hampshire.....	16,147	29,997	6,695	38,345	32,789	4,221	37,519	25,881	2,112	441
New Jersey.....	38,556	44,305	356	28,338	46,913	24,115	58,324	62,801	.....	.....
New York.....	234,882	262,083	25,329	276,007	195,878	124,604	362,646	312,510	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	39,058	39,744	.....	.....	48,246	36,886	.....	2,701	48,339	44,990
Ohio.....	152,526	169,220	31,682	187,497	170,874	28,126	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	179,174	198,568	8,525	147,510	230,710	82,175	268,030	16,765	3,006	183
Rhode Island.....	7,626	8,735	644	11,467	6,680	1,675	12,244	7,707	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	58,898	57,018	.....	.....	73,638	66,178	.....	.....	64,709	69,274
Texas.....	4,945	13,552	.....	.....	31,169	15,639	.....	.....	47,548	15,438
Vermont.....	22,173	13,044	8,621	39,561	10,569	545	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Virginia.....	58,572	73,858	.....	291	89,706	60,310	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681
Wisconsin.....	22,240	33,658	8,814	66,090	52,843	579	86,110	65,021	888	161
Total.....	1,386,578	1,601,474	155,825	1,341,264	1,838,169	874,534	1,866,352	1,375,157	845,763	589,581

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—Continued.

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln,	McClellan,	Grant,	Seymour,	Grant,	Greeley,	Hayes,	Tilden,
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Lib.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama.....	.....	.....	76,366	72,088	90,272	79,444	68,230	102,002
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	22,112	19,078	41,373	37,927	38,669	58,071
California.....	62,134	43,841	54,583	54,077	54,020	40,718	78,614	75,845
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Legisla- ture.	.....
Connecticut.....	44,691	42,285	50,595	47,952	50,638	45,840	59,034	61,934
Delaware.....	8,155	8,767	7,623	10,980	11,115	10,206	10,752	13,381
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,763	15,427	23,849	22,923
Georgia.....	.....	.....	Legisla- ture.	.....	62,550	76,356	50,446	130,088
Illinois.....	189,496	158,730	57,134	102,722	241,944	184,938	278,232	258,601
Indiana.....	150,422	130,233	250,303	199,143	186,147	163,632	208,011	213,526
Iowa.....	89,075	49,596	176,548	166,980	131,566	71,196	171,327	112,099
Kansas.....	15,441	3,691	120,390	74,040	67,048	32,970	78,322	37,902
Kentucky.....	27,786	64,301	31,048	13,990	88,766	99,995	97,156	159,690
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	39,566	115,890	71,663	57,029	75,135	70,636
Maine.....	61,803	44,211	33,263	80,225	61,422	29,067	66,303	49,823
Maryland.....	40,153	32,739	70,493	42,460	133,472	59,260	71,931	91,780
Massachusetts.....	126,742	48,745	30,438	62,357	138,455	78,355	150,063	108,777
Michigan.....	91,521	74,604	136,477	59,408	55,117	34,423	166,534	141,095
Minnesota.....	25,060	17,375	128,550	97,069	82,175	47,288	72,962	48,799
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	43,545	28,075	119,196	151,434	52,605	112,173
Missouri.....	72,750	31,678	86,860	65,635	183,329	7,812	145,029	203,077
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	9,729	5,439	8,413	6,236	10,353	17,554
Nevada.....	9,826	6,594	6,480	5,218	37,168	31,424	30,387	38,509
New Hampshire.....	36,400	32,571	38,191	31,224	91,656	76,456	103,517	115,962
New Jersey.....	60,723	68,024	80,131	83,001	440,736	387,281	489,207	521,949
New York.....	368,735	361,986	419,883	429,883	94,769	70,094	108,417	125,427
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	96,769	84,601	231,852	244,321	330,698	323,182
Ohio.....	265,154	205,568	280,223	238,606	.....	.....	.....	.....

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

1880 and 1884.

STATES. (38)	1884.				1880.	
	Blaine, Rep.	Cleveland, Dem.	Butler, Gr'b'k.	St. John Pro.	Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.
Alabama.....	59,444	92,973	762	610	56,221	91,185
Arkansas.....	50,895	72,927	1,844	.....	42,436	60,775
California.....	100,816	88,307	1,975	2,640	80,348	80,426
Colorado.....	36,277	27,627	1,957	759	27,450	24,647
Connecticut.....	65,898	67,182	†1,685	‡2,492	67,071	64,415
Delaware.....	12,788	17,054	6	55	14,133	15,275
Florida.....	28,039	31,769	.....	74	23,654	27,964
Georgia.....	47,964	94,567	125	184	54,086	102,470
Illinois.....	337,449	312,320	10,753	11,824	318,037	277,321
Indiana.....	238,480	244,992	8,176	3,018	232,164	225,522
Iowa.....	197,089	*177,288	.....	1,472	183,927	105,845
Kansas.....	153,158	89,466	16,110	4,495	121,549	59,801
Kentucky.....	118,674	152,757	1,655	3,106	106,306	149,068
Louisiana.....	46,347	62,546	.....	.....	‡38,637	65,067
Maine.....	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160	74,039	*65,171
Maryland.....	85,699	96,932	531	2,794	78,515	93,706
Massachusetts..	146,724	122,352	24,382	9,923	165,205	111,960
Michigan.....	192,669	*191,225	††763	18,403	185,341	131,597
Minnesota.....	111,923	70,144	3,587	4,691	93,903	53,315
Mississippi.....	42,774	78,547	.....	.....	34,854	75,750
Missouri.....	*202,261	235,972	.....	2,153	153,567	208,609
Nebraska.....	76,877	*54,354	.....	2,858	54,979	28,523
Nevada.....	9 8,381	7,000	.....	.....	8,732	9,613
N. Hampshire..	43,166	39,166	552	1,573	44,852	40,794
New Jersey.....	123,433	127,784	3,494	6,155	120,555	122,565
New York.....	562,001	563,048	16,955	24,999	555,444	534,511
North Carolina	125,068	142,905	.....	448	115,874	124,208
Ohio.....	400,082	368,280	5,170	11,269	375,048	340,821
Oregon.....	26,852	24,593	723	488	20,619	19,948
Pennsylvania...	474,268	393,510	16,942	15,366	444,704	407,428
Rhode Island...	19,030	12,391	422	928	18,195	10,779
South Carolina	21,733	69,764	.....	.....	58,071	112,312
Tennessee.....	124,078	133,258	957	1,131	107,677	123,191
Texas.....	88,353	223,208	3,321	3,511	57,893	156,428
Vermont.....	39,514	17,731	785	1,752	45,567	18,316
Virginia.....	139,356	145,497	.....	143	84,020	a128,586
West Virginia...	*63,096	67,317	††810	939	46,243	57,391
Wisconsin.....	161,147	146,474	4,597	7,649	144,000	114,649
Total.....	4,844,002	4,914,947	134,599	151,531	4,454,416	4,444,952
Plurality.....	.....	70,945	.....	.....	9,464	.....

1884—Scattering and imperfect, 7,876; Lockwood, 5; total vote, 10,053,770.

1880—Greenback, 308,578; Prohibition, 10,305; American, 707; scattering, 989; total vote, 9,219,947.

* Fusion. † Including 160 misspelled. ‡ Including 232 misspelled. ¶ One county missing in 1884. || One county estimated in 1884. § Vote for the two Republican tickets (Regular, 27,676; "Beattie, 10,340) combined. †† Straight Greenback. a Regular (96,912) and Readjuster (31,674) votes combined.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1888.

STATES.	Harrison.	Cleveland.	Fisk.	Labor.
Alabama.....	57,197	117,310	583	10,643
Arkansas.....	58,752	85,962	614	.....
California.....	124,809	117,729	5,761	1,591
Colorado.....	50,766	37,542	2,100	1,265
Connecticut.....	74,584	74,920	4,234	240
Delaware.....	12,973	16,414	400	.....
Florida.....	26,650	39,561	403	.....
Georgia.....	40,453	100,472	1,802	136
Illinois.....	370,470	348,258	21,386	7,410
Indiana.....	263,361	261,013	9,881	2,694
Iowa.....	211,598	179,877	3,550	9,105
Kansas.....	182,914	102,738	6,779	37,787
Kentucky.....	155,134	183,800	5,225	622
Louisiana.....	30,184	89,941	130	.....
Maine.....	73,734	50,482	2,690	1,345
Maryland.....	99,986	106,168	4,766	.....
Massachusetts.....	183,456	151,990	8,636	.....
Michigan.....	236,370	218,404	20,942	4,542
Minnesota.....	136,359	99,664	15,000	.....
Mississippi.....	30,096	85,476	218	.....
Missouri.....	236,325	261,957	4,954	15,853
Nebraska.....	108,425	80,552	9,424	.....
Nevada.....	7,238	5,326	45	.....
New Hampshire.....	45,728	43,358	7,585	42
New Jersey.....	144,344	151,493	7,904	.....
New York.....	650,338	615,965	30,327	5,050
North Carolina.....	134,709	148,336	5,787	.....
Ohio.....	415,792	399,969	4,618	3,452
Oregon.....	33,293	26,524	1,677	363
Pennsylvania.....	526,091	446,200	20,743	3,865
Rhode Island.....	21,969	17,530	1,251	18
South Carolina.....	13,740	65,825	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	138,815	159,079	5,669	43
Texas.....	83,280	234,883	4,749	.....
Vermont.....	45,192	16,788	1,450	35
Virginia.....	150,438	151,977	1,678	.....
West Virginia.....	78,491	79,330	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	176,553	155,232	14,277	8,522
Total.....	5,430,607	5,538,045	257,248	114,623

THE EXECUTIVE.

PREROGATIVES AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; is President (*ex-officio*) of the Board of Trustees of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges, and, also, of Burlington College, and of the Board of Managers of the Geological Survey. He is Chairman of the State Board of Canvassers, and has power to fill any vacancy for New Jersey that may occur in the United States Senate, during a recess of the Legislature.

He is a member of the following Boards: Trustees of School Fund; State Board of Education; Court of Pardons; Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund; Premium Committee of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society; Board of Control of State Industrial School for Girls and State Reform School for Boys; Commissioners of the State Library; and composing, with the State Comptroller and Secretary of State, a Board to choose newspapers in which to publish the laws of the State.

With the advice and consent of the Senate, he has the power of appointing the following officers: Chancellor, Chief Justice; Judges of the Supreme Court, Inferior Courts and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Keeper of the State Prison, Prosecutors of the Pleas, Visitors to the State Board of Agriculture, State Board of Assessors, State Board of Education, Chief of Bureau of Labor Statistics, Major-General, Quartermaster-General, Adjutant-General, Inspector of Factories and Workshops, Supervisor of the State Prison, five Inspectors of the State Prison, Commissioners of Pilotage, the Board of Managers of the Insane Asylums the Trustees of the Jamesburg Reform School and the State Industrial School for Girls, Judges of the District Courts, Riparian Commissioners, Police Justices for Newark and Jersey City, Commissioners of Fisheries, a Superintendent of the State House, Port Wardens and Harbor Masters.

Without the consent of the Senate: Foreign Commissioners of Deeds; New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, and State Board of Health, Private Secretary, Notaries Public, Moral Instructors of the State Prison, Railroad Policemen, and fill all vacancies that occur in any office during a recess of the Legislature, which offices are to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or Legislature in Joint Meeting; also, vacancies happening in the offices of Clerk or Surrogate in any county; issues warrants for the admission of blind and feeble-minded children into institutions; grants requisitions and renditions, and has power to offer rewards for apprehending and securing persons charged with certain crimes; signs or vetoes all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature; has power to convene the Legislature, or Senate alone, if, in his opinion, public necessity requires it; grants, under the Great Seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as require to be commissioned; has right to borrow money for the State; sign all leases or grants issued by the Riparian Commissioners; he has power to reprieve in cases of capital punishment, and to suspend fines at any time not exceeding ninety days after conviction, and in case of pardon or commutation of sentence, the Governor's vote in the affirmative is necessary.

° Besides all these duties, the Governor finds it necessary to read and answer a large mass of correspondence, which comes to the department daily. All bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature are compared, and then indexed in the Executive Department, before presentation to the Governor.

He receives a salary of \$10,000 a year, and is not allowed any fees or perquisites whatever.

His term of office is three years.

OFFICES FILLED BY THE LEGISLATURE IN JOINT MEETING.

State Treasurer, State Comptroller, Commissioners of Deeds and State Director of Railroads and Canals.

DEBTS OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

The annexed table, compiled from the census of 1890, shows the total indebtedness, available resources and annual interest charge of various cities and towns in New Jersey :

	Total Debt.	Available Resources.	Annual Interest.
Atlantic City.....	\$34 450	.....	\$1,987
Bayonne.....	1,624,631	\$88,204	76,615
Bordentown.....	18,000	.....	900
Bridgeton.....	85,500	13 713	4 673
Burlington.....	81,800	2,000	4,585
Camden.....	1,331,850	176,101	88,806
Elizabeth.....	3,673,196	319,807	257,124
Gloucester City.....	82,000	.....	3,780
Hackensack.....	33,000	.....	1,980
Hackettstown.....	18,000	.....	900
Hoboken.....	1,225,815	33,241	67,742
Jersey City.....	18,195,545	1,776,524	878,037
Keyport.....	6,500	.....	390
Lambertville.....	5,000	1,536	249
Millville.....	29,395	.....	1,553
Montclair.....	315,000	.....	16,000
Morristown.....	3,000	1,200	210
Newark.....	11,571,000	3,094,920	241,452
Newton.....	14,500	.....	805
Orange.....	741,500	215 021	39 932
Passaic.....	270 496	349 052	10 380
Paterson.....	1,558,538	2,368,971	87,843
Perth Amboy.....	117,200	19,093	5 064
Phillipsburg.....	103,500	9 970	4 570
Rahway.....	1,145,250	.....	45 810
Salem.....	78,500	.....	3 980
Trenton.....	1,447,984	706,904	66,743

SPECIAL ELECTION—1890.

A special election was held Tuesday, September 30th, 1890, on proposed amendments to the State Constitution, one of which abrogated the clause which prohibits special legislation for towns and counties, and the other of which provided for the appointment of Common Pleas Judges by the Senate and General Assembly in joint meeting. Both amendments were rejected, the votes by counties being as follows:

COUNTIES.	Special Legislation.		Judges' Amendment.		Names on poll book.
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	
Atlantic.....	81	638	272	447	719
Bergen.....	50	1482	501	1030	1538
Burlington.....	92	2591	533	2150	2684
Camden.....	876	2765	1044	2601	3644
Cape May.....	105	306	178	233	411
Cumberland.....	50	1309	363	995	1359
Essex.....	553	11861	5935	6472	12432
Gloucester.....	29	1080	377	732	1110
Hudson.....	447	10187	1924	8709	10664
Hunterdon.....	39	2415	549	1901	2456
Mercer.....	207	2465	730	1943	2673
Middlesex.....	59	3174	1114	2120	3234
Monmouth.....	85	3144	216	3013	3236
Morris.....	154	2186	486	1855	2342
Ocean.....	31	566	152	443	596
Passaic.....	185	3538	316	3407	3723
Salem.....	11	1121	141	991	1132
Somerset.....	40	1327	348	1019	1367
Sussex.....	23	1134	178	978	1158
Union.....	106	3657	1160	2602	3765
Warren.....	105	2104	239	1970	2210
Totals.....	3328	59050	16756	45611	62453

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

1887-1888.

(See, also, pages 90 to 106 for Senators and Members from 1845 to 1886.)

Atlantic County.

Senate—John J. Gardner, *R.*

House—'87, James S. Beckwith, *D.* '88, James B. Nixon, *R.*

Bergen County.

Senate—John W. Bogert, *D.*

House—'87, Anderson Bloomer, *D.* '88, Anderson Bloomer, *D.*
Peter Ackerman, *R.* Charles F. Harrington, *R.*

Burlington County.

Senate—William H. Carter, *R.*

House—'87, Robert C. Hutchinson, *R.* '88, Robert C. Hutchinson, *R.*
Stacy H. Scott, *D.* Albert Hansell, *R.*
William H. Doron, *R.* William H. Doron, *R.*

Camden County.

Senate—'87, Richard N. Herring, *R.* '88, George Pfeiffer, Jr., *D.*

House—'87, E. Ambler Armstrong, *R.* '88, Adam Clark Smith, *R.*
Philip Young, *R.* John Harris, *R.*
Henry Turley, *D.* George H. Higgins, *R.*

Cape May County.

Senate—Joseph H. Hanes, *R.*

House—'87, Alvin P. Hildreth, *D.* '88, Walter S. Leaming, *R.*

Cumberland County.

Senate—Phillip P. Baker, *D.*

House—'87, Franklin Lawrence, *R.* '88, Isaac M. Smalley, *D.*
Thomas H. Hawkins, *R.* Mulford Ludlam, *D.*

Essex County.

Senate—'87, Frederick S. Fish, *R.* '88, Augustus F. R. Martin, *R.*

House—'87, Charles F. Underhill, *R.* '88, Thomas McGowan, *R.*
James Peck, *R.* James Peck, *R.*
Elias M. Condit, *R.* Adrian Riker, *R.*
Charles E. Hill, *R.* Charles E. Hill, *R.*
Michael T. Barrett, *D.* De Forrest P. Lozier, *R.*
Elvin W. Crane, *D.* Augustus Dusenberry, *R.*
Frank M. McDermitt, *D.* Frank M. McDermitt, *D.*
John H. Peal, *D.* Joseph Schmelz, *D.*
James Marlatt, *R.* James Marlatt, *R.*
William Harrigan, *D.* James A. Christie, *R.*

Gloucester County.

Senate—'87, Stacy L. Panceast, *R.* '88, Joseph B. Roe, *R.*
House—'87, Joseph B. Roe, *R.* '88, James West, *R.*

Hudson County.

Senate—William D. Edwards, *D.*
House—'87, Edw. T. McLaughlin, *D.* '88, Joseph Gallagher, *R.*
Philip Tumanly, *D.* James F. Norton, *D.*
Samuel D. Dickinson, *R.* Samuel D. Dickinson, *R.*
Wm. C. Heppenheimer, *D.* Wm. C. Heppenheimer, *D.*
John Pearson, *D.* Richard Brown, *R.*
Robert S. Hudspeeth, *D.* Charles W. Fuller, *R.*
John P. Feeney, *D.* John P. Feeney, *D.*
Thomas F. Noonan, *D.* Edward P. Farrell, *D.*
William H. Letts, *R.* William H. Letts, *R.*
Edward Lennon, *D.* E. Frank Short, *D.*

Hunterdon County.

Senate—George H. Large, *R.*
House—'87, John C. Arnwine, *D.* '88, William H. Martin, *D.*
Chester Wolverton, *D.* Lawrence H. Trimmer, *D.*

Mercer County.

Senate—John D. Rue, *R.*
House—'87, Symmes B. Hutchinson, *R.* '88, Charles H. Olden, *R.*
Frederick Walter, *D.* Josiah Jones, *R.*
George D. Scudder, *D.* Lyman Leavitt, *R.*

Middlesex County.

Senate—Daniel C. Chase, *D.*
House—'87, John F. Ten Broeck, *R.* '88, Ephraim Cutter, *D.*
John Mulvey, *D.* John Mulvey, *D.*
R. R. Vandenberg, *R.* Charles B. Herbert, *R.*

Monmouth County.

Senate—'87, Thomas G. Chattle, *D.* '88, Henry M. Nevius, *R.*
House—'87, Wm. S. Throckmorton, *D.* '88, Edward B. Potts, *D.*
Sherman B. Oviatt, *R.* Archibald A. Higgins, *D.*
Grover H. Lufburrow, *R.* Grover H. Lufburrow, *R.*

Morris County.

Senate—George T. Werts, *D.*
House—'87, John Norwood, *R.* '88, Carnot B. Meeker, *R.*
Samuel S. Lyon, *R.* Samuel S. Lyon, *R.*
John R. Pitney, *D.* John R. Pitney, *D.*

Ocean County.

Senate—George T. Cranmer, *R.*

House—Jonathan Goble, *R.*

Passaic County.

Senate—John W. Griggs, *R.*

House—'87, George Law, *R.*

John Donohue, *L.*

Robert A. Carroll, *L.*

James Keys, *D.*

'88, George Law, *R.*

James H. Rogers, *R.*

Eugene Emley, *R.*

James Keys, *D.*

Salem County.

Senate—'87, Wyatt W. Miller, *R.*

House—'87, William Newell, *D.*

'88, William Newell, *D.*

'88, Millard F. Riley, *D.*

Somerset County.

Senate—Lewis A. Thompson, *R.*

House—'87, George E. Pace, *D.*

'88, Oscar Conkling, *R.*

Sussex County.

Senate—John A. McBride, *D.*

House—'87, Horatio N. Kinney, *D.*

'88, Andrew J. Bale, *D.*

Union County.

Senate—'87, Robert L. Livingston, *D.*

House—'87, John J. Matthews, *D.*

William H. Corbin, *R.*

William Chamberlain, *R.*

'88, James L. Miller, *R.*

'88, John J. Matthews, *D.*

Foster M. Voorhees, *R.*

John Ulrich, *R.*

Warren County.

Senate—'87, James E. Moon, *D.*

House—'87, William M. Baird, *D.*

Samuel B. Mutchler, *D.*

'88, Martin Wyckoff, *D.*

'88, Eliphalet Hoover, *D.*

Samuel B. Mutchler, *D.*

(See, also, pages 90 to 106, for Senators and Members from 1845 to 1886.)

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

1889-1890.

(See, also, pages 86 to 106 for Senators and Members from 1845 to 1886, and pages 141 to 143 for Legislature of 1887 and 1888.)

Atlantic County.

Senate—John J. Gardner, *R.*

House—'89, Shepherd S. Hudson, *R.* '90, Shepherd S. Hudson, *R.*

Bergen County.

Senate—'89, John W. Bogert, *D.* '90, Henry D. Winton, *D.*

House—'89, Abram De Ronde, *D.* '90, Abram De Ronde, *D.*

Charles F. Harrington, *R.* George Zimmermann, *D.*

Burlington County.

Senate—William H. Carter, *R.*

House—'89, George C. Davis, *D.* '90, Robert C. Hutchinson, *R.*

Albert Hansell, *R.* Mitchell B. Perkins, *D.*

William H. Doron, *R.* Lewis L. Sharp, *R.*

Camden County.

Senate—George Pfeiffer, Jr., *D.*

House—'89, Adam Clark Smith, *R.* '90, Franklin C. Woolman, *R.*

John Harris, *R.* John Harris, *R.*

George H. Higgins, *R.* Abraham W. Nash, *D.*

Cape May County.

Senate—Walter S. Leaming, *R.*

House—'89, Eugene C. Cole, *R.* '90, Eugene C. Cole, *R.*

Cumberland County.

Senate—'89, Philip P. Baker, *D.* '90, Seaman R. Fowler, *R.*

House—'89, Thos. W. Trenchard, *R.* '90, John N. Glaspell, *R.*

Reuben Cheesman, *R.* Reuben Cheesman, *R.*

Essex County.

Senate—Augustus F. R. Martin, *R.*

House—'89, Thomas McGowan, *R.* '90, George Rabenstein, *D.*

John Gill, *R.* Reuben Trier, *D.*

Adrian Riker, *R.* Thomas H. Pollock, *R.*

Richard A. Price, *R.* Thomas Smith, *D.*

Leonard Kalisch, *D.* Leonard Kalisch, *D.*

Moses Bigelow, *D.* Richard A. Price, *R.*

Frank M. McDermit, *D.* Charles Trefz, *D.*

Joseph Schmelz, *D.* John J. Bertram, *D.*

Reuben Trier, *D.* Edward H. Snyder, *D.*

Geo. W. Wiedenmayer, *D.* Edward W. Jackson, *R.*

Gloucester County.

Senate—Joseph B. Roe, *R.*

House—'89, James West, *R.* '90, James West, *R.*

Hudson County.

Senate—'89, William B. Edwards, *D.* '90, Edward F. McDonald, *D.*

House—'89, Patrick H. O'Neill, *D.* '90, Michael Mullone, *D.*

James F. Norton, *D.* Henry Byrne, *D.*

Peter T. Donnelly, *D.* James Murphy, *D.*

Wm. C. Heppenheimer, *D.* Wm. C. Heppenheimer, *D.*

Richard Brown, *R.* J. Herbert Potts, *R.*

Robert S. Hudspeth, *D.* James S. Erwin, *R.*

John P. Feeney, *D.* John F. Kelly, *D.*

Edward P. Farrell, *D.* Andrew J. Boyle, *D.*

Lawrence Fagan, *D.* Lawrence Fagan, *D.*

Judson C. Francois, *D.* Thomas B. Usher, *D.*

Hunterdon County.

Senate—Moses K. Everitt, *D.*

House—'89, William H. Martin, *D.* '90, William H. Martin, *D.*

Lawrence H. Trimmer, *D.* Lawrence H. Trimmer, *D.*

Mercer County.

Senate—John D. Rue, *R.*

House—'89, Uriel T. Scudder, *R.* '90, Jacob R. Wyckoff, *R.*

Thomas S. Chambers, *R.* Howell C. Stull, *D.*

John Schroth, *D.* John Schroth, *D.*

Middlesex County.

Senate—Robert Adrain, *D.*

House—'89, Ephraim Cutter, *D.* '90, Luther H. Tappen, *D.*

Daniel M. Kane, *D.* William C. Jaques, *D.*

Charles B. Herbert, *R.* Charles H. Manahan, *D.*

Monmouth County.

Senate—Henry M. Nevius, *R.*

House—'89, Edward B. Potts, *D.* '90, Aaron E. Johnston, *D.*

Archibald A. Higgins, *D.* William D. Campbell, *D.*

William F. Patterson, *D.* Charles H. Ivins, *D.*

Morris County.

Senate—George T. Weris, *D.*

House—'89, Carnot B. Meeker, *R.* '90, Jas. Preston Albright, *D.*

John Norris, *R.* John Norris, *R.*

William S. Naughtright, *D.* William S. Naughtright, *D.*

Ocean County.

Senate—George T. Cranmer, *R.*

House—'89, Jonathan Goble, *R.* '90, Adolph Ernst, *R.*

Passaic County.

Senate—John Mallon, *D.*

House—'89, John I. Holt, *R.* '90, Robert Williams, *R.*

Charles T. Woodward, *R.* John F. Kerr, *D.*

William W. Welch, *R.* Thomas McCran, *R.*

James Keys, *D.* John King, *R.*

Salem County.

Senate—William Newell, *D.*

House—'89, John C. Ward, *R.* '90, John C. Ward, *R.*

Somerset County.

Senate—Lewis A. Thompson, *R.*

House—'89, Jacob Klotz, *D.* '90, Jacob Klotz, *D.*

Sussex County.

Senate—Peter D. Smith, *D.*

House—'89, Andrew J. Bale, *D.* '90, Andrew J. Bale, *D.*

Union County.

Senate—James L. Miller, *R.*

House—'89, Frederick C. Marsh, *D.* '90, Foster M. Voorhees, *R.*

Foster M. Voorhees, *R.* Frederick C. Marsh, *D.*

John Ulrich, *R.* John Ulrich, *R.*

Warren County.

Senate—Martin Wyckoff, *D.*

House—'89, Eliphalet Hoover, *D.* '90, Eliphalet Hoover, *D.*

Samuel B. Mutchler, *D.* Daniel W. Hagerty, *D.*

(See, also, pages 86 to 106 for Senators and Members from 1845 to 1856, and pages 141 to 143 for Legislature of 1887 and 1888.)

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

1891-1892.

(See, also, pages 86 to 196 for Senators and Members from 1845 to 1886,
pages 141 to 146 for those of 1887, '88, '89 and '90.)

Atlantic County.

Senate—John J. Gardner, *R.*

House—'91, Smith E. Johnson, *R.* '92, Samuel D. Hoffman, *R.*

Bergen County.

Senate—Henry D. Winton, *D.*

House—'91, John H. Huyler, *D.* '92, Samuel G. H. Wright, *D.*
George Zimmermann, *D.* John J. Dupuy, *D.*

Burlington County.

Senate—'91, W. H. Carter, *R.* '92, M. B. Perkins, *D.*

House—'91, A. H. White, *D.* '92, Howard E. Packer, *D.*
M. B. Perkins, *D.* A. H. White, *D.*
Lewis L. Sharp, *R.*

Camden County.

Senate—Maurice A. Rogers, *R.*

House—'91, William H. Cole, *R.* '92, William H. Cole, *R.*
Joseph M. Engard, *R.* Joseph M. Engard, *R.*
Abraham W. Nash, *D.* Abraham W. Nash, *D.*

Cape May County.

Senate—'91, Walter S. Leaming, *R.* '92, Lemuel E. Miller, *D.*

House—Eugene C. Cole, *R.* Edmund L. Ross, *R.*

Cumberland County.

Senate—'91, Seaman R. Fowler, *R.*

House—'91, James L. Van Syckel, *D.* '92, Wilber H. Baxter, *R.*
Edward C. Stokes, *R.* Edward C. Stokes, *R.*

Essex County.

Senate—Michael T. Barrett, *D.*

House—'91, George Rabenstein, *D.* '92, Thomas F. Cavanagh, *D.*
John Nieder, *D.* John Nieder, *D.*
Thomas H. Pollock, *R.* Thomas Smith, *D.*
Thomas Smith, *D.* Leonard Kalisch, *D.*
John R. Hardin, *D.* George W. Ketchum, *R.*
George W. Ketchum, *R.* John R. Hardin, *D.*
Charles Trefz, *D.* James A. Dempsey, *D.*
John J. Bertram, *D.* Benedict Ulrich, *D.*
Edgar M. Taylor, *R.* William L. Glorieux, *R.*
Edward W. Jackson, *R.* Edward H. Snyder, *D.*
Augustus C. Studer, *R.*

Gloucester County.Senate—George H. Barker, *D.*House—'91, James J. Davidson, *D.* '92, James J. Davidson, *D.***Hudson County.**Senate—'91, Edward F. McDonald, *D.* '92, Robert S. Hudspeth, *D.*

House—'91, Michael Mullone, <i>D.</i>	'92, Thomas Magner, <i>D.</i>
Henry Byrne, <i>D.</i>	J. Herbert Potts, <i>R.</i>
Simeon H. Smith, <i>R.</i>	James Tumilty, <i>D.</i>
James Moylan, <i>D.</i>	Patrick H. O'Neil, <i>D.</i>
J. Herbert Potts, <i>R.</i>	George A. Heaney, <i>D.</i>
Henry Puster, <i>D.</i>	Timothy J. Carroll, <i>D.</i>
John F. Madden, <i>D.</i>	Martin Lawless, <i>D.</i>
Andrew J. Boyle, <i>D.</i>	James Moylan, <i>D.</i>
William D. Daly, <i>D.</i>	Michael J. Coyle, <i>D.</i>
Thomas B. Usher, <i>D.</i>	Cornelius J. Tahen, <i>D.</i>
	John Zeller, <i>D.</i>

Hunterdon County.Senate—'91, Moses K. Everitt, *D.* '92, William H. Martin, *D.*

House—'91, William B. Niece, <i>R.</i>	'92, William B. Niece, <i>R.</i>
Benjamin E. Tine, <i>D.</i>	Benjamin E. Tine, <i>D.</i>

Mercer County.Senate—John D. Rue, *R.*

House—'91, Jacob R. Wyckoff, <i>R.</i>	'92, Barton B. Hutchinson, <i>R.</i>
James H. Mulheron, <i>R.</i>	James W. Lanning, <i>D.</i>
Patrick T. Burns, <i>D.</i>	Patrick T. Burns, <i>D.</i>

Middlesex County.Senate—Robert Adrain, *D.*

House—'91, Luther H. Tappen, <i>D.</i>	'92, John W. Beekman, <i>D.</i>
William C. Jaques, <i>D.</i>	John H. Daly, <i>D.</i>
Charles H. Manahan, <i>D.</i>	Hezekiah Warne, <i>D.</i>

Monmouth County.Senate—Thomas S. R. Brown, *D.*

House—'91, Aaron E. Johnston, <i>D.</i>	'92, Reuben G. Strahan, <i>I. D.</i>
William D. Campbell, <i>D.</i>	John D. Honce, <i>D.</i>
Charles H. Ivins, <i>D.</i>	W. Taber Parker, <i>R.</i>

Morris County.Senate—Gerge T. Werts, *D.*

House—'91, James P. Albright, <i>D.</i>	'92, Ford D. Smith, <i>D.</i>
John F. Post, <i>R.</i>	John F. Post, <i>R.</i>
Ford D. Smith, <i>D.</i>	

Ocean County.Senate—George T. Cranmer, *R.*House—'91, Adolph Ernst, *R.*'92, Adolph Ernst, *R.***Passaic County.**Senate—'91, John Mallon, *D.*'92, John Hinchliffe, *D.*House—'91, Robert Williams, *R.*'92, James Parker, *R.*John F. Kerr, *D.*John F. Smith, *D.*Richard Carroll, *D.*Thomas Flynn, *D.*John King, *R.*Frank Gledhill, *R.***Salem County.**Senate—James Butcher, *D.*House—'91, James Strimple, *D.*'92, James Strimple, *D.***Somerset County.**Senate—William J. Keys, *D.*House—'91, James J. Bergen, *D.*'92, James J. Bergen, *D.***Sussex County.**Senate—'91, Peter D. Smith, *D.*'92, John McMickle, *D.*House—'91, Jacob Swartwout, *D.*'92, Jacob Swartwout, *D.***Union County.**Senate—Frederick C. Marsh, *D.*House—'91, John Carroll, *D.*'92, John Carroll, *D.*Thomas F. Lane, *D.*Thomas F. Lane, *D.*George Kyte, *R.*George Kyte, *R.***Warren County.**Senate—Johnston Cornish, *D.*House—'91, Eliphalet Hoover, *D.*'92, L. Milton Wilson, *D.*D. Winters Hagerty, *D.*D. Winters Hagerty, *D.*

UNITED STATES CENSUS 1890.

The following table gives the population of the State for 1890 and 1880, by cities, towns and townships:

Atlantic County.		1890.	1880.
Atlantic City.....		13,055	5,477
Buena Vista township.....		1,299	885
Egg Harbor city.....		1,439	1,232
Egg Harbor township, including Linwood borough and Abscon town.....		4,255	4,675
Linwood borough.....		536	.....
Abscon town.....		504	507
Galloway township.....		2,208	2,337
Hamilton township.....		1,512	1,464
Hammonet township, coextensive with Hammonet town.....		3,833	1,776
Mullica township.....		697	717
Weymouth township.....		533	741
		<hr/> 28,836	<hr/> 18,794

Bergen County.			
Boiling Springs township.....		1,438	.....
Englewood township.....		4,785	4,076
Franklin township.....		2,307	2,206
Harrington township.....		2,769	2,570
Hohokus township.....		2,373	2,920
Lodi township.....		5,131	4,071
Midland township.....		1,829	1,591
New Barbours township, coextensive with H. Barbours town.....		6,004	4,248
Oxville township.....		1,190	.....
Palisade township.....		2,500	2,302
Ridgefield township.....		5,477	3,952
Ridgewood township.....		1,841	1,478
Rutherford borough.....		2,293	2,299
Saddle River township.....		2,197	1,355
Union township.....		1,560	865
Washington township.....		2,942	2,853
		<hr/> 47,226	<hr/> 36,786

*Burlington County.

Bass River township.....	853	1,006
Beverly city.....	1,957	1,759
Beverly township.....	1,451	1,360
Bordentown township, including Bordentown city.....	5,090	5,334
Bordentown city.....	4,232	4,253
Burlington township, including Burlington city.....	8,222	7,237
Burlington city.....	7,264	5,000
Chester township.....	3,768	2,855
Chesterfield township.....	1,253	1,523
Cinnaminson township.....	3,966	2,184
Delran township.....	2,267	1,760

	1890.	1880.
Easthampton township.....	654	566
Evesham township	1,501	1,602
Florence township.....	1,922	1,528
Little Egg Harbor township.....	1,771	1,881
Lamberton township.....	1,799	1,689
Mansfield township.....	1,671	1,648
Medford township.....	1,864	1,980
Mount Laurel township.....	1,699	1,739
New Hanover township.....	1,962	2,373
Northampton township	5,376	4,630
Pemberton township, including Pemberton borough.....	2,639	2,885
Pemberton borough.....	834	799
Randolph township.....	302	428
Shamong township	958	1,097
Southampton township.....	1,849	2,269
Springfield township	1,670	1,886
Washington township.....	310	389
Westhampton township.....	688	715
Willingboro' township.....	739	743
Woodland township.....	327	325
	58,528	55,402

*Little Egg Harbor township, in this county, was annexed to Ocean county by the Legislature of 1891, thus reducing the population of Burlington county to 56,757.

Camden County.

Camden city.....	58,313	41,659
First ward.....	7,650	
Second ward.....	9,536	
Third ward.....	4,533	
Fourth ward.....	5,299	
Fifth ward.....	7,325	
Sixth ward	6,956	
Seventh ward.....	6,149	
Eighth ward.....	5,996	
Ninth ward.....	4,869	
Centre township.....	1,834	1,538
Delaware township.....	1,457	1,481
Gloucester city.....	6,564	5,347
First ward	2,845	
Second ward.....	3,719	
Gloucester township.....	3,091	2,527
Haddon township, including Haddonfield and Collingswood boroughs.....	3,929	2,551
Collingswood borough.....	539	
Haddonfield borough.....	2,502	1,480
Merchantville borough.....	1,225	439
Stockton township.....	6,445	3,093
Waterford township.....	2,421	2,149
Winslow township.....	2,408	2,158
	87,687	62,942

Cape May County.

Anglesea borough.....	161	
Cape May city.....	2,136	1,699
Cape May Point borough.....	167	
Dennis township.....	1,707	1,812

	1890.	1880.
Holly Beach City borough.....	217	.....
Lower township.....	1,156	1,977
Middle township.....	2,368	2,575
Ocean City borough.....	452	.....
Sea Isle City borough.....	766	.....
Upper township.....	1,381	1,702
West Cape May borough.....	757	.....
	<hr/> 11,268	<hr/> 9,765

* Cumberland County.

Bridgeton city.....	11,424	8,722
First ward.....	3,158	
Second ward.....	3,023	
Third ward.....	2,865	
Fourth ward.....	2,378	
Commercial township.....	2,344	2,265
Deerfield township.....	2,614	1,643
Downe township.....	1,793	1,687
Fairfield township.....	1,688	3,215
Greenwich township.....	1,173	1,245
Hopewell township.....	1,743	1,764
Landis township.....	3,855	3,486
Lawrence township.....	1,729	.....
Maurice River township.....	2,279	2,374
Millville city.....	10,002	7,660
First ward.....	3,352	
Second ward.....	1,705	
Third ward.....	3,057	
Fourth ward.....	1,888	
Stow Creek township.....	972	1,107
Vineland borough.....	3,822	2,519
	<hr/> 45,438	<hr/> 37,637

* A portion of Maurice River township, in this county, was set off into Dennis township, in Cape May, in 1891.

Essex County.

Belleville township.....	3,487	3,004
Bloomfield township.....	7,708	5,748
Caldwell township.....	3,638	3,167
Clinton township.....	3,684	2,742
East Orange township.....	13,282	8,349
Franklin township.....	2,007	1,617
Livingston township.....	1,197	1,401
Milburn township.....	2,437	1,743
Montclair township.....	8,656	5,147
Newark city.....	181,830	136,508
First ward.....	7,595	
Second ward.....	7,151	
Third ward.....	6,404	
Fourth Ward.....	5,946	
Fifth ward.....	5,403	
Sixth ward.....	25,830	
Seventh Ward.....	9,288	
Eighth ward.....	19,575	
Ninth ward.....	7,084	
Tenth ward.....	13,897	

	1890.	1880.
Newark city—		
Eleventh ward.....	11,784	
Twelfth ward.....	19,616	
Thirteenth ward.....	27,600	
Fourteenth ward.....	5,700	
Fifteenth ward.....	8,957	
Orange city.....	18,814	13,207
First ward.....	4,931	
Second ward.....	5,481	
Third ward.....	8,432	
South Orange township, including South Orange bor-		
ough.....	4,970	3,911
South Orange borough.....	3,106	2,173
West Orange township.....	4,358	3,385
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	256,098	189,929

Gloucester County.

Clayton township, including Clayton borough.....	2,299	1,981
Clayton borough.....	1,807	1,433
Deptford township.....	2,064	1,520
East Greenwich township.....	1,259	.....
Franklin township.....	2,021	2,480
Glassboro' township.....	2,642	2,088
Greenwich township.....	1,900	2,598
Harrison township.....	1,545	2,841
Logan township.....	1,523	1,765
Mantua township.....	1,791	1,718
Monroe township.....	1,945	1,858
South Harrison township.....	971	.....
Washington township.....	1,155	1,366
West Deptford township.....	1,588	1,399
Woodbury city.....	3,911	2,298
First ward.....	1,014	
Second ward.....	1,654	
Third ward.....	1,243	
Woolwich township, coextensive with Swedesboro'		
town.....	2,035	1,974
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	28,649	25,886

Hudson County.

Bayonne city.....	19,033	9,372
First ward.....	2,085	
Second ward.....	3,868	
Third ward.....	3,173	
Fourth ward.....	4,402	
Fifth ward.....	5,505	
Guttenburg town.....	1,947	1,206
Harrison city.....	8,338	6,898
First ward.....	2,143	
Second ward.....	1,203	
Third ward.....	1,947	
Fourth ward.....	3,045	
Hoboken city.....	43,648	30,999
First ward.....	10,063	
Second ward.....	5,765	
Third ward.....	14,859	
Fourth ward.....	12,961	

	1890.	1880.
Jersey City.....	163,003	120,722
First Aldermanic district	17,837	
Second Aldermanic district	30,216	
Third Aldermanic district	24,312	
Fourth Aldermanic district	36,776	
Fifth Aldermanic district	20,294	
Sixth Aldermanic district	33,568	
Kearney township.....	7,064	777
North Bergen township	5,715	4,268
Union town.....	10,643	5,849
Union township.....	2,127	1,310
Weehawken township	1,943	1,102
West Hoboken township.....	11,665	5,441
	<hr/> 275,126	<hr/> 187,944

Hunterdon County.

Alexandria township.....	1,250	1,324
Bethlehem township.....	2,308	2,830
Clinton township, including Clinton town.....	2,888	2,975
Clinton town	1,975	842
Delaware township	3,037	3,092
East Amwell township	1,375	1,696
Franklin township	1,287	1,338
Frenchtown borough	1,023	1,039
High Bridge township.....	1,935	2,209
Holland township	1,704	1,886
Kingwood township.....	1,424	1,694
Lambertville city.....	4,142	4,183
First ward.....	1,274	
Second ward.....	1,163	
Third ward.....	1,705	
Lebanon township.....	2,337	2,699
Raritan township	3,798	4,188
Readington township.....	2,813	3,103
Tewksbury township.....	2,034	2,108
Union township.....	1,134	1,167
West Amwell township.....	866	1,039
	<hr/> 35,355	<hr/> 38,570

Mercer County.

Chambersburg borough.....	..	5,437
East Windsor township, including Hightstown borough..	2,756	2,271
Hightstown borough.....	1,875	1,355
Ewing township	3,129	2,412
Hamilton township	4,163	3,370
Hopewell township	4,338	4,462
Lawrence township	1,448	3,174
Princeton township, including Princeton borough.....	4,231	4,348
Princeton borough.....	3,422	3,209
Trenton city	57,458	29,910
First ward	5,076	
Second Ward	3,063	
Third ward.....	7,331	
Fourth ward	5,032	
Fifth ward	5,585	
Sixth ward.....	2,791	
Seventh ward.....	9,383	
Eighth ward.....	3,802	
Ninth ward.....	6,128	
Tenth ward.....	3,949	
Eleventh ward.....	5,318	

	1890.	1880.
Washington township.....	1,126	1,231
West Windsor township.....	1,329	1,396
	<hr/> 79,973	<hr/> 58,061

Middlesex County.

Cranbury township.....	1,422	1,599
East Brunswick township.....	4,438	3,272
Madison township.....	1,520	1,662
Monroe township.....	3,010	3,017
New Brunswick city.....	1,603	17,165
First ward.....	2,573	
Second ward.....	3,556	
Third ward.....	1,731	
Fourth ward.....	912	
Fifth ward.....	5,122	
Sixth ward.....	4,709	
North Brunswick township.....	1,238	1,251
Perth Amboy township, coextensive with Perth Amboy city.....	9,512	4,808
Perth Amboy city by wards:		
First ward.....	2,533	
Second ward.....	3,321	
Third ward.....	3,658	
Piscataway township, including Dunellen borough.....	3,286	3,242
Dunellen borough.....	1,060	817
Raritan township.....	3,788	3,709
Sayreville township.....	3,509	1,930
South Amboy township, coextensive with South Amboy borough.....	4,330	3,648
South Brunswick township.....	2,403	2,803
Woodbridge township.....	4,665	4,099
	<hr/> 61,754	<hr/> 52,286

Monmouth County.

Atlantic township.....	1,505	1,743
Eatontown township.....	2,953	2,642
Freehold township, including Freehold town.....	5,097	4,302
Freehold town.....	2,932	2,432
Holmdel Township.....	1,479	1,575
Howell township.....	3,018	3,374
Manalapan township.....	2,002	2,175
Marlboro' township.....	1,913	2,193
Matawan township.....	3,183	2,699
Middletown township, including Atlantic Highlands town.....	6,595	5,059
Atlantic Highlands town.....	945	.....
Millstone township.....	1,782	2,080
Neptune township, including Ocean Grove town and Asbury Park borough.....	8,333	4,187
Ocean Grove town.....	2,754	620
Ocean township, including Long Branch town.....	10,209	6,027
Long Branch town.....	7,231	3,833
Raritan township, including Keyport town.....	4,779	3,891
Keyport town.....	3,411	.....
Shrewsbury township, including Red Bank town.....	8,367	6,526
Red Bank town.....	4,145	2,684
Upper Freehold township.....	2,861	3,236
Wall township, including Manasquan town.....	5,052	3,829
Manasquan town.....	1,506	.....
	<hr/> 69,128	<hr/> 55,538

Morris County.

	1890.	1880.
Boonton township, including part of Boonton city.....	3,307	2,682
Boonton city (part of).....	2,981	.....
Chatham township.....	4,681	4,276
Chester township.....	1,625	2,337
Hanover township, including part of Boonton city.....	4,481	4,138
Jefferson township.....	1,611	1,792
Mendham township.....	1,266	1,526
Morris township, including Morristown city.....	10,155	6,837
Morristown city.....	8,156	5,418
Mount Olive township.....	1,848	1,982
Mountville township.....	1,333	1,270
Passaic township.....	1,821	1,896
Pequannock township.....	2,862	2,239
Randolph township.....	7,972	7,700
Rockaway township.....	6,033	7,366
Roxbury township.....	2,739	2,139
Washington township.....	2,367	2,681
	<hr/> 54,161	<hr/> 50,861

*** Ocean County.**

Berkley township.....	786	683
Brick township.....	4,065	2,990
Dover township.....	2,850	2,439
Eagleswood township.....	791	592
Jackson township.....	1,717	1,803
Lacey township.....	711	814
Manchester township.....	1,057	1,057
Ocean township.....	482	484
Plumsted township.....	1,327	1,561
Stafford township.....	1,095	1,008
Union township.....	1,063	1,024
	<hr/> 15,974	<hr/> 14,455

*The population of Ocean County was increased to 17,745 by reason of the annexation of Little Egg Harbor township, Burlington, in 1891.

Passaic County.

Acquackanonck township.....	2,562	1,781
Little Falls township.....	1,890	1,404
Manchester township.....	2,576	1,513
Passaic city.....	13,028	6,532
First ward.....	5,075	
Second ward.....	2,844	
Third ward.....	1,677	
Fourth ward.....	3,432	
Paterson city.....	78,347	51,031
First ward.....	8,324	
Second ward.....	10,395	
Third ward.....	15,180	
Fourth ward.....	8,890	
Fifth ward.....	10,835	
Sixth ward.....	4,024	
Seventh ward.....	5,956	
Eighth ward.....	14,743	
Pompton township.....	2,153	2,251
Wayne township.....	2,004	1,757
West Milford township.....	2,486	2,591
	<hr/> 105,046	<hr/> 68,860

Salem County.		1890.	1880.
Elsinborough township.....		524	570
Lower Alloways Creek township.....		1,308	1,373
Lower Penns Neck township.....		1,289	1,334
Mannington township.....		1,870	2,230
Oldmans township.....		1,432	.....
Pilesgrove township, including Woodstown borough.....		3,312	3,197
Woodstown borough.....		556	490
Pittsgrove township.....		2,756	1,778
Quinton township.....		1,307	1,390
Salem city.....		5,516	5,056
East ward.....	2,891		
West ward.....	2,625		
Upper Alloways Creek township.....		1,675	1,917
Upper Penns Neck township.....		2,239	3,361
Upper Pittsgrove township.....		1,923	2,073
<hr/>		25,151	24,579

Somerset County.

Bedminster township.....		1,749	1,812
Bernards township.....		2,558	2,622
Branchburg township.....		1,152	1,316
Bridgewater township, including Somerville, Bound Brook and Raritan boroughs.....		9,323	7,997
Somerville borough.....		3,861	3,105
Bound Brook borough.....		1,462	934
Raritan borough.....		2,556	2,046
Franklin township, including Bloomington borough.....		3,754	3,818
Bloomington borough.....		801	671
Hillsboro township.....		2,825	3,248
Montgomery township.....		1,655	1,928
North Plainfield township.....		4,250	3,217
Warren township.....		1,045	1,204
<hr/>		23,311	27,162

Sussex County.

Andover township.....		1,126	1,150
Byram township.....		1,350	1,406
Frankford township.....		1,459	1,682
Greene township.....		636	727
Hampton township.....		866	895
Hardyston township.....		2,542	2,645
Lafayette township.....		742	781
Montague township.....		797	1,022
Newton township, coextensive with Newton town.....		3,003	2,513
Sandyston township.....		1,084	1,195
Sparta township.....		1,724	2,274
Stillwater township.....		1,296	1,502
Vernon township.....		1,756	1,811
Wallpick township.....		436	575
Wantage township.....		3,412	3,361
<hr/>		22,259	23,539

Union County.

	1890.	1880
Clark township	367	353
Cranford township.....	1,717	1,184
Elizabeth city.....	37,764	28,229
First ward.....	8,874	
Second ward.....	7,610	
Third ward.....	5,836	
Fourth ward.....	2,213	
Fifth ward.....	5,990	
Sixth ward.....	2,197	
Seventh Ward.....	2,004	
Eighth ward.....	2,640	
Fanwood township.....	1,305	1,167
Linden township.....	2,057	1,889
New Providence township.....	839	781
Plainfield city.....	11,267	8,125
First ward.....	2,221	
Second ward.....	2,897	
Third ward.....	2,203	
Fourth ward.....	3,946	
Rahway city.....	7,105	6,455
First ward.....	1,362	
Second ward.....	1,687	
Third ward.....	2,746	
Fourth ward.....	1,310	
Springfield township, coextensive with Springfield town.,	959	844
Summit township.....	3,502	1,910
Union township.....	2,846	2,418
Westfield township.....	2,739	2,216
	<hr/> 72,467	<hr/> 55,571

Warren County.

Allamuchy township.....	759	648
Belvidere town.....	1,768	1,773
Blairstown township.....	1,662	1,458
Franklin township.....	1,283	1,529
Frehinghuysen township.....	879	1,042
Greenwich township.....	825	2,554
Hackettstown town.....	2,417	2,502
Hardwick township.....	503	583
Harmony township.....	1,152	1,350
Hope township.....	1,332	1,569
Independence township.....	904	1,018
Knawton township.....	1,411	1,476
Lapatcong township.....	1,738	1,591
Mansfield township.....	1,362	1,709
Oxford township.....	4,002	4,594
Pahaquarry township.....	291	418
Phillipsburg city.....	8,644	7,181
First ward.....	2,033	
Second ward.....	2,207	
Third ward.....	2,799	
Fourth ward.....	1,605	
Pohatcong township.....	1,483	.....
Washington township, including Washington borough.....	4,188	3,594
Washington borough.....	2,834	2,142
	<hr/> 36,553	<hr/> 36,589

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
	1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
Atlantic,	28,836	18,704	10,132	54 17
Bergen,	47,226	36,786	10,440	28.38
*Burlington,	58,528	55,402	3,126	5.64
Camden,	87,687	62,942	24,745	39 31
Cape May,	11,268	9,765	1,503	15.39
Cumberland,	45,438	37,687	7,751	20 57
Essex,	256,098	189,929	66,169	34.84
Gloucester,	28,649	25,886	2,763	10.67
Hudson,	275,126	187,944	87,182	46 39
Hunterdon,	35,355	38,570	a3,215	a8.34
Mercer,	79,978	58,061	21,917	37.75
Middlesex,	61,754	52,286	9,468	18.11
Monmouth,	69,128	55,538	13,590	24.47
Morris,	54,101	50,861	3,240	6 37
*Ocean,	15,974	14,455	1,519	10.51
Passaic,	105,946	68,860	36,186	52.55
Salem,	25,151	24,579	572	2.33
Somerset,	28,311	27,162	1,149	4.23
Sussex,	22,259	23,539	a1,280	a5.44
Union,	72,467	55,571	16,896	30 40
Warren,	36,553	36,589	a36	a0.10
The State,	1,444,933	1,131,116	313,817	27.74

* Owing to the annexation of Little Egg Harbor township to Ocean county, in 1891, the population of Burlington was decreased to 56,757, and that of Ocean increased to 17,745.

a Decrease.

SUMMARY BY CITIES, &c.

Of the cities, towns, and boroughs having a population of 4,000 or more, the largest numerical increases are found in the cities of Newark and Jersey City, which places show increases of 45,322 or 33.20 per cent., and 42,281 or 35.02 per cent., respectively. The largest percentages of increase are found in Atlantic City, Bayonne, Perth Amboy, Passaic, and Trenton cities, Atlantic City showing an increase of 138.36 per cent., while Trenton shows an increase of 92.10 per cent. In two places only are slight decreases shown.

The following table shows the results of the present census as compared with 1880 for twenty-nine cities and towns and one borough having a population of 4,000 or more, in the order of their rank:

	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
	1890.	1880.	No.	Per cent.
Newark city,	181,830	136,508	45,322	33.20
Jersey City,	163,003	120,722	42,281	35.02
Paterson city,	78,347	51,031	27,316	53.53
Camden city,	58,313	41,659	16,654	39.98
Trenton city,	57,458	29,910	27,548	92.10
Hoboken city,	43,648	30,999	12,649	40.80
Elizabeth city,	37,764	28,229	9,535	33.78
Bayonne city,	19,033	9,372	9,661	103.08
Orange city,	18,844	13,207	5,637	42.68
New Brunswick city,	18,603	17,166	1,437	8.37
Atlantic City,	13,055	6,477	7,578	138.36
Passaic city,	13,028	6,532	6,496	99.45
Bridgeton city,	11,424	8,722	2,702	30.98
Plainfield city,	11,297	8,125	3,142	38.67
Union town,	10,643	5,849	4,794	81.96
Millville city,	10,002	7,660	2,342	30.57
Perth Amboy city,	3,512	4,808	4,704	97.84
Phillipsburg city,	8,644	7,181	1,463	20.37
Harrison city,	8,338	6,898	1,440	20.88
Morristown city,	8,156	5,418	2,738	50.54
Burlington city,	7,264	6,090	1,174	19.28
Long Branch town,	7,231	3,833	3,398	88.65
Rahway city,	7,105	6,455	650	10.07
Glooucester city,	6,564	5,347	1,217	22.76
Hackensack town,	6,004	4,243	1,756	41.34
Salem city,	5,516	5,056	460	9.10
South Amboy borough,	4,330	3,648	682	18.70
Bordentown city,	4,232	4,258	a26	a0.61
Red Bank town,	4,145	2,684	1,461	54.43
Lambertville city,	4,142	4,183	a41	a0.98

a Decrease.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE FROM 1880 TO 1890.	
	1890.	1880.	Number.	Percent- age.
The United States,	62,622,250	50,155,783	12,466,467	24.86
North Atlantic Division,	17,491,545	14,507,407	2,984,138	19.95
Maine,	661,086	648,936	12,150	1.87
New Hampshire,	376,530	316,991	29,539	8.51
Vermont,	332,422	332,286	136	0.04
Massachusetts,	2,238,943	1,783,085	455,858	25.57
Rhode Island,	345,506	276,531	68,975	24.94
Connecticut,	746,258	622,700	123,558	19.84
New York,	5,997,853	5,082,871	914,982	18.00
New Jersey,	1,441,933	1,131,116	313,817	27.74
Pennsylvania,	5,255,014	4,282,891	975,123	22.77
South Atlantic Division,	8,857,920	7,597,197	1,260,723	16.59
Delaware,	168,493	146,698	21,885	14.93
Maryland,	1,042,390	934,943	107,447	11.49
District of Columbia,	230,392	177,624	52,768	29.71
Virginia,	1,655,980	1,512,565	143,415	9.48
West Virginia,	762,794	618,457	144,337	23.34
North Carolina,	1,617,947	1,399,750	218,197	15.59
South Carolina,	1,151,149	995,577	155,572	15.63
Georgia,	1,837,453	1,542,180	295,273	19.14
Florida,	391,422	269,493	121,929	45.24
Northern Central Division,	22,362,279	17,364,111	4,998,168	28.78
Ohio,	3,672,316	3,198,062	474,254	14.83
Indiana,	2,192,404	1,978,301	214,103	10.82
Illinois,	3,826,351	3,077,871	748,480	24.32
Michigan,	2,093,889	1,636,937	456,952	27.92
Wisconsin,	1,686,880	1,315,497	371,383	28.23
Minnesota,	1,301,826	780,773	521,053	66.74
Iowa,	1,911,896	1,621,615	287,281	17.68
Missouri,	2,679,184	2,168,380	510,804	23.56
North Dakota,	182,719	36,909	145,810	395.05
South Dakota,	328,803	98,268	230,540	234.60
Nebraska,	1,058,910	452,402	606,508	134.06
Kansas,	1,427,096	996,096	431,000	43.27
Southern Central Division,	10,972,893	8,919,571	2,053,522	23.02
Kentucky,	1,858,635	1,648,690	209,945	12.73
Tennessee,	1,767,518	1,542,359	225,159	14.60
Alabama,	1,513,017	1,262,505	250,512	19.84
Mississippi,	1,280,600	1,131,597	158,003	13.96
Louisiana,	1,118,587	939,946	178,641	19.01
Texas,	2,235,523	1,591,749	643,774	40.44
Indian Territory (<i>b</i>),	61,834	..	61,834	..
Oklahoma, . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Arkansas,	1,128,179	802,525	325,654	40.58

b The number of white persons in the Indian Territory is not included in this table, as the census of Indians and other persons on Indian reservations, which was made a subject of special investigation by law, has not yet been completed.

c Including 5,338 persons in Greer county (in Indian Territory), claimed by Texas.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE FROM 1880 TO 1890.	
	1890.	1880.	Number.	Percent- age.
Western Division,	3,027,613	1,767,697	1,259,916	71.27
Montana,	132,159	39,159	93,000	237.49
Wyoming,	60,705	20,789	39,916	192.01
Colorado,	412,198	194,327	217,871	112.12
New Mexico,	153,593	119,565	34,028	28.46
Arizona,	59,620	40,440	19,180	47.43
Utah,	207,905	143,963	63,942	44.42
Nevada,	45,761	62,266	16,505	26.51
Idaho,	84,385	32,610	51,775	158.77
Alaska (a), . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington,	349,360	75,116	274,274	365.13
Oregon,	313,767	171,763	138,999	79.53
California,	1,298,130	864,694	343,436	39.72
The population of the United States in 1870 was 38,558,374.				

a Decrease.

d The number of white persons in Alaska is not included in this table, as the census of Alaska, which was made as a part of special investigation by law, has not yet been completed.

Cities of the United States having a Population of 50,000 and Over.

New York, N. Y.,	1,513,501	Syracuse, N. Y.,	87,877
Chicago, Ill.,	1,008,579	New Haven, Conn.,	85,981
Philadelphia, Pa.,	1,014,894	Worcester, Mass.,	84,536
Brooklyn, N. Y.,	894,377	Scranton, Pa.,	83,450
St. Louis, Mo.,	460,377	Columbus, O.,	82,652
Boston, Mass.,	446,507	Richmond, Va.,	80,838
Baltimore, Md.,	435,151	Pateron, N. J.,	78,347
San Francisco, Cal.,	297,990	Lowell, Mass.,	77,605
Cincinnati, O.,	266,369	Nashville, Tenn.,	76,309
Cleveland, O.,	261,546	Fall River, Mass.,	74,351
Buffalo, N. Y.,	254,457	Cambridge, Mass.,	69,837
New Orleans, La.,	241,995	Atlanta, Ga.,	65,514
Pittsburg, Pa.,	238,475	Memphis, Tenn.,	64,586
Detroit, Mich.,	205,669	Grand Rapids, Mich.,	64,147
Milwaukee, Wis.,	204,105	Wilmington, Del.,	61,437
Newark, N. J.,	181,830	Levy, N. Y.,	60,605
Minneapolis, Minn.,	164,738	Reading, Pa.,	58,926
Jersey City, N. J.,	163,093	Dayton, O.,	58,868
Louisville, Ky.,	161,605	Camden, N. J.,	58,313
Omaha, Neb.,	139,526	Trenton, N. J.,	57,458
Rochester, N. Y.,	138,327	Lynn, Mass.,	55,684
St. Paul, Minn.,	133,156	Lincoln, Neb.,	55,491
Providence, R. I.,	132,043	Charleston, S. C.,	54,592
Indianapolis, Ind.,	107,445	Hartford, Conn.,	53,182
Denver, Col.,	106,679	Evansville, Ind.,	50,674
Allegheny, Pa.,	104,967	Los Angeles, Cal.,	50,394
Albany, N. Y.,	94,640	Des Moines, Ia.,	50,067
Columbus, O.,	90,398		

*A census taken by the police authorities, and completed October 14th, 1890, makes the population 1,710,715, an increase of 197,214.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

DEMOCRATIC.

At Large—B. F. Lee, Trenton; John Hone, Jr., Red Bank; Gottfried Krueger, Newark; Allan L. McDermott, Jersey City.

First District—Jacob Kienzle, Bridgeton.

Second District—John H. Scudder, Trenton.

Third District—Manning Freeman, Metuchen.

Fourth District—Joseph W. Ballentine, Somerville.

Fifth District—John Hinchliffe, Paterson.

Sixth District—James Smith, Jr., Newark.

Seventh District—E. A. Stevens, Hoboken.

Chairman, Allan L. McDermott; *Treasurer*, B. F. Lee; *Secretary*, Willard C. Fisk.

REPUBLICAN.

At Large—Alexander G. Cattell, Merchantville; Garret A. Hobart, Paterson; Edward J. Anderson, Trenton; George A. Halsey, Newark; J. Frank Fort, Newark.

First District—David Baird, Camden; George Hires, Salem.

Second District—William H. Skirm, Trenton; Robert C. Hutchinson, Bordentown.

Third District—J. H. T. Martin, Woodbridge; E. M. Wood, Elizabeth.

Fourth District—Richard B. Reading, Raven Rock; Francis J. Swayze, Newton.

Fifth District—John E. Miller, Englewood; George W. Jenkins, Morristown.

Sixth District—William Stainsby, Newark; E. W. Hine, Newark.

Seventh District—John J. Toffey, Jersey City; James C. Young, Jersey City.

Advisory Members, Carl Lentz, Newark; Roderick B. Seymour, Jersey City; De Witt C. Blair, Belvidere; John Kean, Jr., Elizabeth.

Chairman, John Kean, Jr.; *Treasurer*, John J. Toffey; *Secretary*, John Y. Foster; *Assistant Secretaries*, J. Herbert Potts, James P. Logan, Augustus S. Barber, Jr.

PARTY PLATFORMS.

DEMOCRATIC.

(Adopted at the State Convention, held in Trenton, on Tuesday,
September 16th, 1886.)

*The Democratic Party of New Jersey, in convention assembled,
declare:*

That upon all issues affecting the administration of the National Government, they re-affirm the doctrines adopted in the National Democratic platform at St. Louis, in June, 1888.

That upon State issues they re-affirm the platform adopted by the State Democratic Convention, on the 28th of September, 1886.

That they endorse the late National administration of Grover Cleveland.

That they endorse the administration of Governor Green, who is recorded in favor of an honest and economical management of the affairs of State, and whose unvarying course has been governed by a desire to promote the best interests of the people.

That they call attention to the fact that, at the late Presidential election, a large plurality of the voters of the United States declared, by their ballots, their confidence in the National Democratic administration, and their desire for its continuance. The success of the National Republican ticket was brought about by the corrupt use of money, and this shame has been made the more glaring by the official honors conferred upon contributors to corruption funds. In view of the facts, we would be derelict if we failed to solemnly warn the people against the evils which menace them from the practice of bribery at the polls. It places money above manhood. It encourages the unworthy to seek official station, and creates an almost insurmountable barrier to the reform of governmental evils which enrich the few at the expense of the many. We appeal to the patriotism of all honest citizens to join in punishing every attempt to debase the elective franchise.

That the increasing number of combinations to control the necessities of life is a fruitful source of alarm to the people. The so-called "Trusts"—which are combinations to control prices without regard to the natural rules of supply and

demand—are opposed to the letter and spirit of our laws. They cannot be justified upon any fair plea of commercial enterprise. For the benefit of a few, these combinations inflict cruel burdens upon the many, causing penury and misery among those who are dependent upon the product of their daily toil. The tendency of our advancing civilization is to increase the general average of human happiness, and the corrective hand of the law must be used to abate conspiracies which are stumbling-blocks in the way of the general progress of the people.

That we favor equal taxation, and declare that reform in that direction should be followed upon the lines laid down in the inaugural address of Governor Leon Abbett, until the entire distribution of public burdens shall square with the constitutional requirements of fairness and equality. Under a partial adoption of the recommendations of that address, a general State tax has been rendered unnecessary during the past five years, and we promise the people of New Jersey that the affairs of State shall be so economically administered while entrusted to the Democratic party that there shall not be any general State tax necessary. We denounce the attempt made by the Republican members of the Legislature of 1889 to impose a general State tax, as tending to extravagance in State expenditures, and we declare the undercurrent of that movement to have been a desire to relieve corporate property from the payment of its fair proportion of taxation. Under the system of taxation instituted in response to the recommendations of Governor Abbett, the sum of \$7,749,742 has been assessed within the past five years upon corporations, many of which, prior to 1884, enjoyed exemptions from taxation, and thereby increased the tax upon private owners. In the same time there has been assessed upon railroad and canal property, theretofore wholly exempted from local taxation, the sum of \$1,630,683, for the use of our cities, towns and townships. This amount represents a clear gain to the municipalities of the State.

We demand a strict enforcement of the laws regulating the employment of children. It is the duty of the State to see that every child receives a fair education and is protected from employment in pursuits calculated to injure the mental or physical value of future citizenship. We pledge our party to the advancement of the public educational interests of the State. The common-school system must be fostered and extended so that no excuse can exist for ignorance.

We recognize the value of agriculture and our other industrial interests as the basis of National and State prosperity, and pledge to them a policy of liberal encouragement. In

fixing charges for transportation in or through this State, common carriers should not be allowed to discriminate against the citizens of New Jersey.

We recognize the dignity of labor and the necessity of proper legislation to protect its interests, and shall unwaveringly oppose every attempt to lessen the fruits of toil, or to place honest workmen in competition with paupers or convicts.

We demand reform in the matter of municipal expenditures throughout the State. By reason of the constantly-increasing cost of municipal government the growth of many of our cities and towns has been greatly retarded. We therefore insist upon the enactment of laws limiting taxation for municipal uses.

We favor such revision of the election laws of the State as will guarantee to every voter the greatest possible secrecy in the casting of his ballot, and secure the punishment of any who attempt the corruption or intimidation of voters.

REPUBLICAN.

(Adopted at the State Convention, held at Trenton, on Tuesday,
September 17th, 1889.)

The Republican Party of New Jersey, in representative convention assembled, declare that:

The platform of the National Republican Convention adopted at Chicago in 1888, and indorsed by the people of the country by the election of General Benjamin Harrison to the Presidency, meets our hearty approval and has our unqualified re-affirmance. We congratulate the State and Nation upon the wise, courageous and successful administration brought into power under its principles. President Harrison has the full confidence and unswerving support of the Republicans of this State.

The canvass upon which we are entering is one of local and State policy only.

We declare ourselves pledged to local self-government, in township, city and county. We are in harmony with that provision of the State Constitution which declares "the Legislature shall not pass local or special laws regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties," the spirit of which provision was not only ignored, but flagrantly violated by the last Legislature. The Legislature of 1889 stands without a parallel in the history of the State in the character of its majority.

It was partisan, it was arrogant, it was profligate. It passed

its iniquitous partisan repealers, its enactments for the restricting of the State, its new charters for municipalities, and its acts for the creation of new offices only after deals and promises of appointment made between the legislative and executive branches of the State government. It is open and notorious history, since fulfilled, that municipal charters were passed and foisted upon the people upon twenty-four hours' publication, through the efforts and votes of those who were to and did take office under them. It entered into municipalities and counties against public protest, and absolutely annihilated existing methods of local government, destroyed ward boundaries, and overthrew all just bases of local representation in local boards, in defiance of the bill of rights in the Constitution of the State, which affirms that "all political power is inherent in the people." It not only repudiated all attempts at ballot reform tendered it by the voice of united labor and a universal public sentiment, but it trampled upon every semblance of fair elections by the repeal of all the protective provisions of existing laws for the registration and honest return of the result of elections in the several municipalities of the State. Its record is a blot upon the history of the State.

We favor the enactment of statutes reforming the election laws of the State, to prevent fraud and false registration, and for the purpose of establishing the Australian or other like system of voting, whereby the voter shall be enabled to act independently and intelligently in the exercise of his citizenship. Such legislation will tend to perpetuate popular government.

The Republican party, always ready to anticipate public sentiment, fully recognizes the public demand for the re-organization and simplification of the courts of civil procedure of this State, to the end that multiplicity of appeals may be avoided, and the trial of causes be made expeditious and inexpensive.

We promise a speedy consideration of this subject by appropriate legislation.

Compulsory education is upon the statute-books of our State by the enactment of a Republican Legislature, and we demand the enforcement of the law in all cases, by the proper officers, and promise such additional legislation as may be necessary to provide facilities for the accommodation in the public schools of all children between the ages of 8 and 14 years, not found in any other school.

The Child Labor law of the State is of Republican enactment, and we demand its enforcement in order to prevent children being put to trades in early youth, and being broken

down in body and untutored in mind before they have sufficient physical development to stand the strain of manual labor.

The course of the Democratic party in organizing the Labor Bureau of the State into a partisan machine is a perversion of the objects for which it was formed, and an insult to united labor, in pursuance of whose demands it was created.

The request of the wage-workers for reasonable hours of labor, and the designation of a definite portion of each week for recreation, demands and should receive legislative consideration.

The present system of taxation of corporate property and franchises for State purposes has become the settled policy of the State by the enactments passed in 1884, devising the method for the taxation of such property, which acts have since been sustained and upheld as constitutional by the highest courts of the State. The plan thus adopted meets public approval.

These laws were formulated and engrafted upon the statute-books of the State by the wisdom of the Republican leaders in the Legislature, and the Republican party is committed to these measures and to the strengthening and upholding of the same.

We recognize the fact that there is a pressing demand for greater economy in all departments of the State government. The expenditures of the State under twenty-one years of Democratic executive control have increased the public burthens beyond that made necessary by the increasing population, and we promise, if given power, to eliminate all unnecessary expenses in every department.

With the National Republican Convention of 1883, we declare that the Republican party of the Nation stands for purity, for temperance and the preservation of the home.

The Republican party of New Jersey stands committed, by its platforms and legislative enactments, to the most thorough measures that will be sustained by the people, and pledges itself to such legislation as will most speedily and thoroughly eradicate the evil of intemperance.

We resent the intrusion of the liquor power, as an organized force, into the politics of the State. The attitude of the two parties on this question is so clearly marked that no intelligent voter can be deceived by any omission of either, to make a declaration on this subject.

We heartily commend and unqualifiedly indorse the action of the Republican minority in the Legislature of 1889, upon all questions of morality and State and party policy.

PROHIBITION.

(Adopted at the State Convention, held at Asbury Park, on Friday, July 19th, 1889.)

Resolved, That the platform of our party adopted by the National Convention, held at Indianapolis, expresses the views of the Prohibitionists of New Jersey.

That we are universally opposed to every form of license or compromise, and that we believe Prohibition to be the only remedy for the sin and crime of the liquor traffic.

That the success of Prohibition depends on separate party organization and action, as the results of recent contests in several States for constitutional prohibition have demonstrated the inherent weakness of non-partisan effort, and has also proven the subserviency of the old parties to the liquor power, and that union with either of the old parties would be to abandon our principles and betray our trusts.

That we do not discriminate between the old parties as temperance legislators, as neither has promised to support the grand issue of our party, which is the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, and that all palliatives and compromises, such as local option and license, either high or low, but tend to defer the great end for which we are striving.

That we view with abhorrence the crime of bribery at elections, common with both old parties; in furtherance of a prevention of this crime we approve the adoption of a plan of voting similar to the Australian system.

That the modern combinations of capital, called "Trusts," we believe to be unfriendly to the interests of the people, and should be prevented by stringent laws.

That the desecration of the Sabbath is alarmingly on the increase, and has become an element of danger, especially as manifested in the open bar in places of business and amusement. We will, both by precept and example, use our best endeavors to preserve the sanctity of the day.

That we recommend the enactment of laws requiring that physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effect of stimulants and narcotics on the human system, be taught in our public schools; and we censure the Legislature of 1887 for having defeated the "Hygiene Bill" introduced that year.

That we are opposed to any of our citizens being disfranchised by usurpation of authority of officials of this State, and the same principles of right that allow women to vote at school meetings should be extended to all other questions.

That we rejoice in the great and successful work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and commend them

for their wisdom and consecration of will displayed in organizing an attack upon the many forms of this great evil.

That we fully believe that for the success of the temperance cause thorough political organization is indispensable; we would remind the people that home influences and personal example are also important factors of the temperance work; and we greatly deplore the fact that the success of our cause has been and is greatly retarded by the moderate drinking of alcoholic stimulants which is practiced at home and in social circles by men of high position in church and society, who are looked upon as good citizens, and profess to be in favor of temperance and morality.

That we sympathize with every proper effort of the wage-earner to improve his moral, social and financial condition, but we declare that total abstinence for the individual and the prohibition of the liquor traffic by the State and Nation lie at the threshold of labor reform.

That the responsibility of the continuance of the liquor traffic rests on the good men who still remain in the old parties, and by their votes and influence encourage the traffickers in alcoholic poison, believing that the temperance voters of New Jersey are in the majority, and that their union in one party would sound the death-knell to the liquor traffic; and whereas such a union is impossible in other old parties, therefore, we cordially invite all such voters to unite with us in the only party that has declared as its ultimatum: "The complete and ultimate destruction of the liquor traffic."

NEW JERSEY NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a list of the titles of newspapers published in the State of New Jersey; town and county where published; time of publication; political or special character, and names of editors and publishers:

[* Denotes that the paper was designated to publish the laws of New Jersey, 1891.]

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

DER EGG HARBOR PILOT (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. H. Maas & Co., publishers. H. Maas, editor.

*DER EGG HARBOR BEOBACHTER (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Wilhelm Mueller, publisher.

DER ZEITGEIST (Spirit of the Times) (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. George F. Breder.

GAZETTE.—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Thursday. George F. Breder, editor and publisher. German edition published on Saturday.

*ATLANTIC JOURNAL.—Atlantic City. Issued on Sunday. Independent Democratic. J. M. Campbell and V. Jagmetty, editors.

SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN.—Hammonton. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Orville E. Hoyt, editor and publisher.

ATLANTIC REVIEW.—Atlantic City. Daily, every morning except Sunday, and weekly on Saturday. Republican. J. G. Shreve, proprietor.

*ATLANTIC TIMES-DEMOCRAT.—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. J. F. Hall, editor and proprietor.

MAYS LANDING RECORD.—Mays Landing. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. E. C. Shaner, editor and publisher.

DAILY UNION.—Atlantic City. Every afternoon, except Sunday, at the office of the Atlantic Times-Democrat. Independent. J. F. Hall, editor and proprietor.

THE ATLANTIC MIRROR.—Hammonton. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. John A. Robinson, editor and proprietor.

SUNDAY GAZETTE.—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Sunday. Republican. William J. McLaughlin, editor.

BERGEN COUNTY.

* BERGEN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Hackensack. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Henry D. Winton, editor and publisher.

* THE HACKENSACK REPUBLICAN.—Hackensack. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Hugh M. Herrick, editor and publisher.

THE BERGEN INDEX.—Hackensack. Semi-weekly, on Tuesday and Friday. Independent. S. E. Clapp.

CARLSTADT FREIE PRESSE (German).—Carlstadt. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Henry Matthey.

THE ENGLEWOOD TIMES.—Englewood. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. H. M. Lichtenberg, proprietor and publisher.

* THE ENGLEWOOD PRESS.—Englewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Joseph H. Tillotson, editor and proprietor.

* BERGEN COUNTY HERALD.—Rutherford. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. T. Stevens, editor and proprietor.

RUTHERFORD NEWS.—Rutherford. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Rutherford News Publishing Co., editors and proprietors.

RECORD.—Tenafly. Weekly, on Thursday. Jellison & Mangham, publishers.

THE RIDGEWOOD COURIER.—Ridgewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. L. N. Toft, editor and publisher.

THE CORONA NEWS LETTER.—Corona. Semi-monthly, on Friday. Independent. Alonzo Chamberlain, editor and proprietor.

THE PARK RIDGE LOCAL.—Published weekly, on Wednesday. James B. H. Storms and John C. Storms, editors and proprietors.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

* NEW JERSEY MIRROR.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Estate of Charles H. Folwell. Joseph C. Kingdon, editor.

- * **THE MOUNT HOLLY HERALD.**—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. William B. Wills, editor.
- NEWS**—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. H. L. Walters and George W. Hand, publishers.
- * **THE MOUNT HOLLY DESPATCH.**—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Tuesday. Democratic. Theodore B. Haines, editor and proprietor.
- * **BURLINGTON GAZETTE.**—Burlington. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Saturday. Daily, in the afternoon. Democratic. James O. Glasgow, editor and proprietor.
- CHURCH ECHOES.**—Mount Holly. Monthly.
- THE NEW JERSEY ENTERPRISE.**—Burlington. Daily, in the afternoon, and Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Lewis A. Craft, manager.
- EVENING REPORTER.**—Burlington. Daily, in the afternoon. D. W. P. Murphy, proprietor and publisher.
- * **BORDENTOWN REGISTER.**—Bordentown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. James D. Flynn, editor and proprietor.
- BEVERLY BANNER.**—Beverly. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. L. W. Perkins, editor and proprietor. John T. Morrell, local editor.
- MOORESTOWN CHRONICLE.**—Moorestown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. W. J. Lovell, editor and proprietor.
- THE HOME VISITOR.**—Palmyra. Monthly. Independent. M. W. Wisham, publisher.
- * **NEW JERSEY SAND BURR.**—Riverside. Weekly. Independent. Hiram D. Torrie, proprietor.
- THE INDEPENDENT.**—Burlington. Weekly. T. H. Ruhlman, editor.
- THE REPUBLICAN.**—Moorestown. Weekly. Republican. D. W. P. Murphy, editor and proprietor.
- THE TUCKERTON BEACON.**—Tuckerton. Weekly. Benjamin H. Crosby, editor and publisher.
- THE NEW ERA.**—Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Riverton and Palmyra. New Era Publishing Co. J. D. Janney, editor.
- THE WEEKLY NEWS.**—Palmyra. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. C. F. Sleeper, editor and proprietor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

- * **WEST JERSEY PRESS.**—Camden. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Sinnickson Chew, editor and proprietor.
- * **THE CAMDEN DEMOCRAT.**—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. C. S. Macgrath, editor and proprietor.
- * **THE CAMDEN DAILY POST.**—Camden. Afternoon. Republican. The Post Printing and Publishing Co. H. L. Bonsall, editor. Edward Furlong, publisher.
- SATURDAY EVENING EXPRESS.**—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Thomas C. Hamilton and Upton S. Jefferys, editors and publishers.
- CAMDEN COUNTY COURIER**—Camden. Daily, in the afternoon, and Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Courier Publishing Association, proprietors.
- * **THE DAILY TELEGRAM.**—Camden. Daily. Independent. John H. Fort, proprietor.
- NEW JERSEY TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.**—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. A. C. Graw, manager. Rev. J. B. Graw, editor.
- ATLANTIC COAST GUIDE.**—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Joseph Lonan, editor and proprietor.
- * **CAMDEN COUNTY JOURNAL (German)**—Camden. Weekly, on Friday. Louis Holler, editor and publisher.
- HERALD AND TIMES**—Atco. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. M. J. Skinner.
- THE TRIBUNE.**—Haddonfield. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Tribune Publishing Co., publishers. Frank A. Turner, manager.
- THE CAMDEN REVIEW.**—Weekly, on Sunday. F. F. Patterson's Sons. Republican.
- THE MORNING NEWS.**—Camden. Daily. Thomas C. Hamilton, manager.
- THE REVIEW.**—Merchantville. Weekly. Independent. W. J. Lovell, editor and proprietor.
- BLACKWOOD HERALD.**—Blackwood. Weekly, on Wednesday. William G. Taylor, Jr., editor and publisher.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

- * **CAPE MAY WAVE.**—Cape May City. Weekly, on Saturday, during the whole year, and Daily during July and August. James H. Edmunds, proprietor.

***STAR OF THE CAPE.**—Cape May City. Weekly, on Friday, during the whole year, and Daily during July and August. Republican. T. R. Brooks, proprietor, and Aaron W. Hand, editor.

CAPE MAY COUNTY GAZETTE.—Cape May Court House. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Alfred Cooper.

SENTINEL.—Ocean City. Weekly. R. Curtis Robinson, editor and proprietor.

***CAPE MAY COUNTY TIMES.**—Sea Isle City. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. T. E. Ludlum, proprietor.

THE JOURNAL.—Wildwood Beach. Published in the interests of Anglesea, Wildwood Beach and Holly Beach.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

***BRIDGETON CHRONICLE.**—Bridgeton. Weekly. Democratic. John B. Clevenstein and Samuel A. Laning, editors and proprietors.

***BRIDGETON PIONEER.**—Bridgeton. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. George W. McCowan, editor and publisher.

THE DAILY PIONEER.—Bridgeton. Republican. George W. McCowan, publisher.

***NEW JERSEY PATRIOT.**—Bridgeton. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John Cheeseman, editor and publisher.

***BRIDGETON EVENING NEWS.**—Bridgeton. Daily. Evening News Company, publishers. J. W. Richardson, editor.

MILLVILLE ENTERPRISE.—Weekly, on Friday. Andrew Steelman, publisher. W. A. Gwynne, editor.

DOLLAR WEEKLY NEWS.—Bridgeton. Independent. Weekly, on Saturday. Evening News Company, publishers.

WEEKLY INDEPENDENT.—Vineland. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. W. V. L. Seigman.

***THE EVENING JOURNAL.**—Vineland. Afternoon. Democratic. B. Franklin Ladd.

***MILLVILLE REPUBLICAN.**—Millville. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. John W. Newlin, editor and publisher.

***MILLVILLE TRANSCRIPT.**—Millville. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. J. B. Elfreth, editor and publisher.

DAILY NEWS.—Vineland. Daily. W. F. Knott, editor and proprietor.

ESSEX COUNTY.

- * **NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.**—Newark. Afternoon. Republican. Thomas T. Kinney, proprietor. Noah Brooks, editor. Oba Woodruff, business manager.
- NEWARK EVENING NEWS.**—Newark. Afternoon. Evening News Publishing Company. Wallace M. Scudder, business manager. Henry A. Steele, managing editor.
- * **NEWARK DAILY JOURNAL.**—Newark. Daily, in the afternoon, and Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. John J. Leidy, editor. S. W. Bigelow, proprietor.
- NEW JERSEY FREIE ZEITUNG (German).**—Newark. Daily, also Sunday edition. Republican. Mrs. B. Prieth, proprietor. Frederick Kuhn, editor. John L. Kuser, business manager.
- * **NEW JERSEY DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG (German).**—Newark. Daily, including Sunday. Democratic. New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung Co., proprietors. Lewis Dannenberg and E. Kraeuthner, managers.
- * **SUNDAY CALL.**—Newark. Weekly, on Sunday. Independent. William A. Ure, James W. Schoch, G. W. Thorne, W. T. Hunt, Louis Hannah, and H. C. McDougall, publishers. W. T. Hunt, editor.
- NEWARK MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURER, AND NEW JERSEY TRADE REVIEW.**—Semi-monthly, on first and fifteenth. Merchant and Manufacturing Co., publishers.
- SENTINEL OF FREEDOM.**—Newark. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. Published at the Daily Advertiser office.
- * **SUNDAY STANDARD, THE.**—Newark. Weekly, on Sunday. Democratic. The Sunday Standard Publishing Co. Charles J. Allen, managing editor.
- DER ERZÄHLER (German).**—Newark. Sunday edition of New Jersey Freie Zeitung. Weekly, on Sunday. Republican. Published at the New Jersey Freie Zeitung office.
- NEWARK TRIBUNE (German).**—Weekly, on Sunday. Democratic. Published at the New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung office.
- THE NEWARK TIMES.**—Newark. Daily, except Sunday. F. B. Conner, manager.
- TOWN TALK.**—Newark. Weekly, on Saturday. Illustrated. Social. S. R. and W. A. Baker, publishers and proprietors.

BEOBACHTER AM PASSAIC (German).—Newark. Republican. Schmitt & Co, publishers.

NEWARK PIONEER (German).—Newark. Evening, with morning edition on Sunday. Independent. F. E. Adler & Co., publishers.

RECREATION.—Newark. Published weekly. The Cyclist Printing Company, publishers.

THE ORANGE CHRONICLE —Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Frank W. Baldwin, editor and proprietor.

*THE ORANGE JOURNAL.—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Edgar Williams, editor and proprietor.

ORANGE VOLKSBOTE (German).—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. August Erdman, editor and proprietor.

*ORANGE SONNTAGSBLATT (German).—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. August Koehler, editor and proprietor.

EAST ORANGE GAZETTE.—East Orange. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Charles Starr, editor and proprietor.

TO-DAY.—East Orange. Every other Saturday. Prohibition. Robert Burnet, editor.

THE RECORD.—East Orange. Monthly, on the first of each month. Record Publishing Company. A. C. Zimmerman, editor.

SOUTH ORANGE BULLETIN.—South Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. F. D. Crozier, editor and publisher.

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.—Bloomfield. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. S. M. Hulin, editor. Bloomfield Publishing Company, publishers.

MONTCLAIR TIMES.—Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. A. C. Studer, editor and publisher.

THE HERALD.—Semi-weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Montclair Publishing Company.

THE HERALD.—Millburn. Weekly, on Saturday. Herald Publishing Company.

THE EVENING MAIL.—Orange. Daily, in the afternoon. Republican. Evening Mail Publishing Co.

*THE ORANGE HERALD.—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. D. A. Dugan, editor and proprietor.

THE CHURCH NEWS.—Newark. Monthly. Rev. S. W. Atkin, publisher.

THE BELLEVILLE PRESS—Belleville. Weekly. Independent. Press Publishing Company, proprietors.

THE INDEPENDENT.—Bloomfield. Weekly, on Saturday. Sedgwick and Unangst, proprietors.

CHATTahoochee. Newark. Weekly, on Friday. Devoted to the interest of the Improved Order of Red Men. Chattahoochee Publishing Co.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

***THE CONSTITUTION AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ADVERTISER**.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Augustus S. Barber, editor.

LIBERAL PRESS.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. S. C. Hornblower, editor and publisher.

***GLOUCESTER COUNTY DEMOCRAT**.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. J. D. Carpenter, editor and publisher.

SWEDESBORO TIMES.—Swedesboro. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Albert M. Seabrook and T. Yorke Smith, publishers and proprietors.

WEEKLY ITEM.—Newfield. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. A. C. Dalton.

ENTERPRISE.—Glassboro. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. D. S. Maynard.

SWEDESBORO NEWS.—Swedesboro. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. George W. Pither and Harry H. Batton, editors and publishers.

THE WILLIAMSTOWN NEWS.—Williamstown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Dr. C. E. Thomas and J. S. Weaver, publishers.

HUDSON COUNTY.

***THE EVENING JOURNAL**.—Jersey City. Afternoon. Republican. Z. K. Pangborn, Joseph A. Dear and F. W. Pangborn, editors and proprietors.

***JERSEY CITY HERALD AND GAZETTE**.—Jersey City. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Allan L. McDermott.

***THE JERSEY CITY NEWS**.—Jersey City. Daily and Sunday. Democratic. James Luby, editor. The City Publishing Company, publishers.

HUDSON COUNTY DISPATCH.—Union Hill. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Charles W. Thomas, editor and proprietor.

- THE DAY BOOK.—Bi-monthly. Jersey City. W. E. Drake, publisher.
- *EVENING NEWS.—Hoboken. Afternoon. Democratic. G. A. Seide, William Wall and John Henchy, publishers and proprietors.
- THE KEARNY REPUBLICAN.—Arlington and Kearny. Weekly, on Saturday.
- *HUDSON COUNTY JOURNAL (German).—Hoboken. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. William Kaufmann, proprietor. Theodore Osterhaus, editor.
- *BAYONNE HERALD AND GREENVILLE REGISTER.—Bayonne City. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. H. C. Page, publisher.
- *THE REPORTER.—West Hoboken. B. G. Reynolds, publisher.
- THE BAYONNE TIMES.—Bayonne City. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Edward Gardner, editor. E. Gardner & Son.
- *NEW JERSEY STAATS ZEITUNG AND HUDSON COUNTY WECKER (German).—Jersey City. Daily. Democratic. New Jersey Staats Zeitung Company, publishers. Alexander Schlesinger, editor.
- KEARNY RECORD.—Harrison. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Philip A. McAviney, editor and proprietor.
- UNION HILLER SONNTAGS JOURNAL (German).—Union Hill. Sunday. Independent. John Weber, editor and publisher.
- BAYONNE BUERGER ZEITUNG (German).—Bayonne. Saturdays. Independent. Voelker Bros., proprietors.
- KEARNY OBSERVER.—Arlington. Weekly, on Saturday.
- PALISADE ADVERTISER.—Jersey City.
- TOWN TALK.—Jersey City. Weekly.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

- *HUNTERDON COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Flemington. Weekly, on Tuesday. Democratic. Robert J. Kilgore, editor and publisher.
- *DEMOCRAT-ADVERTISER.—Flemington. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John L. Jones and John N. Voorhees, editors and proprietors.
- *HUNTERDON REPUBLICAN.—Flemington. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. William G. Callis.

THE BEACON.—Lambertville. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Phineas K. Hazen.

THE LAMBERTVILLE RECORD.—Lambertville. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Clark Pierson.

*THE CLINTON DEMOCRAT.—Clinton. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John Carpenter, Jr., editor and publisher.

HUNTERDON INDEPENDENT.—Frenchtown. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. John R. Hardon.

FRENCHTOWN STAR.—Frenchtown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. William H. Sipes.

HOME VISITOR.—Clinton. Weekly. E. O. Howell.

MILFORD LEADER.—Milford. Weekly on Thursday. Independent. George B. Corson, proprietor. William C. Tomson, editor.

THE AVALANCHE.—Glen Gardner. Semi-monthly. E. W. Rush.

THE MONITOR.—Ringoes. Semi-monthly.

THE MONITOR.—White House. Saturday. James H. Rhodes, editor and publisher.

RINGOES.—Published Monthly, at Ringoes, by C. W. Larison. Devoted to local history and phonetic system of spelling.

MERCER COUNTY.

*STATE GAZETTE.—Trenton. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. The John L. Murphy Publishing Co., proprietors. William Cloke, editor.

*TRUE AMERICAN.—Trenton. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Joseph L. Naar, editor and proprietor.

THE DAILY EMPORIUM.—Trenton. Daily. Independent. John Briest, editor and proprietor.

THE TRENTON TIMES.—Trenton. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly on Thursday. Republican. A. V. D. Honeyman, editor. The Times Company, proprietors.

*THE NEW JERSEY STAATS JOURNAL (German).—Trenton. Semi-weekly. Democratic. Ernest C. Stahl, editor and proprietor.

THE TRENTON HERALD.—Trenton. Weekly, on Saturday. Neutral. Ernest C. Stahl.

*SUNDAY ADVERTISER.—Trenton. Weekly, on Sunday. Independent. Advertiser Publishing Co.

- SUNDAY PRESS.**—Trenton. Weekly. Republican. Press Publishing Co., proprietors. Harry C. Valentine, editor.
- THE AMERICAN EAGLE.**—Trenton. Weekly, on Thursday. Published in the interest of the Jr. O. U. A. M. J. A. Cresse & Co., publishers.
- MERCER COUNTY NEWS.**—Trenton. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. E. G. Moody.
- HIGHTSTOWN GAZETTE.**—Hightstown. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Thomas B. Appleget.
- HIGHTSTOWN INDEPENDENT.**—Hightstown. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Independent Publishing Co., publishers.
- PRINCETON PRESS.**—Princeton. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. C. S. Robinson & Co.
- THE TIGER.**—Illustrated Weekly. Published and edited by the Students of Princeton University.
- THE NASSAU LITERARY MAGAZINE.**—Princeton. Monthly, during college year. Literary. Edited by students of the Senior Class of Princeton University.
- THE PRINCETONIAN.**—Princeton. Tri-weekly, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Devoted to the interests of Princeton University. Edited by students.
- PRINCETON RECORD.**—Princeton. Monthly. Religious and Temperance. F. M. Rochelle, editor.
- THE HOPEWELL HERALD.**—Hopewell. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. P. W. Hartwell.
- THE TRUMPET.**—Princeton. Weekly. Interest of colored education. Rev. J. C. Ayler, editor and manager.
- *AMERICAN POTTERS' JOURNAL.**—Trenton. Weekly, on Saturday. In the interest of organized labor. John D. McCormick, editor and publisher.
- *NEW JERSEY LAW JOURNAL.**—Trenton. Monthly. New Jersey Law Journal Publishing Co. Edward Q. Keasbey, editor.
- TOWN TOPICS.**—Trenton. Weekly, on Saturday. John Cloke, editor and proprietor.
- THE SIGNAL.**—Quarterly, during school year. Published by the students of the State Normal and Model Schools.
- PENNINGTON SEMINARY REVIEW.**—Pennington. Bi-monthly. Published by the Literary Societies of Pennington Seminary.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

- THE NEW BRUNSWICK FREDONIAN.—New Brunswick. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Fredonian Publishing Co. Howard B. Tindell, editor.
- *THE NEW BRUNSWICK TIMES.—New Brunswick. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. John Carpenter, Jr., editor.
- *THE HOME NEWS.—New Brunswick. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Hugh Boyd, editor.
- THE TARGUM.—New Brunswick. Monthly. Devoted to the interests of the students of Rutgers College. Edited by students. Published by the Targum Association.
- THE SUNDAY MAIL.—Weekly. New Brunswick. W. H. Fiske, Jr., editor and proprietor.
- *MIDDLESEX COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Perth Amboy. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. St. George Kempson, proprietor.
- PERTH AMBOY REPUBLICAN.—Perth Amboy. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. James L. Tooker and William H. Tooker.
- THE INDEPENDENT HOUR.—Woodbridge. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Peter K. Edgar.
- THE SUN.—Woodbridge. Weekly, on Saturday. W. J. Sidebotham, editor.
- THE INQUIRER.—Metuchen. Weekly. Independent. J. F. Kempson, publisher and editor.
- *THE JAMESBURG RECORD.—Jamesburg. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. E. S. Hammell, editor and proprietor.
- THE CRANBURY PRESS.—Cranbury. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Burroughs & Van Dyke, editors and proprietors.
- *NEW BRUNSWICK JOURNAL (German).—New Brunswick. Democratic. Richard Strassburger, editor and publisher.
- NEW BRUNSWICK WEEKLY POST.—New Brunswick. Weekly, on Saturday. Rummeler & Strassburger.
- THE ADVANCE.—Jamesburg. Semi-monthly, first and third Thursdays. Printed and published at the New Jersey State Reform School.

THE CHRONICLE.—Perth Amboy. Weekly, on Thursday. W. Larve and A. Lyon, editors and publishers.

THE WEEKLY REPORTER.—New Brunswick. Weekly, on Saturday. Homestead Printing Co., publishers. F. W. Merritt, manager.

WEEKLY REGISTER.—Woodbridge. Weekly, on Saturday.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER—New Brunswick. Weekly, on Thursday. Farmers' Alliance interest. W. Farr Goodwin, editor. J. Heidingsfeld, manager.

THE CITIZEN.—South Amboy. Independent. Weekly, on Saturday. M. N. Roll, editor and publisher.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

***THE MONMOUTH INQUIRER.**—Freehold. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. E. Maxey Applegate, editor and publisher.

***MONMOUTH DEMOCRAT.**—Freehold. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. James S. Yard & Son (James S. and Joseph A. Yard), editors and proprietors.

NEW JERSEY STANDARD.—Red Bank. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. David A. Bell, editor and general manager. Standard Publishing Co.

***RED BANK REGISTER.**—Red Bank. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. John H. Cook.

***KEYPORT ENTERPRISE.**—Keyport. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Fred. F. Armstrong, editor and proprietor.

KEYPORT WEEKLY.—Keyport. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. E. D. Pettys.

KEYPORT PRESS.—Keyport. Weekly, on Thursday. W. H. Emmons, editor and proprietor.

***LONG BRANCH NEWS.**—Long Branch. Published Weekly. Independent. Henry and Frank Chanfrau, editors and publishers.

THE LONG BRANCH RECORD.—Long Branch. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. F. M. Taylor, Jr.

LONG BRANCH TIMES.—Long Branch. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. J. Leslie Vansant, editor and publisher.

***THE FREEHOLD TRANSCRIPT.**—Freehold. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Moreau Brothers, editors and proprietors.

THE ANGLER.—Asbury Park. Weekly, during July and August. Free. James A. Bradley, proprietor. William Gifford, editor.

THE MATAWAN JOURNAL.—Matawan. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Benjamin F. S. Brown.

THE ASBURY PARK JOURNAL.—Asbury Park. Daily, during July and August. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. J. K. Wallace, editor and publisher.

*THE SHORE PRESS.—Asbury Park. Daily, during July and August. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Penfield Brothers, proprietors. N. W. Penfield, editor.

THE DAILY SPRAY.—Asbury Park. June, July and August. Devereux & Burt, publishers.

OCEAN GROVE RECORD.—Ocean Grove. Weekly, on Saturday. Religious. Rev. A. Wallace.

EATONTOWN ADVERTISER.—Eatontown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Garrett S. Wyckoff, editor and publisher.

THE COAST DEMOCRAT.—Manasquan. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. J. W. Laughlin, editor and publisher.

SEABRIGHT SENTINEL.—Seabright. Independent. Weekly, July and August, on Friday. J. Leslie Vansant, editor and proprietor.

THE INDEPENDENT.—Atlantic Highlands. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. A. F. Flummerfelt, editor.

SEASIDE GAZETTE.—Spring Lake Beach. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Seaside Publishing Company, publishers. E. S. V. Stults and Jacob Stults, managers.

WHITE RIBBON HERALD.—Asbury Park. Monthly.

EVENING NEWS.—Asbury Park. Every afternoon. J. H. Youmans, editor and publisher.

MORRIS COUNTY.

*THE JERSEYMAN.—Morristown. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Alanson A. Vance, editor. Vance & Stiles, publishers.

*TRUE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.—Morristown. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Vogt Brothers.

THE MORRIS COUNTY CHRONICLE.—Morristown. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Joshua Brown.

***THE IRON ERA.**—Dover. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Dover Printing Company. John S. Gibson, editor.

***DOVER INDEX.**—Dover. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Frank F. Hummel, editor.

BOONTON WEEKLY BULLETIN.—Boonton. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Samuel L. Garrison.

THE MADISON EAGLE.—Madison. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Bardon & Clift.

ROCKAWAY RECORD.—Weekly, on Friday. Independent. G. C. Deats, publisher. J. Walter Nale, editor.

EVENING EXPRESS—Morristown. Democratic. Afternoon. Abraham L. Adams, editor and proprietor.

OCEAN COUNTY.

NEW JERSEY COURIER.—Toms River. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. New Jersey Courier Publishing Co., proprietor.

***OCEAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.**—Toms River. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Charles S. Haslett.

***TIMES AND JOURNAL.**—Lakewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Lakewood Publishing and Printing Company. A. M. Bradshaw, editor.

THE BEACON.—Point Pleasant. Weekly, on Saturday. J. T. Havens and D. C. Leamo, editors and proprietors.

THE ISLAND HEIGHTS HERALD.—Island Heights.

NEW JERSEY COAST GUARD.—Bay Head, G. J. Lovell, editor.

PARK BULLETIN.—Barnegat Park. Weekly. I. P. Davis, editor.

NEW JERSEY CHIC.—Lakewood. Weekly.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

***PATERSON GUARDIAN.**—Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Carleton M. Herrick, editor and publisher.

***THE PATERSON PRESS.**—Paterson. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. George S. Chiswell, publisher, and George Wurts, editor.

THE MORNING CALL.—Paterson. Daily, except Sunday. Republican. The Call Printing and Publishing Company, proprietors and Publishers. Joseph E. Crowell, editor.

*PATERSON VOLKS-FREUND (German).—Paterson. Daily, afternoon. Democratic. Carl August Boeger, editor and publisher.

DE TELEGRAF (Holland).—Paterson. Semi-weekly. Republican. Tanis and Schrauder, publishers.

*PATERSON LABOR STANDARD.—Paterson. Weekly, on Saturday. Labor. J. P. McDonnell, editor and proprietor.

PATERSON CENSOR.—Paterson. Monday. Printed record of the counties of Bergen and Passaic. A. E. and B. Vanderhoven, editors.

THE ITEM.—Passaic. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Alfred Speer.

*PASSAIC CITY HERALD.—Passaic. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent Democratic. O. & A. E. Vanderhoven.

*PASSAIC CITY DAILY NEWS.—Passaic. Afternoon. Independent. D. Mahoney and R. M. Offord, editors. News Publishing Co., proprietors.

THE AMERICAN BREWER AND DISTILLER.—Paterson. A monthly trade paper. J. P. McDonnell and John W. Romaine, publishers.

THE LANCE.—Paterson. Monthly.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE GAZETTE.—Paterson. Monthly. James A. Morrissey, publisher.

PASSAIC COUNTY JOURNAL (German).—Paterson. Daily. Otto Stutzbach, editor and Publisher.

PATERSON TURNER ZEITUNG.—Paterson. Monthly.

PATERSON PENCILINGS.—Paterson. Weekly, on Saturday. Paterson Penciling Co., publishers. W. W. Lettis, editor and manager.

EVENING NEWS.—Paterson. Daily and Sunday. Independent. News Publishing Co., proprietors. J. B. Haines, editor; John L. Conkling, manager.

SALEM COUNTY.

NATIONAL STANDARD.—Salem. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Sinnickson Chew & Brother, proprietors. Benjamin Patterson, editor and manager.

- * SALEM SUNBEAM.—Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Robert Gwynne, Jr., editor and proprietor.
- * THE SOUTH JERSEYMAN.—Salem. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. D. Harris Smith, proprietor.
- THE WOODSTOWN REGISTER.—Woodstown. Weekly, on Tuesday. Independent. A. Linwood Kates, proprietor.
- MONITOR.—Woodstown. Weekly, on Friday. Temperance. Monitor Publishing Company. E. W. Humphreys, editor.
- * PENNSGROVE RECORD.—Pennsgrove. Weekly, on Saturday. W. A. Summerill, proprietor.
- ELMER TIMES.—Elmer. Weekly, on Saturday. S. P. Foster, publisher.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

- * THE SOMERSET MESSENGER.—Somerville. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. John H. Mattison, editor.
- * THE UNIONIST-GAZETTE.—Somerville. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. The Unionist-Gazette Association, publishers. Charles H. Bateman, editor.
- * THE SOMERSET DEMOCRAT.—Somerville. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. D. N. Messler & Bro., proprietors.
- BOUND BROOK CHRONICLE.—Bound Brook. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. W. B. R. Mason.
- BOUND BROOK DEMOCRAT.—Bound Brook. Weekly. Democratic. Charles J. Wilson, manager.
- JERSEY KNIGHT.—Somerville. Monthly. Devoted to the interests of the Knights of Pythias.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

- * THE SUSSEX REGISTER.—Newton. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Richard F. Goodman.
- * THE NEW JERSEY HERALD.—Newton. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Bunnell & Dunning, publishers. Gabriel B. Dunning, editor.
- SUSSEX COUNTY INDEPENDENT.—Deckertown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Stanton & Wilson, editors.
- NEW JERSEY BAPTIST.—Deckertown. Monthly. Rev. A. R. Wilson, editor and proprietor.

- * **SUSSEX REGULAR.**—Newton. Weekly. Democratic. Henry N. Gallagher and John Carpenter, Jr., editors and publishers.
- THE HAMBURG RECORDER.**—Weekly, on Saturday. A. B. Yatman, editor.
- THE SENTINEL.**—Sparta.
- THE EAGLE.**—Stanhope.

UNION COUNTY.

- ELIZABETH DAILY JOURNAL.**—Elizabeth. Afternoon. Republican. Charles C. McBride, editor.
- NEW JERSEY JOURNAL.**—Elizabeth. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. Published at the Daily Journal office.
- CENTRAL NEW JERSEY HERALD.**—Elizabeth. Issued every afternoon. Democratic. W. S. McKean, manager and editor.
- * **THE LEADER**—Elizabeth. Daily. Independent. J. Madison Drake, publisher.
- * **FREIE PRESSE (German).**—Elizabeth. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Charles H. Schmidt, editor and publisher.
- * **THE UNION DEMOCRAT.**—Rahway. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Lewis S. Hyer, editor and proprietor.
- THE ADVOCATE.**—Rahway. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. N. B. Rollinson, editor.
- * **CENTRAL NEW JERSEY TIMES.**—Plainfield. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Times Publishing Company.
- * **THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.**—Plainfield. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. W. L. Force & Brother, publishers.
- EVENING NEWS.**—Plainfield. Republican. T. W. Morrison, editor and proprietor.
- THE PLAINFIELD COURIER.**—Plainfield. Afternoon. Republican. F. W. Runyon, editor and proprietor.
- * **THE ROYAL CRAFTSMAN.**—Plainfield. Monthly. Devoted to Masonry. John Ulrich, proprietor.
- * **THE SUMMIT RECORD.**—Summit. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Thomas F. Lane, editor and proprietor.
- THE SUMMIT HERALD.**—Summit. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. D. M. Smythe, editor and proprietor.
- UNION COUNTY STANDARD.**—Westfield. Weekly, on Saturday. Alfred E. Pearsall, editor and proprietor.

THE DAILY PRESS.—Plainfield. Published at the office of the Constitutionalist. W. L. and A. L. Force, proprietors. J. A. Demarest, editor.

THE SUMMIT GAZETTE.—Summit. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. William F. Byland, editor and publisher.

THE WESTFIELD LEADER.—Westfield. Weekly, on Wednesday. E. Francis, editor.

TOWN TATTLE.—Elizabeth. Weekly. John Whetmore, publisher.

THE RECORD.—Roselle. Saturday. J. P. Davis, editor and proprietor.

WARREN COUNTY.

BELVIDERE APOLLO.—Belvidere. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Josiah Ketcham, editor and publisher.

***THE WARREN JOURNAL.**—Belvidere. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Adam Bellis, editor. J. M. Simer-son, publisher.

***HACKETTSTOWN GAZETTE.**—Hackettstown. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Charles Rittenhouse.

***WARREN REPUBLICAN.**—Hackettstown. Weekly, on Friday. Curtis Bros.

***WARREN DEMOCRAT.**—Phillipsburg. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Charles F. Fitch.

***THE WASHINGTON STAR.**—Washington. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Charles L. Stryker, editor and proprietor.

THE BLAIRSTOWN PRESS.—Blairstown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. De Witt C. Carter, editor.

SPRINGTOWN TIMES.—Springtown. Weekly. Henry S. Funk, editor.

THE WARREN TIDINGS.—Washington. Weekly, on Wednesday. Thomas S. Derrick, Jr., editor and publisher.

THE NEW JERSEY TELEGRAM.—Phillipsburg. Weekly. M. D. L. Shrope, editor and publisher.

THE POST.—Phillipsburg. Sunday. N. C. Heisler, editor and publisher.

SUMMARY.

There are 303 newspapers, altogether, published in the State, of which 60 are Independent in politics, 74 Republican, 70 Democratic, 62 politics not stated, 4 Religious, 8 Educational, 2 Labor, 5 Prohibition, 6 Social, and 1 each Masonic, Knights of Pythias, Manufacturing, Law Angling, Farmers' Alliance, Cyclist, Jr. O. U. A. M., Real Estate, I. O. R. M., Brewers' Interests and Phonetic Spelling. The aggregate shows an increase of 11 over last year. Twenty-four are published in German and one in the Holland language.

BIOGRAPHIES.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

LEON ABBETT.

Governor Abbett has, for over a quarter of a century, been one of the distinguished leaders of the Democratic party of this State. He is the second son of Ezekiel and Sarah Abbett, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 8th, 1836. While his father is a descendant of an old Quaker family, the ancestors of which settled in Pennsylvania in the early part of the last century, the mother of the Governor is a member of a New Jersey family, which for generations have been to the manner born. She was a Miss Howell, and first saw the light of day at Mauricetown, Cumberland county. She still lives to enjoy the political distinction won by her son.

It cannot be said of Governor Abbett that he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, or that he enjoyed unusual educational advantages during his youth. He is essentially a self-made man, and a living example of what perseverance and pluck can accomplish under our system of government. The Governor's father was a journeyman hatter, whose earnings were not sufficient to give his boys a collegiate education, yet he yearned to give them such an education as might enable them to make their mark in life; and to prove how far success has attended his efforts, it is only necessary to state that his three sons have all earned distinction at the bar, and that the subject of this sketch has been twice elected Governor of New Jersey, another has been a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and yet another attached to the City Counsel's office, in New York City.

Leon Abbett attended the public schools of Philadelphia. In 1853 he graduated from the High School of that city. The degree of Bachelor of Arts, and subsequently, Master of Arts, were conferred upon him by that institution, and during his first term as Governor, Princeton College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. After he left the High School he entered the law office of the Hon. John W. Ashmead, at that time United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Immediately after becoming of age

he started to practice law on his own account. Mr. Abbett was married to Miss Mary Briggs, at Philadelphia, on October 8th, 1862, and soon thereafter took up his residence at Hoboken, this State. He at once entered into a law partnership with William J. A. Fuller, of New York City, which lasted for nearly thirty years, and until the death of Mr. Fuller.

In 1863 Mr. Abbett was appointed Corporation Attorney of Hoboken, and in the fall of 1864 he was elected to represent that District in the Legislature. He was returned the following year. His marked ability at once brought him into prominence, and during both these years he was elected as Chairman of the Democratic Assembly Caucus. Mr. Abbett took up his residence in Jersey City before he had completed his last term as Hoboken's representative in the Legislature. When, in the fall of 1866, Governor Ward called an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment, Leon Abbett took a very prominent part in the debate that ensued. In 1868 he represented the First (Jersey City) District in the Legislature and was chosen Speaker of the House. He was returned by the same constituency the year following, and was again elected Speaker. On both occasions he discharged the onerous duties of the office with such signal ability and courtesy as to earn for himself a unanimous vote of thanks at the expiration of each session. During this period Mr. Abbett was also Corporation Counsel for Bayonne City and the town of Union. In the summer of 1874 Mr. Abbett made a brief tour through Europe, and before he returned home was nominated to represent Hudson county in the State Senate. He was elected by a majority of 4,940 votes over his Republican competitor. He became Corporation Counsel of Jersey City in 1876, and during the trouble that ensued consequent upon the passage of the Constitutional Amendments, he saved the city great expense and much litigation by his able interpretation of the new law—an interpretation that was in every instance upheld by the Supreme Court. He continued Corporation Counsel until he was elected Governor in 1883. He was a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore in 1872, and chosen one of its Secretaries. He cast his vote for Mr. Bayard, believing that the nomination of Mr. Greeley would bring disaster to the Democratic cause. In 1876 he was again chosen as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that convened at St. Louis, and was unanimously elected Chairman of the New Jersey Delegation. He has attended every National Convention since then except the one that nominated General Hancock. His staunch advocacy of Joel Parker for the Presidential nomination was one of the notable features of the

convention of 1876, and made him one of its central figures. In 1877 he was elected President of the Senate. It was during this session that Mr. McPherson was elected United States Senator, and as the Democrats had but one majority on joint ballot, the canvass was fought with unusual excitement. Mr. Abbett was himself solicited to become a candidate, but refused all such overtures, and steadfastly advocated the election of Mr. McPherson. The marked ability and skill he displayed in presiding over the unruly joint meeting that elected Mr. McPherson, averted the calamity that at one time threatened the Democratic majority. Governor McClellan appointed Mr. Abbett a member of the commission to draft a general charter for the government of cities, and again, Governor Ludlow selected him as one of the commission to devise means for a more just mode of taxation. He has also been a member of the Jersey City Board of Education, and was, in 1869, chosen its presiding officer.

The Governor is one of the leading members of the New Jersey bar, and is an authority in all cases involving municipal law. He has an exceedingly lucrative practice, both in this State and New York, and makes no mean sacrifice when accepting gubernatorial honors. He is a man of very fine physique, and the possessor of social qualifications that have greatly aided him in his prosperous political career. He has been a widower for about nine years, and has one daughter and two sons, one of which, General William F. Abbett, is Judge Advocate General. His majority over his Republican opponent, Supreme Court Justice Jonathan Dixon, in 1883, was 6,809, and over General E. Burd Grubb, 14,253, in 1889.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

JOHN RHODERIC MCPHERSON.

Senator McPherson was born at York, Livingston county, New York, on the ninth of May, 1833. He received a common-school and academic education. Leaving the academy when eighteen years old he engaged in farming and stock raising, in which, by dint of hard work, he was moderately successful, until he became a resident of Jersey City in 1858. Here he entered largely into the live-stock trade, and very soon became one of the most prominent dealers. He invented, perfected and put into practice new and hitherto unknown devices and principles in the treatment of animal matter. He

designed and put in operation in this country the great abattoir system in use in France, improving that system in many material ways. Senator McPherson was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City from 1864 to 1870, and for more than three years of that time he was President of the Board. He established in that city the People's Gas Light Company, and was elected its President. He was also President of several savings banks. In 1871 he was elected to the New Jersey Senate by an unusually large majority, and served for three years with great credit to his county and State. In 1876 he was a Presidential elector, when the State went for Tilden by a very large majority. In 1877 he was elected a United States Senator to succeed Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen.

While a member of the State Senate, Mr. McPherson was noted for his readiness in debate, and his cogency and terseness of style. His record in the United States Senate on the leading questions of finance and the tariff is in perfect accord with the great majority of the people of his State—Republicans as well as Democrats.

He was elected to a second term as United States Senator by the Legislature of 1883, and to a third term by the Legislature of 1889. In 1884 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, and supported Thomas F. Bayard for the Presidency, but when Cleveland was nominated he gave him his hearty support.

RUFUS BLODGETT.

Senator Blodgett was born in Dorchester, New Hampshire, November 9th, 1834. He served his time at the machinist's trade, and worked at it for some time in his native State. Nearly twenty-five years ago he came to New Jersey, and found employment soon afterward with the New Jersey Southern Railroad Company, and in a short time became its Superintendent. A few years ago he was appointed Superintendent of the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company, over which the trains of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central railroads run by mutual agreement. For some years the Senator resided at Manchester, Ocean county, and he represented that county in the House of Assembly in the years 1878, '79 and '80. In the latter year he was defeated for the office of State Senator from the same county by Abraham C. B. Havens, by 80 plurality. While in the House of Assembly he took a prominent part in legislation, and was mainly instrumental in having the six per cent. interest law passed. He has always been known as an active and unflinching Democrat, and was Chairman of the Democratic State Com-

mittee during the Cleveland campaign of 1884, when he rendered very effective service to his party. He was a candidate for Governor before the Democratic Convention in 1886, and after a bitter and hard-fought contest, was defeated of the nomination by ex-Governor Robert S. Green. He was elected United States Senator, to succeed General William J. Sewell, by the Legislature of 1887, on March 2d, amid very stormy scenes on the floor of the Assembly Chamber, his competitor being ex-Governor Leon Abbett. Senator Blodgett lives at Long Branch, and his term began on March 4th, 1887.

NEW JERSEY'S CONGRESSMEN.

First District (Old)—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester and Camden Counties.

(Population, 157,918.)

CHRISTOPHER A. BERGEN.

(Rep., Camden.)

Mr. Bergen was born at Bridge Point, Somerset county, August 2d, 1841. He graduated from Princeton College in 1863, and afterwards taught school. He then read law with his uncle, Peter L. Voorhees, Esq., of Camden, and was admitted to the bar at the November Term, 1866, and passed his Counselor's Examination in 1869. He is a member of the law firm of Bergen & Bergen, Camden. He has always been a staunch Republican, and never held office until he was elected to Congress. This is his second term.

1888—Bergen, Rep., 24,906; Brindle, Dem., 19,440; Nicholson, Pro., 2,107. Bergen's plurality, 5,466.

1890—Bergen, Rep., 19,082; Newell, Dem., 16,352; Nicholson, Pro., 2,007. Bergen's plurality, 2,710.

Second District (Old)—Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer and Ocean Counties.

(Population, 183,003.)

JAMES BUCHANAN.

(Rep., P. O. Box 505, Trenton.)

Mr. Buchanan was born at Ringoes, Hunterdon county, N. J., June 17th, 1839, and is a counselor-at-law. He fol-

lowed agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-five years of age. He was educated at Clinton Academy and in the Albany University. In 1866 he was Reading Clerk of the House of Assembly, and in 1868 and '69 he was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Trenton. He read law with Hon. John T. Bird, now Vice-Chancellor, and in November, 1864, was admitted to the bar. From April 1st, 1874, to April 1st, 1879, he was Presiding Judge of Mercer county, and of hundreds of decisions rendered by him during his term, but one was reversed on appeal. He was elected to the Trenton Common Council for a term of three years in April, 1883; has been a member of the Trenton Board of Trade since its organization, was President of that body for one year, and has been Vice-President of the National Board of Trade. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Peddie Institute, and in 1875 received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Lewisburg, Pa. From 1873 to 1884 he was President of the New Jersey Baptist State Convention, and in the latter year declined a re-election to that office. He is a counselor-at-law of the Supreme Court of the United States, and has for years made a special study of questions relative to labor, tariff, &c. This is his fourth term in Congress.

1888—Buchanan, Rep., 22,497; Beasley, Dem., 19,104; Morgan, Pro., 1,292. Buchanan's plurality, 3,393.

1890—Buchanan, Rep., 17,515; Haven, Dem., 16,352; Brown, Pro., 1,200. Buchanan's plurality, 1,163.

Third District (Old —Middlesex, Monmouth and Union Counties.

(Populists—Rep.)

JACOB AUGUSTUS GEISSENHAINER.

Dem., Freehold.

Mr. Geissenhainer was born in the city of New York in 1840. His father and his grandfather were both clergymen of the Lutheran church of that city. He was graduated at Columbia College, and afterwards studied law at Yale and at the New York University. He commenced the practice of law in New York city in 1863, which he still continues, giving his attention especially to conveyancing, and has built up a large business, to which he devotes most of his time and attention.

He came to Freehold with his family in 1875, to spend the summer, and being pleased with the town, lived for

a term of years the handsome property on South street, where he now resides, and upon which he has made some substantial and permanent improvements. He has remained there ever since, spending his winters only in New York city.

While Mr. Geissenhainer has always been a pronounced Democrat, and has not hesitated to express his views upon public questions at all proper times and on all suitable occasions, he has never been identified with any clique or faction of the party. This is his second term.

1883—Geissenhainer, Dem., 22,961; Kean, Jr., Rep., 20,368; Parker, Pro., 1,119. Geissenhainer's plurality, 2,593.

1890—Geissenhainer, Dem., 20,266; Clark, Jr., Rep., 15,748; Snyder, Pro., 1,123. Geissenhainer's plurality, 4,518.

Fourth District (Old)—Hunterdon, Warren, Somerset and Sussex Counties.

(Population, 122,363.)

SAMUEL FOWLER.

(Dem., Newton.)

Mr. Fowler was born at Franklin, Sussex county, N. J., March 22d, 1851, and is a lawyer by profession. He is a son of the late Colonel Samuel Fowler, of the Fifteenth New Jersey regiment, who served during the late rebellion until he was disabled by disease. The Colonel died at Trenton, in 1865, during his term as a member of the House of Assembly. The House was a tie politically in that year, and Colonel Fowler arose from a sick bed and came from his home in Sussex county to Trenton to help his party in any emergency which might occur. The Congressman's grandfather, Dr. Samuel Fowler, represented the same district in the National House of Representatives from 1833 to 1837, and during the second administration of Andrew Jackson.

The present Congressman attended Princeton College in 1868, and subsequently the Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar of New York in 1873, and to the bar of New Jersey in 1876. He practiced law in Newark until 1880, when he returned to Newton, where he has continued the practice of his profession

ever since. In 1888 he was elected to Congress by a plurality of 73, after a most exciting campaign, in which he was not only opposed by N. W. Voorhees, the Republican candidate, but also by Charles J. Roe, who ran as an independent Democrat, and received 5,079 votes. This is his second term.

1888—Fowler, Dem., 12,190; Voorhees, Rep., 12,117; Roe, Ind. Dem., 5,079; La Monte, Pro., 1,539. Fowler's plurality, 73.

1890—Fowler, Dem., 13,459; Goodman, Rep., 8,775; Schenk, Pro., 1,583. Fowler's plurality, 4,684.

Fifth District (Old)--Bergen, Passaic and Morris Counties.

Population, 112,341.

CORNELIUS A. CADMUS.

Dem., Paterson.

Mr. Cadmus was born in Saddle River township, Bergen county, N. J., October 7th, 1844, and, after a common school education, entered into mercantile business in New York City, where for a number of years he was a prominent produce merchant. He took up his residence in Paterson when young, and has always been identified with the progress of the city. He is now engaged in the grain and produce business. In 1883 he was induced to accept the Democratic nomination for Assembly in the Third District of Passaic county, a district which had always given a large Republican majority. Such was his popularity that he easily overcame the Republican majority and defeated a popular antagonist. After serving one term in the Assembly he declined a renomination which was unanimously tendered him. In 1887 he was again induced to enter the political field, and accepted the Democratic nomination for sheriff of Passaic county. The county had elected a Republican sheriff three years before by over two thousand majority, and had since that time given large majorities against the Democrats. On the part of any other person the acceptance of the nomination would have been foolhardy, especially as the Republicans were almost unanimous in the selection of their candidate. But Mr. Cadmus not only overcame the odds against him, but was elected by a majority of 1,885. Again he entered the field as a candidate for Congress, and was elected by a majority of 1,356, over a strong

competitor in a district which two years before had returned a Republican by a plurality of 1,072.

1888—Beckwith, Rep., 20,277; Hoagland, Dem., 19,205; Winterburn, Pro., 901. Beckwith's plurality, 1,072.

1890—Cadmus, Dem., 16,815; Beckwith, Rep., 15,459; Bradbrook, Pro., 1,069. Cadmus' plurality, 1,356.

Sixth District (Old)—Essex County.

(Population, 255,660.)

THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH,

(Dem., Newark.)

Dr. English was born in Philadelphia, June 29th, 1819. The Englishes are an old New Jersey family, of Norman-Irish origin, which first settled on the banks of the Delaware, in Burlington county, over two centuries since. The mother of Dr. English was born in Ireland, and was the daughter of Joseph Kempstone and Alice (*née*) M'Millen. Dr. English began journalism at an early age, studied medicine, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1839. In 1842, he was called to the Philadelphia bar. He has practiced both professions, but of late years has depended mainly on authorship. On the 4th of July, 1876, William and Mary College, Virginia, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He has held no political offices, but served two terms, 1863-4, as member of the House of Assembly of New Jersey.

1888—Lehlbach, Rep., 25,536; Haynes, Dem., 24,762; Anderson, Pro., 835. Lehlbach's plurality, 774.

1890—English, Dem., 23,278; Condit, Rep., 21,468; Anderson, Pro., 995. English's plurality, 1,810.

Seventh District (Old)—Hudson County.

(Population, 274,855.)

EDWARD F. McDONALD.

(Dem., Harrison.)

Mr. McDonald was born in Ireland, September 21st, 1844, and is in the real estate and insurance business. He was Treasurer of the Town of Harrison for eleven years, when he resigned the office in order to better attend to his duties in Congress.

He came to this country when he was only six years of age. During his childhood, and for a period of twenty years, he resided in the city of Newark, where he attended the public schools. He has been a resident of Hudson county nearly eighteen years. During the late Rebellion he served in Company I, Seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, having enlisted before he was seventeen years of age—in September, 1861. He served under McClellan and Hooker, in the Peninsula Campaign and Seven Days' fight. During the latter event he was in command, as a Sergeant, of his company. Afterwards he was stricken down with typhoid fever and was sent north to the hospital, and was honorably discharged at Philadelphia on December 30th, 1862. He returned home, but in such a condition, that the war was long over before his health was fully restored.

The Congressman learned the trade of machinist and tool-maker, at which he worked up to December, 1874, when he was elected in the Eighth District of Hudson county to the House of Assembly. Since then he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business. In 1877, he was elected Director-at-Large of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson county, and was re-elected in 1879, serving four years altogether.

As an orator and a debater Mr. McDonald takes high rank, and his services as such are, and have been, in great demand during every political campaign. He was nominated for Senator in Hudson county in 1889 without a dissentient voice and was elected by a large majority. He served during the legislative session of 1890 until the last day, when he was unseated by the Republican majority of the Senate and his competitor, William S. Stuhr, was sworn into office. In 1891 the Democratic Senate reelected him and he served until March 3d, when he resigned his seat to qualify as a member of Congress.

Mr. McDonald was unanimously nominated for Congress in 1890, and was elected by a plurality of 5,114.

1888—McAdoo, Dem., 26,498; Collins, Rep., 20,424; Besson, Pro., 283. McAdoo's plurality, 6,074.

1890—McDonald, Dem., 21,875; McEwan, Rep., 16,761; Brown, Pro., 448. McDonald's plurality, 5,114.

THE NEW CONGRESS DISTRICTS.

The Legislature of 1891 divided the eight Congress Districts of the State as follows:

First District.—The counties of Camden, Cumberland, Cape May, Gloucester and Salem. Pop., 198,193.

Second District.—The counties of Atlantic, Mercer, Burlington and Ocean. Pop., 183,316.

Third District.—The counties of Somerset, Middlesex and Monmouth. Pop., 159,193.

Fourth District.—The counties of Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon and Morris, and the following townships of the county of Essex: Belleville, Bloomfield, Caldwell, East Orange, Franklin, Montclair and Livingston. Pop., 188,243.

Fifth District.—The counties of Bergen and Passaic, and the following towns, townships and cities of the county of Hudson: The townships of Guttenberg, North Bergen, Union, Weehawken, West Hoboken and the town of Union. Pop., 186,312.

Sixth District.—The city of Newark, Essex county. Pop., 181,830.

Seventh District.—The city of Jersey City, the city of Hoboken, and the townships of Harrison and Kearny, in Hudson county. Pop., 222,053.

Eighth District.—The county of Union, the city of Orange, and the townships of Clinton, South Orange, West Orange and Milburn, in the county of Essex, and the city of Bayonne, in the county of Hudson. Pop., 125,793.

STATE SENATORS.

Atlantic County.

(Population, 28,836.)

JOHN J. GARDNER.

(Rep., Atlantic City.)

Senator Gardner was born October 17th, 1845, in Atlantic county, N. J., and since 1856 has resided in Atlantic City, except during his term of service in the army during the late war. He is in the real estate and insurance business. He was elected Mayor of Atlantic City in 1868, '69, '70, '73 and '74—having declined the nomination in 1872 and 1875. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Common Council, and one of the Coroners of the county. He was elected Senator in

1877, and was re-elected in 1880, '83, '86 and '89. He beats the record with regard to length of service of any State Senator in the history of the State. He is in his fifth term of office, and if he serves it out he will have been fifteen consecutive years in the State Senate. In the session of 1883 he was President of that body, when he discharged the duties of the position with much ability and impartiality. He is considered one of the ablest members of the Senate, being noted for his readiness in debate, repartee and quick and forcible expression of ideas. He was a Delegate-at-Large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884. Last year he served on the Committees on the Judiciary, Municipal Corporations, Banks and Insurance, Agriculture, and Printing.

1886—Gardner, Rep., 2,410; Champion, Dem., 2,059; Potter, Pro., 374. Gardner's plurality, 51.

1889—Gardner, Rep., 2,625; French, Dem., 2,401; Wilbur, Pro., 230. Gardner's plurality, 224.

Bergen County.

Population, 47,127.

HENRY D. WINTON.

Dem., Hackensack.

Senator Winton was born in New York City, and is on the threshold of his forty-fourth year. He is editor and proprietor of the *Bergen County Democrat*. He is the son of ex-Assemblyman Eben Winton.

In 1871, having bought out his father's interest in the paper, he became the editor and owner of the *Democrat*, which now stands in the first rank of Democratic newspapers in New Jersey, as it has for many years.

The Senator was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in 1880, and cast his vote for Hancock. He was appointed by Governor Abbett, during his first term of office, as one of the managers of the State Insane Asylum at Morris Plains. He was Clerk of the House of Assembly in 1884, and he received the caucus nomination of the Democratic Senators for five years for Secretary of the Senate. He was President of the New Jersey Editorial Association in 1887, and is a member of the New York Press Club. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Game and Fisheries, Unfinished Business, State Prison and Print-

ing, and as a member of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, and Treasurer's Accounts.

1886—Bogert, Dem., 3,414; Moore, Rep., 3,159; Hillyer, Pro., 283. Bogert's plurality, 255.

1889—Winton, Dem., 4,007; Moore, Rep., 3,537; Church, Pro., 125. Winton's plurality, 470.

Burlington County.

(Population, 58,528.)

MITCHELL B. PERKINS.

(Dem., Beverly.)

Senator Perkins was born in Beverly township, August 7th, 1854, and is a farmer. He received a business education at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Philadelphia, studied and followed photography from 1874 to 1876, and then returned home and took up the business of a farmer, which he has followed ever since. He has been Collector of Beverly township during the past eight years, was Trustee and Clerk of School District No. 17 from 1883 to 1886, and he is now a member of the vestry of St. Stephen's Church, Beverly. The Senator served in the House of Assembly during the sessions of 1890 and 1891, where he took an active interest in legislation. Each time he ran for Assemblyman he was elected by a good majority, in a district which was considered Republican by a majority of about 100. His election as State Senator from the Republican county of Burlington, by a plurality of 527 votes, is looked upon as a great Democratic victory. Mr. Perkins last year in the House was chairman of the Committee on Fisheries and a member of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, Railroads and Canals and School for Deaf-Mutes.

1888—Carter, Rep., 7,307; Scott, Dem., 7,158; Decou, Pro., 527. Carter's plurality, 149.

1891—Perkins, Dem., 5,894; Hays, Rep., 5,367; Coles, Pro., 515. Perkins' plurality, 527.

Camden County.

(Population, 87,687.)

MAURICE ALEXANDER ROGERS.

(Rep., Camden.)

Senator Rogers was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 3d, 1858. His parents removed to Camden June 4th, 1868, since which time he has resided in that city. He is the junior member of the firm of T. A. Rogers & Son, planters

of oysters and commission merchants. In the spring of 1882 he was elected to the Board of Education in the city of Camden, was re-elected in 1884, and was president of the board in 1886. He was elected to the City Council in the spring of 1883, and was re-elected in 1886 and 1889. He was President of Council in 1887. He served as chairman of all the important committees of the Board of Education, and of those on Finance, Water and Lighting in the City Council. The Senator was elected Vice-President, from the First Congressional District, of the Convention of Republican League of Clubs, which was held at Trenton, on October 15th, 1891. Last year he served on the Committees on Education, Claims and Pensions, Lunatic Asylums and Passed Bills.

1887—Pfeiffer, Jr., Dem., 5,950; Herring, Rep., 5,473; Dudley, Ind. Rep., 3,105; Stout, Pro., 747. Pfeiffer's plurality, 477.

1890—Rogers, Rep., 7,940; Brewer, Dem., 5,919; Harned Ind. Rep., 581; Bowden, Pro., 598. Rogers' plurality 2,021.

Cape May County.

(Population, 11,127)

LEMUEL E. MILLER.

(Dem., Cape May City.)

Senator Miller was born, August 1st, 1854, at Green Creek, thus being a native of the county which he represents. The Miller ancestral home is near Town Bank, a whaling colony contemporaneous with the earliest settlements at Salem and Burlington. In 1869, Senator Miller's father died and left him to aid in the support of his widowed mother and seven children. Such was his energy that his brothers and sisters were all well educated, and the former now hold responsible positions in various parts of the country. Instead of leaving Cape May, Senator Miller remained on the peninsula and established himself as a general contractor. Never desirous of political preferment, he has held only one office, that of Chosen Councilman of Cape May City, to which he was elected in 1886, and served three years. He was presiding officer of the Councilmanic body in 1889, being, probably, the youngest man who ever held that position.

1888—Leaming, Rep., 1,464; Melvin, Dem., 1,079; Williams, Pro., 166. Leaming's plurality, 385.

1891—Miller, Dem., 1,327; Cole, Rep., 1,088; Smith, Pro., 120. Miller's plurality, 239.

Cumberland County.

(Population, 45,438.)

SEAMAN R. FOWLER.

(Rep., Vineland.)

Senator Fowler was born in New York City, April 21st, 1821. He was in the hat business in New York twenty-one years, and was for seven years a member of the 7th Regiment, New York. He removed to Vineland, N. J., in 1867. He was a member of the Township Committee five years, president of the board four years and treasurer one year. He was Postmaster of Vineland four years, from February 1st, 1879. He was elected Township Collector for five consecutive years, from 1884 to 1889. At present he is a hotel proprietor.

Last year he served on the Committees on Game and Fisheries, Boroughs, Commerce and Navigation, Soldiers' Home and Sinking Fund.

1886—Baker, Dem., 3,696; Nichols, Rep., 3,227; Gardner, Pro., 1,807. Baker's plurality, 469.

1889—Fowler, Rep., 4,647; Baker, Dem., 4,215; Gilbert, Pro., 608. Fowler's plurality, 432.

Essex County.

(Population, 256,993.)

MICHAEL T. BARRETT.

(Dem., Newark.)

Senator Barrett was born at Belleville, N. J., August 9th, 1856, and is a counselor-at-law. He was educated at the Christian Brothers' School, Newark, and was admitted to the bar at the February term, 1879. In 1886, he was elected to the Assembly from the then Fifth District of Essex county, by a plurality of 437. In 1887, Mr. Barrett was the Democratic candidate for Senator in Essex county, when he was defeated by A. F. R. Martin, Republican, by a plurality of 1,029. Governor Abbett, as soon as he was inaugurated into his second term of office, appointed Mr. Barrett on his personal staff, with the rank of Colonel. Mr. Barrett is the first Democratic Senator Essex county has had in a quarter of a century. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Sinking Fund, and as a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Revision of Laws and State Prison.

1887—Martin, Rep., 18,807; Barrett, Dem., 17,778; Morrow, Pro., 1,256; Beckmeyer, Lab., 820. Martin's plurality, 1,029.

1890—Barrett, Dem., 23,341; Howell, Rep., 21,380; Strobell, Pro., 1,024. Barrett's plurality, 1,961.

Gloucester County.

(Population, 17,642.)

GEORGE H. BARKER.

(Dem., Woodbury.)

Senator Barker was born at South Brookfield, Madison county, N. Y., January 14th, 1857, and is in the real estate and mortgage brokerage business, having offices at Woodbury and in the Drexel Building, Philadelphia. He has been fifteen years in the business at Woodbury. He has lived in Gloucester county since he was seven years of age. He never filled any public office before he was elected to the Senate, but he has been prominently connected with the principal business enterprises of Gloucester county. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Boroughs and State Library, and as a member of the committees on Militia, Commerce and Navigation and Industrial School for Girls.

1887—Roe, Rep., 3,159; Tallman, Dem., 2,698; Ogborn, Pro., 440. Roe's plurality, 561.

1890—Barker, Dem., 3,080; Roe, Rep., 2,940; Downer, Pro., 324. Barker's plurality, 140.

Hudson County

(Population, 575,127.)

ROBERT S. HUDSPETH.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Senator Hudspeth was born at Coburg, Canada, October 27th, 1853, and is a lawyer by profession. He practices in New York and New Jersey, having been admitted to the bar in both States. His New York office is at 243 Broadway. He represented the sixth district of Hudson county in the Legislature of 1886, '87 and '89. In 1887 he was the regular Democratic nominee for Speaker, but was defeated for the office through a bolt in his party. At the close of that session he was presented with a costly gold watch and chain by his Democratic Col-

leagues. In 1889 he was unanimously nominated for the Speakership by the Democratic caucus, and was elected to the office by a party vote over his Republican competitor. He discharged the duties of the chair very acceptably to the members of both parties, and was complimented by them just before the adjournment of the Legislature. In 1891 he received a unanimous nomination for Senator at the Hudson county Democratic Convention.

1889—McDonald, Dem., 24,922; Stuhr, Ind. Dem. and Rep., 16,582; Mauer, Jr., Pro., 191. McDonald's plurality, 8,340.

1891—Hudspeth, Dem., 21,424; Carr, Rep., 14,169; Ransom, Pro., 276; Gilliar, Lab., 429. Hudspeth's plurality, 7,255.

Hunterdon County.

(Population, 35,355.)

WILLIAM H. MARTIN.

(Dem., Frenchtown.)

Senator Martin was born near Little York, N. J., June 17th, 1846, and has been a general merchant since 1875. He has been a resident of Frenchtown for twenty-two years. In 1873, he was elected Tax Collector for the borough of Frenchtown by a large majority, and was re-elected in 1874 by an increased majority. He was elected a member of the Common Council four years in succession, beginning in 1877; was elected Mayor of the borough in 1881 by a majority of 47, and re-elected the following year by 66. In 1875, he was elected a Director of the Union National Bank, and re-elected every year since. On November 17th, 1887, he was elected President of the same bank to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hugh E. Warford. In January, 1887, he was elected a Director of the Alexandria Bridge Company, and in 1885 he was appointed Postmaster of Frenchtown.

He served as a member of the House of Assembly from the First District of Hunterdon for three years, from 1888 to 1890, and each year he ran he had an increased majority. After an exciting and hard-fought campaign, he was elected Senator by a plurality of 981 votes, over Captain John Shields, a popular member of the Republican party. The Senator has always been a staunch Democrat, and has never been defeated for any office for which he was a candidate. He has always carried his own home, Frenchtown, by a fair majority every time he

ran for office, although it has usually gone Republican at other elections.

1888—Everitt, Dem., 5,119; Bush, Rep., 3,857; Hunt, Pro., 545. Everitt's plurality, 1,262.

1891—Martin, Dem., 4,026; Shields, Rep., 3,045; Rittenhouse, Pro., 564. Martin's plurality, 981.

Mercer County.

(Population, 74, 75.)

JOHN D. RUE.

(Rep., Trenton.)

Senator Rue was born in West Windsor, Mercer county, N. J., July 26th, 1833. He is a dealer in commercial fertilizers and farm machinery, and formerly was a farmer. He has held the offices of Judge of Election, Chosen Freeholder, and member of the Township Committee for several years. He served as a member of Assembly from the then Third District of Mercer county in 1878 and 1879. In 1886 he was elected to the Senate. After an exciting and hard-fought campaign, he was re-elected in 1889 by a plurality of 105.

Last year he served on the Committees on Finance, Public Grounds and Buildings and Federal Relations.

1886—Rue, Rep., 7,260; Scudder, Dem., 6,932; Withington, Pro., 564. Rue's plurality, 328.

1889—Rue, Rep., 8,244; Bamford, Dem., 8,139; Cady, Pro., 386. Rue's plurality, 105.

Middlesex County.

(Population, 117,440.)

ROBERT ADRAIN.

(Dem., New Brunswick.)

Senator Adrain was born in New Brunswick, N. J., December 17th, 1853, and is a counselor-at-law of New Jersey. Governor Abbett appointed the Senator on his personal staff in January, 1890, with the rank of Colonel. He has served as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Middlesex county during the last two years. In 1891 Colonel Adrain filled the office of President of the Senate and discharged its duties with marked ability and impartiality, so much so that he was complimented by both sides of the house at the close of the session. Last fall he was re-elected Senator by a plurality of 1,430 votes, he having received 1,020 three years previously.

1888—Adrain, Dem., 7,124; Tice, Rep., 6,104; Cortel-you, Pro., 258. Adrain's plurality, 1,020.

1891—Adrain, Dem., 5,991; Goodwin, Rep., 4,561; Kelly, Pro., 318. Adrain's plurality, 1,430.

Monmouth County.

(Population, 69,128.)

THOMAS S. R. BROWN.

(Dem., Keyport.)

Senator Brown was born in Middlesex county, N. J., September 8th, 1823. He has been in the lumber, coal and hardware business since 1866, and was previously a mason and builder. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders of Monmouth county for four years, and a member of the House of Assembly in 1867 and 1868. Since 1871 he has been a member of the Board of Education of Keyport, and sometimes acted as president and at other times as clerk of that body. For a number of years he has served as a member of the Township Committee, and is at present its treasurer. He has been a member of the Board of Commissioners for the town of Keyport during eight or nine years; served sometimes as president and is now treasurer of the board. He has been a director and the treasurer of the Second Keyport Building and Loan Association for twenty-one years. In 1887 he was defeated by Henry M. Nevius for Senator in Monmouth county, owing to dissensions in the Democratic party. In 1890 he was re-nominated and elected by a plurality of 1,219 over the Republican candidate, Hal Allaire. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Agriculture and Reform School for Boys and as a member of the Committees on Railroads and Canals, Riparian Rights and Passed Bills.

1887—Nevius, Rep., 6,777; Brown, Dem., 6,586; Forman, Pro., 982. Nevius' plurality, 191.

1890—Brown, Dem., 7,027; Allaire, Rep., 5,808; Sickler, Pro., 507. Brown's plurality, 1,219.

Morris County.

(Population, 54,101.)

GEORGE T. WERTS.

(Dem., Morristown.)

Senator Werts was born at Hackettstown, N. J., March 24th, 1846, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admit-

ted to the bar at the November term, 1867. He was Recorder of Morristown from May, 1883, to May, 1885, and at present is Mayor of that town, having been elected in May, 1886, for a term of two years, and re-elected in May, 1888 and 1890.

He served as President of the Senate during the session of 1889, when he discharged the duties of the office with much ability and impartiality. After an exciting contest, he was re-elected Senator in 1889 by a plurality of 192 over Melvin S. Condit, one of the most popular Republicans in Morris county.

The Senator drafted the new Ballot Reform Law and also the new Liquor License Law. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Judiciary, Municipal Corporations, Riparian Rights and Treasurer's Accounts.

1886—Werts, Dem., 4,460; Jenkins, Rep., 4,126; Owen, Pro., 765; Rosevear, Lab., 148. Werts' plurality, 334.

1889—Werts, Dem., 5,046; Condit, Rep., 4,854; Bradbrook, Pro. 439. Werts' plurality, 192.

Ocean County.

(Population, 15,974.)

GEORGE T. CRANMER.

(Rep., Barnegat.)

Senator Cranmer was born at Barnegat, N. J., December 6th 1848. He was formerly engaged in the banking and brokerage, real estate and insurance business, but is not now in active business. He has been an active member of the State National Guard for a number of years, and, since 1875, Quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment. In 1878 he was the Republican candidate for member of Assembly, but was defeated by Hon. Rufus Blodgett, now a member of the United States Senate. In September, 1879, without his solicitation, he was appointed by President Hayes, Collector of Customs for the District of Little Egg Harbor, N. J., which office he resigned July 1st, 1880. In 1882 he was again nominated for member of Assembly, and elected over William J. Harrison by a majority of 477. In 1883 he was unanimously nominated for Senator, and elected over ex-Senator Ephraim P. Emson by a plurality of 36. In 1886 he was renominated for Senator, and elected over Judge Richard H. Conover by a plurality of 743. In 1889 he

was again unanimously renominated for Senator, and elected over ex-Senator Ephraim P. Emson by a plurality of 272. He has taken an active part in the proceedings of the Senate, and for four years was Chairman of the Senate Republican Caucus, and also of the Joint Republican Caucus. In 1889 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican Caucus for President of the Senate. He was an Alternate Delegate-at-Large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1888. In October, 1891, at a convention of the State League of Republican Clubs, he was elected an Alternate Delegate-at-Large to the National Convention of Republican Clubs.

Last year he served as a member of the Committees on Revision of Laws, Railroads and Canals, Militia, Labor and Industries, Treasurer's Accounts and Reform School for Boys.

1886—Cranmer, Rep., 1,787; Conover, Dem., 1,044; Emley, Pro., 275. Cranmer's plurality, 743.

1889—Cranmer, Rep., 1,838; Emson, Dem., 1,566; Wood, Pro., 85. Cranmer's plurality, 272.

Passaic County.

(Population, 105,046.)

JOHN HINCHLIFFE.

(Dem., Paterson.)

Senator Hinchliffe was born in New York City, May 19th, 1850, and has resided in Paterson since he was a year old. He is President of the Hinchliffe Brewing and Malting Company of Paterson. He was educated in the public schools of that city and, also, at the King James Grammar School, in Yorkshire, England, at the birthplace of his father. The Senator was a member of the Board of Education of Paterson from 1875 to 1877, and a Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments for two terms, from 1877 to 1881, and was president of the board during his last term. Although Passaic county is largely Republican, yet Mr. Hinchliffe was elected Senator by a plurality of 112 votes.

1888—Mallon, Dem., 9,469; Emley, Rep., 9,380; Tallman, Pro., 245. Mallon's plurality, 89.

1891—Hinchliffe, Dem., 9,160; Emley, Rep., 9,048; Hill, Pro., 320. Hinchliffe's plurality, 112.

Salem County.

(Population, 25,151.)

JAMES BUTCHER.

(Dem., Salem.)

Senator Butcher was born in Lower Alloways Creek township, Salem county N. J., March 30th, 1849, and is a glass manufacturer at Elmer in that county. He was formerly a farmer and subsequently a merchant. He was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders in 1884 and served one term. In 1886 he was elected County Collector and served one term, and in 1887 he was elected Sheriff of Salem county. In 1890 he was elected State Senator by a plurality of 339. The Senator's successful career in politics is unprecedented in Salem county. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Labor and Industries and Passed Bills, and as a member of the Committees on Claims and Pensions, Engrossed Bills and Lunatic Asylums.

1887—Newell, Dem., 2,998; Lippincott, Rep., 2,831; Hitchner, Pro., 403. Newell's plurality, 167.

1890—Butcher, Dem., 3,213; Starr, Rep., 2,874; Waddington, Pro., 133. Butcher's plurality, 339.

Somerset County.

(Population, 28,311.)

WILLIAM J. KEYS.

(Dem., South Branch.)

Senator Keys was born at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., April 13th, 1838. His father was one of the original builders of the old Hudson River Railroad. At the age of thirteen the present Senator found employment in New York city, where he remained for a number of years. He was an active member of the old Volunteer Fire Department and served for eleven years.

During the war Mr. Keys, through the recommendations of Hon. Horatio Seymour and Gen. John A. Dix, was awarded the contract for hauling and delivering the supplies, provisions, etc., for the Eastern Department. Chester A. Arthur then had charge of that department, and Mr. Keys was brought in close contact with the late President, and a strong friendship was formed which lasted until President Arthur's death.

Mr. Keys' contract was a big one, and during those exciting days he had his hands full. It was during the draft riots that the greatest trouble was experienced, and the contractor had much difficulty in getting drivers for the wagons to deliver rations to the hungry soldiers stationed in and about New York city, as it was almost worth one's life to ride the streets in the interest of the government.

On one particular afternoon during a riot, an attempt was made to blow up the gas house at the foot of East Twenty-first street, and a large body of soldiers was stationed at the arsenal on Seventh avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, in readiness to be called out at any time.

A requisition was sent to the Battery Barracks for cooked rations to be delivered at the arsenal. The streets were lined with angry men, and not a driver would venture out with a team. The only way the rations could be delivered was for Contractor Keys himself to drive, and this he did.

He ordered the best team hitched to a loaded truck, and, mounting it, he started out. Going up Greenwich street he was assailed from every side with stones, bricks and other missiles, and several shots were fired, but undaunted he urged on the team, and reached the hungry soldiers in safety, except for a few cuts about the head.

On another occasion he made a similar trip to Gen. Dix's headquarters at the old St. Nicholas hotel on Broadway. He was again attacked by the mob, but being recognized by some members of the fire department, they came to his rescue, declaring that 'Bill Keys should not be molested.' He drove up to Gen. Dix's headquarters in triumph, and received the thanks of that general and Gen. Lew Wallace and others.

Perhaps no man living, except Senator Keys, can say that he stabled his horses in City Hall Park, on the very ground now occupied by the Post Office. The government granted him that privilege during the early days of the war.

Early in life he was engaged in the produce business in old Washington Market, and later became connected with the Citizens' Steamboat Line, of Troy, and still has interest in that and other lines. He also carried on a large livery business in the city.

He has always been a staunch Democrat, and was a warm personal friend and a great admirer of Samuel J. Tilden. While in New York he took an active part in politics, and was a member of Tammany.

The Senator always wanted to live on a farm, and when the late Senator R. H. Veghte, of Somerville, who was his intimate friend, advised him to purchase a farm at South Branch, he did not ponder over the matter, but closed the bargain, and became a Somerset county farmer.

He did not attempt to become conspicuous in Somerset politics, but it seems Somerset County Democrats know a good man when they see one, and in 1890, when that party was at sea for a winning candidate for Senator, on the very morning of the convention, Mr. Keys' name was suggested, and the convention nominated him on the first ballot.

The campaign was a very lively one, and Charles A. Reed, a young lawyer, was his opponent. It will be remembered that the Republican Executive Committee, in order to induce the voters to believe that to vote for Keys would be throwing their votes away, circulated, on the very afternoon before election, handbills and posters setting forth that Mr. Keys was not eligible to the office, not having lived, as they stated, in the county and State for the required number of years.

With only a few hours in which to procure evidence to prove such statements untrue, Mr. Keys set about and by morning the county was flooded with posters and such, denying the charge. This proved a boomerang for the Republicans, and Keys was elected by 394 plurality, in a county naturally Republican, and which had not sent a Democrat to the Senate in many years.

Senator Keys is a great lover of horses, and has a stable of them, valued at not less than \$60,000, at his beautiful home, the Ellis stock farm, on the south branch of the Raritan river, about three miles west of Somerville.

Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Finance and Commerce and Navigation, and as a member of the Committees on Education, Elections, Unfinished Business and Reform School for Boys.

1887—Thompson, Rep., 3,104; Bergen, Dem., 2,464; Barber, Pro., 284. Thompson's plurality, 450.

1890—Keys, Dem., 2,906; Reed, Rep., 2,512; Williamson, Pro., 155. Keys' plurality, 394.

Sussex County.

(Population, 22,259.)

JOHN McMICKLE.

(Dem., Sparta.)

Senator McMickle was born in Sparta township, Sussex county, N. J., October 18th, 1851, and is a farmer.

He was formerly a school teacher. He has been a member of the Township Committee for nine years—1877 and '78 and from 1880 to '87, five years of which he was Town Treasurer, and he has been an assessor for three years, 1887, '89 and '90. He has taught school eleven years.

1888—Smith, Dem., 3,302; McDanolds, Rep., 2,323; Baily, Pro., 152. Smith's plurality, 979.

1891—McMickle, Dem., 2,073; Ryerson, Rep., 1,613; Bowman, Pro., 125. McMickle's plurality, 460.

Union County.

(Population, 72,467.)

FREDERICK C. MARSH.

(Dem., Elizabeth.)

Senator Marsh was born at Elizabethport, Union county, N. J., January 27th, 1857, and is a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the Board of Education of Elizabeth for two years and President of that body one year. He was County Attorney of Union county for three years. He served two years in the House of Assembly—in 1889 and 1890. In the latter year he was leader of the Democratic majority, and was elected Speaker *pro tem.* during the absence of Speaker Heppenheim. He also served as chairman of the Committee on Judiciary and as a member of the Committees on Elections, Treasurer's Accounts, the Special Committee on State Prison Investigation, the Special Committee on Ballot Reform, of which he was secretary, and was appointed a member of the Special Commission on the Taxation of Property. Senator Marsh received the largest majority for Senator ever given a candidate for public office in Union county. Last year he filled the office of Prosecutor of the Pleas of Union county.

In the session of 1891 the Senator served as chairman of the Committees on Revision of the Laws, Claims and Pensions and Federal Relations, and as a member of the Committees on Miscellaneous Business and Printing.

1887—Miller, Rep., 5,647; Livingston, Dem., 5,330; Bigelow, Pro., 343. Miller's plurality, 317.

1890—Marsh, Dem., 7,299; Rankin, Rep., 5,601; Bigelow, Pro., 163. Marsh's plurality, 1,698.

Warren County.

(Population, 36,553.)

JOHNSTON CORNISH.

(Dem., Washington.)

Senator Cornish was born at Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, N. J., in 1857, and is a manufacturer of pianos and organs. He was Mayor of Washington in 1884, '85, '86. Last year the Senator served as chairman of the Committees on Banks and Insurance and Industrial School for Girls, and as a member of the Committees on Labor and Industries, Boroughs and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1887—Wyckoff, Dem., 3,540; Howey, Rep., 3,316; Cline, Pro., 735. Wyckoff's plurality, 224.

1890—Cornish, Dem., 4,531; Reese, Rep., 2,551; Davis, Pro., 339. Cornish's plurality, 1,780.

SUMMARY.

SENATE—DEMOCRATS, 16	REPUBLICANS, 5=21
HOUSE—DEMOCRATS, 42	REPUBLICANS, 18=60
—	—
58	23 81

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 35.

When Regular Senatorial Elections Occur.

In 1892—Cumberland, Atlantic, Ocean and Mercer, now represented by Republicans; Bergen, Hudson and Morris, now represented by Democrats—7.

In 1893—Essex, Monmouth, Union, Somerset, Gloucester, Salem and Warren, now represented by Democrats, and Camden, now represented by a Republican—8.

In 1894—Passaic, Sussex, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Burlington and Cape May, now represented by Democrats—6.

The Senators who will be elected in 1892 will each have a vote for United States Senators to succeed Rufus Blodgett and John R. McPherson, and those who will be elected in 1893 and 1894, will each have a vote for a United States Senator to succeed Mr. McPherson alone.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Atlantic County.

SAMUEL D. HOFFMAN.

(Rep., Atlantic City.)

There is but one Assembly District in the county. Total vote cast in 1891—5,026.

Mr. Hoffman was born in Auburn, Salem county, February 27th, 1850, and is an attorney and counselor at law, and the present Mayor of Atlantic City. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, under John S. Locke, a noble educator and valiant soldier, and later on graduated from the New Jersey State Normal School. He is a strong champion of public schools, having taught in Salem and Atlantic counties, serving several years as County Examiner under Superintendents Rev. George B. Wight and S. R. Morse. He was Clerk of the Board of Freeholders for three years, and has been several times chairman of the Republican County Convention. In November, 1884, he was elected Alderman of Atlantic City, and served as chairman of the Finance Committee. In 1885 he was elected City Superintendent of Public Schools and retired from that position to take the mayoralty nomination in November, 1886, when he defeated Aikin, Democrat, by a decisive majority. He was re-elected in 1888 and in 1890, and so satisfactory was his conduct of the office that after receiving the Republican nomination he was endorsed by the Democrats. His term expires in March, 1892. Mr. Hoffman, besides discharging his professional and official duties, finds time and pleasure in doing considerable newspaper work and is the President of the Atlantic City Journalist Club.

He was elected to the Assembly after an exciting canvass.

1891.—Hoffman, Rep., 2,522; Reddle, Dem., 2,251; Steelman, Pro., 253. Hoffman's plurality, 271.

Bergen County.

First District.

SAMUEL G. H. WRIGHT.

(Dem., Ridgefield.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Ridgefield, Englewood, Palisade, Harrington,

Washington, Orville and Hohokus. Total vote cast in 1891—2,767.

Mr. Wright was born in Hudson City, now Jersey City, June 9th, 1855, and is a lawyer by profession. He has served as a justice of the peace since 1886, having been re-elected last spring.

1891—Wright, Dem., 1,622; MacIntyre, Rep., 1,145. Wright's majority, 477.

Second District.

JOHN J. DUPUY.

(Dem., Rutherford.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Franklin, Rutherford, Ridgewood, Saddle River, Midland, New Barbours, Lodi, Boiling Springs and Union. Total vote cast in 1891—2,551.

Mr. Dupuy was born in New York city, August 6th, 1855, and is a dry goods merchant and manufacturer of base ball and sporting goods at 112 Chambers street, New York. He came to Rutherford in 1876, and worked in a watch-case factory for five years. In 1881 he opened a news store, which he conducted for five years, when he began the dry goods business, which he continues; and about the same time he went into the manufacturing of base balls, his factory being at Rutherford. He was a constable from 1880 to 1885; town collector from 1886 to 1888, and coroner from 1887 to 1889.

1891—Dupuy, Dem., 1,440; Collins, Rep., 1,009; Devoe, Pro., 102. Dupuy's plurality, 431.

Burlington County.

First District.

HOWARD E. PACKER.

(Dem., Burlington.)

The First District is composed of the townships of Delran, Beverly, Willingborough, Burlington, Florence, Mansfield, Springfield and Easthampton, the city of Burlington and Beverly City. Total vote cast in 1891—4,407.

Mr. Packer was born at Trenton, N. J., September 2d, 1859, and is a coal merchant. He was elected a chosen

freeholder in Burlington township in 1890, for a term of two years.

1891—Packer, Dem., 2,249; Lowe, Rep., 1,987; Haines, Pro., 171. Packer's plurality, 262.

Second District.

ABRAHAM HARRY WHITE.

(Dem., Pemberton.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Bordentown, Chesterfield, New Hanover, Pemberton, Woodland, Shamong, Randolph, Washington, Bass River, Southampton, Medford, Lumberton, Mount Laurel, Evesham, Chester, Northampton, Westhampton and Cinnaminson. Total vote cast in 1891—7,420.

Mr. White was born at Jacksonville, Burlington county, September, 13th, 1866, and is a student at law. He comes from one of the oldest families of Burlington county. His maternal ancestor, John Eldridge, was one of the original proprietors of West Jersey, and closely associated with William Penn in the settlement of Burlington. He received his education from the public schools of Burlington county, graduating therefrom in 1883, afterwards taking a two-years' course in Peirce's Business College of Philadelphia. He never held public office until 1890, when he was elected Assemblyman from the then First Assembly District, after a hard fought campaign, over John B. Townsend, a popular Burlington county farmer, by a majority of nine. The district previously had gone Republican three times out of four, Mr. Hutchinson's majority the year before having been 351. Under the last census Burlington county lost a member, and Mr. White became a resident of the newly-made second district, which is supposed to have a Republican majority of about 700, and yet he carried it by a plurality of 306 over so popular a candidate as Dr. Lewis L. Sharp, who had represented the old third district for two years. The Second Assembly District is one of the finest agricultural districts in the State, and Mr. White's course in the last Legislature in supporting measures in the interest of the farmers made him very popular. Last year he served as a member of the Committees on Bill Revision, Elections and Soldiers' Home.

1891—White, Dem., 3,700; Sharp, Rep., 3,394; Decon, Pro., 326. White's plurality, 306.

Camden County.*First District.***WILLIAM H. COLE.**

(Rep., Camden.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the First, Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth wards, the First, Third and Fourth precincts of the Second ward, the First, Second and Third precincts of the Fifth ward, the First and Second precincts of the Ninth ward, and the Fourth precinct of the Sixth ward of the city of Camden, the borough of Merchantville, the townships of Delaware, Haddon, Waterford and Winslow, the Second precinct of the township of Centre, and the First and Third precincts of Stockton township. Total vote cast in 1891—6,323.

Mr. Cole was born in Camden, N. J., July 15th, 1837. He is Building Inspector of the city of Camden, having occupied that position since June 1st, 1886. He was formerly a bricklayer and builder. He was a member of the Camden City Council for four years, and of the Board of Freeholders one year, and declined a re election, and in 1873 and '74 he served as a member of the House of Assembly. Last year he served as a member of the Committees on Railroads and Canals and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1891—Cole, Rep., 3,517; White, Dem., 2,284; Goff, Pro., 522. Cole's plurality, 1,233.

*Second District.***JOSEPH MERRIL ENGARD.**

(Rep., Camden.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Second precinct of the Second ward, the Fourth and Fifth precincts of the Fifth ward, all of the Sixth ward except the Fourth precinct, and the Third and Fourth precincts of the Ninth ward of the city of Camden, and the Second and Fourth precincts of Stockton township. Total vote cast in 1891—2,927.

Mr. Engard was born at Laurel, Sussex county, Del., September 30th, 1856, and is a journalist by profession. His father was also a native of Delaware, and when the war broke out he raised a company and went to the front. After the close of the rebellion the family removed

to Philadelphia. He was in the employ of Bodine & Co., at Wilton, for a few years and then removed to Camden, when he became the business manager of the *Post*, which position he has held ever since. Prior to this Mr. Engard held several responsible positions, and was at one time in the clerical department of the Eddystone Print Works.

Mr. Engard has always been a consistent and active Republican. In the Hayes campaign he was President of a Republican Club—the Dragoons—in Gloucester City, and since his removal to Camden he has been President of the Blaine Campaign Club, and the South End Republican Club, the latter composed of members from the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards. He was also Treasurer of the Young Republican Club, of Camden, during the Harrison campaign, and is at present President of the Board of Education, in which capacity he has shown great executive ability and brought about many needed reforms. He has been chosen for a second term. For the past ten years he has been in demand as a campaign orator. He made numerous speeches in the Harrison campaign. Last year he served on the Committees on Riparian Rights and Soldiers' Home.

1891—Engard, Rep., 1,473 ; McAdams, Dem., 1,357 ; Large, Pro., 97. Engard's plurality, 116.

Third District.

ABRAHAM W. NASH.

(Dem., Turnersville, Gloucester County.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the township of Gloucester, the city of Gloucester and the First precinct of Centre township. Total vote cast in 1891—1,852.

Mr. Nash was born in an old-fashioned log house in Plumstead township, Bucks county, Pa., near the Delaware river, on January 6th, 1824. He was a merchant until 1883, when he retired from business. He was raised on a farm. In early life he entered the store of I. P. Smith & Co., Doylestown, Pa., to learn the mercantile business. Subsequently he began the study of law, but his soul was too full of poetry and romance to pursue it. The works of Spenser, Milton, Shakespeare, Byron, Keats and Shelley, Burns and Tom Moore, had more charms for him than the dry commentaries of law, and they are still the dear companions of his leisure hours, and keep

his heart young and happy as it was in youthful years. He removed to Lambertville, N. J., when only twenty years of age, and commenced business under the firm name of Barber & Nash. He sold out in 1846 and went to Philadelphia to engage in the wholesale dry goods business as salesman in the house of Charles M. Schatt & Co., and he afterwards followed the same vocation with James, Kent, Santee & Co., until they closed business. He lived in Camden during that period. He never held office before he was elected to the Assembly, except for one term as a member of the City Council of Camden. He had no aspirations for office, but still, at the same time, he always took an active part in important political contests. He began life a poor boy, but never knew such word as "fail." His Democracy was an inheritance, and, after years of experience, he holds it next in truth to our holy religion.

This is his third term as a member of the Assembly. Last year he was chairman of the Committee on Bill Revision, and a member of the Committees on Miscellaneous Subjects and School for Deaf-Mutes.

1891—Nash, Dem., 1,305; Banks, Rep., 547. Nash's majority, 758.

Cape May County.

EDMUND LEE ROSS.

(Rep., Cape May Court House.)

The district embraces the entire county. Total vote cast in 1891—2,532.

Mr. Ross was born at Cape May Court House, March 10th, 1852, and is in the mercantile business. Formerly he was a mariner. He attended the public schools and afterwards took a course at the Mayville Academy. In early life he chose the sea for a living, and through enterprise and strict attention to duty he was soon promoted to the captaincy of a vessel engaged in the foreign and coastwise trade, which he followed until 1880, when, owing to failing health, he gave up the vocation and opened a general store at Cape May Court House, since which time he has been engaged in the mercantile business. He served for eight years as a member of the election board, and was county collector for four years.

1891—Ross, Rep., 1,212; Coleman, Dem., 1,192; Entrakin, Pro., 128. Ross' plurality, 20.

Cumberland County.*First District.***WILBER HAMILTON BAXTER.**

(Rep., Bridgeton.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the city of Bridgeton, the townships of Deerfield, Downe, Lawrence, Stoe Creek, Hopewell and the Third ward of the city of Millville. Total vote cast in 1891—4,164.

Mr. Baxter was born near Daretown, Salem county, N. J., October 22d, 1858, and is in the grocery business. He was elected assessor in the First ward of Bridgeton last spring, having ran largely ahead of his ticket. He has always been an active worker in the Republican party, and has attended many political conventions as a delegate.

1891—Baxter, Rep., 1,969; Van Syckel, Dem., 1,894; Butler, Pro., 301. Baxter's plurality, 75.

*Second District.***EDWARD CASPAR STOKES.**

(Rep., Millville.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the First, Second and Fourth wards of the city of Millville, and the townships of Fairfield, Greenwich, Commercial, Maurice River and Landis, and the borough of Vineland. Total vote cast in 1891—2,950.

Mr. Stokes was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 22d, 1860, and is a book-keeper. He was educated in the public schools of Millville and at Brown University, Providence, R. I. He is City Superintendent of Public Schools in Millville, having been elected to that position in 1889.

Last year he served on the Committees on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions and Sinking Fund.

1891—Stokes, Rep., 1,740; Ware, Dem., 1,210. Stokes' majority, 530.

Essex County.*First District.***THOMAS FRANCIS CAVANAGH.**

(Dem., Newark.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the Twelfth ward, with the exception of the First precinct of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1891—2,159.

Mr. Cavanagh was born in New York city, June 17th, 1863. He has lived in Newark since he was sixteen years of age, when he left New York city, and has been in the employ of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company for thirteen years. He attended the public schools in New York and a private school in Newark for three years. He is a prominent member of several organizations. He never held public office before his election to the Assembly.

1891—Cavanagh, Dem., 1,388; Binder, Rep., 771. Cavanagh's plurality, 617.

Second District.

JOHN NIEDER.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Tenth ward and the First precinct of the Twelfth ward of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1891—2,513.

Mr. Nieder was born in Germany, September 7th, 1862, and is a leather manufacturer. He was elected School Commissioner of Newark in 1889 for a term of two years. Last year he served on the Committees on Militia and State Library.

1891—Nieder, Dem., 1,498; Smith, Rep., 976; Sellick, Pro., 39. Nieder's plurality, 522.

Third District.

THOMAS SMITH.

(Dem., Box 313, Newark)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the Fourth and Fifth wards of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1891—2,305.

Mr. Smith was born in London, England, January 18th, 1835, and is a merchant. He came to the United States when only eleven years of age, and he has lived in Newark thirty-five years. His father was a jeweler and refiner, and made the first rolled gold plating in this country, at Pope, North & Co.'s, 12 Dutch street, New York. Mr. Smith was a Freeholder from the Fourth ward of the city of Newark for ten years, and he was a Commissioner of the Essex Public Road Board for five years.

In 1890 Mr. Smith was appointed by President Harrison a Commissioner from New Jersey to the World's Columbian Commission at Chicago, and was assigned on the Committees on Classification, Manufactures, and Buildings and Grounds. In the legislative session of 1891 he served as chairman of the Committee on Corporations and as a member of the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Printing.

1891—Smith, Dem., 1,413; Baldwin, Rep., 892. Smith's majority, 521.

Fourth District.

LEONARD KALISCH.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Fourth Assembly District is composed of the First and Second Wards and the Second precinct of the Seventh ward of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1891—3,378.

Mr. Kalisch was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 12th, 1848, and is a lawyer by profession. He is a son of the late Dr. Isidor Kalisch. He was educated in New York city, and received the degree of LL. B. from Columbia College Law School in 1877, and was admitted to the bar in New York the same year, also the New Jersey bar. He has practiced in Newark ever since. He served in the Assembly as a member from the then Fifth District of Essex county in 1889 and 1890, when he took an active part in legislation. At both sessions he served on prominent committees.

1891—Kalisch, Dem., 1,842; Swan, Rep., 1,457; Adams, Pro., 79. Kalisch's plurality, 385.

Fifth District.

GEORGE W. KETCHAM.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Fifth Assembly District is composed of the Eighth ward and the first and Second precincts of the Eleventh ward of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1891—4,197.

Mr. Ketcham is descended from an old Jersey family that settled in Pennington early in the eighteenth century. He was born in Newark, March 28th, 1839, and

has always made that city his home. His early training was at the Newark Wesleyan Institute, and later at the Flushing Institute, Long Island. In 1857 he entered the Junior Class of Princeton College, and was graduated in 1859 with one of the honors, United States Senator George Gray being one of his classmates.

Since leaving Princeton Mr. Ketcham has been engaged in the manufacture of tin wares and sheet metal goods, employing many hundreds of persons. The firm of E. Ketcham & Co., with which he was connected from 1859 to 1885, was merged into a new corporation, one of whose factories is in Newark. Mr. Ketcham is a director as well as Secretary and Treasurer of the Central Stamping Company. During the years 1884-5 he represented the Eleventh ward in the Newark Board of Education; in 1886 he was sent to the Common Council, and for four years he was an active member of that body. Besides being chairman of important committees and a member of the Committee on Finance, he took a leading interest in municipal questions, notably those of a new water supply and rapid transit. He is also a director of the American Insurance Company of Newark, the largest company of its kind in the State of New Jersey. Mr. Ketcham was the author of the Saturday half-holiday law which was passed in 1891. Last year he served on the Committees on Corporations and Reform School for Boys.

1891—Ketcham, Rep., 2,455; Grover, Dem., 1,540; Sloan, Pro., 202. Ketcham's plurality, 915.

Sixth District.

JOHN R. HARDIN.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Sixth Assembly District is composed of the Fifteenth ward and the First and Third precincts of the Seventh ward of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1891—2,213.

Mr. Hardin was born in Green township, Sussex county, N. J., April 24th, 1860, and is a counselor-at-law. He was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1880, entered the law office of McCarter & Keen, Newark, in June, 1881, was admitted to the New Jersey bar in June, 1884, as an attorney, and as a counselor in June, 1887. He was attorney of the Newark Board of Health from April, 1887,

until February, 1890. He represented the Fifteenth ward of Newark in the Board of Aldermen from February, 1890, till January, 1892.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Passed Bills and Federal Relations and a member of the Committees on Judiciary and Ways and Means.

1891—Hardin, Dem., 1,392; Webb, Rep., 821. Hardin's majority, 571.

Seventh District.

JAMES A. DEMPSEY.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Seventh Assembly District is composed of the Sixth ward and the Third and Fourth precincts of the Eleventh ward of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1891—4,423.

Mr. Dempsey was born at Orange, Essex county, N. J., October 13th, 1857, and is a lawyer by profession. He studied law in the office of Gifford & Truesdell, and was admitted to the bar at the June term of the Supreme Court, 1880. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Newark for four years, and he was president of that body during the year 1891.

1891—Dempsey, Dem., 2,583; Wagner, Rep., 1,746; James, Pro., 94. Dempsey's plurality, 837.

Eighth District.

BENEDICT ULRICH.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Eighth Assembly District is composed of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Newark with the exception of the Eighth precinct. Total vote cast in 1891—3,716.

Mr. Ulrich was born in the Thirteenth ward of the city of Newark, August 7th, 1859. He is an undertaker and embalmer and was formerly a leather finisher. He attended St. Peter's School in Newark for some years, and afterwards worked at the jewelry trade and as a job printer. He worked with Howell & Co., japanners, for nine years, from 1875 to 1884, and then formed a co-partnership with Joseph Denninger, under the firm name of

Denninger and Ulrich, as undertakers and embalmers, which is still continued.

Mr. Ulrich was elected Alderman in the Thirteenth ward in 1889, for a term of two years, and was renominated in October, 1891, for a second term, but through an error of the Board of Election, he says, he was counted out.

1891—Ulrich, Dem., 2,055; Albrecht, Rep., 1,661. Ulrich's majority, 394.

Ninth District.

WILLIAM L. GLORIEUX.

(Rep., Irvington.)

The Ninth Assembly District is composed of the Third, Ninth and Fourteenth wards and the eighth precinct of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Newark and the township of Clinton. Total vote cast in 1891—4,090.

Mr. Glorieux was born in Newark about forty years ago. He is a gold and silver refiner, and operates extensive works at Irvington, which he removed a few years ago from Newark. He learned the business with his father, whom he succeeded, and has since built up a large trade. He served as Mayor of Irvington village during 1891.

1891—Glorieux, Rep., 2,879; Fitzsimmons, Dem., 1,075; Pierson, Pro., 136. Glorieux's plurality, 1,804.

Tenth District.

EDWARD H. SNYDER.

(Dem., Orange.)

The Tenth Assembly District is composed of the city of Orange and the townships of South Orange and West Orange. Total vote cast in 1891—4,018.

Colonel Snyder was born in Orange, N. J., September 13th, 1858, and is in the furniture business. He was graduated from Columbia College in class of 1880. He was a member of the Common Council of the city of Orange in 1885, '86 and '87, and a member of Assembly in 1890. He is now Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Third Battalion, N. G. N. J.

1891—Snyder, Dem., 2,304; Taylor, Rep., 1,583; Arrow-smith, Pro., 131. Snyder's plurality, 721.

Eleventh District.

AUGUSTUS C. STUDER.

(Rep., Montclair.)

The Eleventh Assembly District is composed of the townships of East Orange, Bloomfield, Belleville, Franklin, Montclair, Caldwell, Livingston and Millburn. Total vote cast in 1891—5,525.

Mr. Studer was born in Newark, N. J., May 10th, 1854, and is editor and proprietor of the *Montclair Times*. Excepting about the years of his boyhood, which he spent in Switzerland, and learned the French and German languages, the subject of this sketch has lived in his native city and Montclair. He attended the public schools of Newark, and at the age of sixteen entered the office of the *Newark Daily Journal*, then owned by the late Judge Guild. In 1877, before he had attained his twenty-third year, he removed to Montclair and started the *Times*. Several newspaper enterprises had been unsuccessful in that town, which at that time contained about 4,000 inhabitants, and the course of the *Times* was beset with many difficulties. Before it had reached the end of its first year the office of the paper was destroyed by fire, but the *Times* grew and to-day it is one of the most successful Republican newspapers in the townships of Essex county. Mr. Studer has always taken an active part in politics. He is a member of the County Republican Committee and a member of the Republican Club in Newark. At the District Assembly Convention he was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Studer was Engrossing Clerk of the House in 1888, when both branches of the Legislature were Republican, and he has been the caucus nominee of his party ever since for that position.

1891—Studer, Rep., 2,972; Woodworth, Dem., 2,289; Gould, Pro., 264. Studer's plurality, 683.

Gloucester County.

JAMES J. DAVIDSON.

(Dem., Swedesboro.)

There is only one Assembly District in the county. Total vote cast in 1891—6,039.

Mr. Davidson was born at Clarksboro, Gloucester county, N. J., September 3d, 1846, and is a farmer. He was a ship-

per of farm produce from 1866 until 1871, when he engaged in farming. He was appointed postmaster of Swedesboro under the Cleveland administration, and took charge of the office August 10th, 1885, and held it until May 13th, 1889, when his successor qualified. The patrons of the office, regardless of politics, regretted the removal of Mr. Davidson, so well had he managed its affairs. This is his second term as member of Assembly. The first time he ran he carried his own township, Woolwich—which is considered Republican by about 150 majority—by 63 and last year by 94. Last year he served on the Committees on Agriculture, Claims and Pensions and Commerce and Navigation.

1891—Davidson, Dem., 2,942; Iszard, Rep., 2,856; Holmes, Pro., 241. Davidson's plurality, 86.

Hudson County.

First District.

THOMAS MAGNER.

(Dem., Bayonne.)

The First Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City and the entire city of Bayonne. Total vote cast in 1891—4,307.

Mr. Magner was born in the county of Clare, Ireland, December 25th, 1858, and is in the liquor business in the city of Bayonne. He has always been a Democrat, and this is the first time he has held public office.

1891—Magner, Dem., 2,334; Fuller, Rep., 1,973. Magner's majority, 361.

Second District.

J. HERBERT POTTS.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Total vote cast in 1891—4,200.

Mr. Potts was born in Trenton, N. J., July 3d, 1851, and is a lawyer by profession. He studied law with United States Judge Edward T. Green, and was admitted to practice February 5th, 1874. He was a member of the Class of 1872 of Princeton College. He was a member of the Assembly in 1880 and 1881, representing the Sixth

Assembly District of Hudson county, and has been either a member or an officer of the House since 1872, with the exception of a few sessions.

In the session of 1880 Mr. Potts was chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, and in the session of 1881 was chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. He was again elected to the Assembly in 1889 and re-elected in 1890 and 1891. He is the only Republican member from Hudson county at this session of the Legislature. Last year he was the minority leader on the floor of the House, and he served on the Committees on Judiciary, Revision of Laws and Treasurers' Accounts.

1891—Potts, Rep., 2,866; McLaughlin, Dem., 1,334. Potts' majority, 1,532.

Third District.

JAMES TUMILTY.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Total vote cast in 1891—3,086.

Mr. Tumilty was born in the county of Cavan, Ireland, July 19th, 1852, and is in the real estate business. He received a common school education, and at the age of fifteen years he came to this country. For eight years he conducted a news-stand in Jersey City, and afterwards went into the real estate business, which he has made a success.

1891—Tumilty, Dem., 1,522; Ewald, Rep., 1,008; Sheeran, Ind. Dem., 556. Tumilty's plurality, 514.

Fourth District.

PATRICK H. O'NEILL.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Fourth District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Total vote cast in 1891—2,724.

Mr. O'Neill was born in Ireland forty-five years ago, and at the age of two years (the youngest of five children) arrived in Jersey City where the family has resided ever since.

He was educated in Parochial, Private and Public schools, and at the breaking out of the late war ran away

from Public School No. 3, of Jersey City, enlisted in Co. H, 66th N. Y. Vols., and served under the following commanders: Gens. McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Sumner, Hancock, Meade and Grant. He was captured twice, once at Chancellorsville and again at Reams Station, was imprisoned at times in Libby Prison, Castle Thunder, Belle Isle and at Salisbury, N. C. The horrors which he experienced at these places will never be told and could hardly be realized. Having served during the entire war he was discharged May 5th, 1865, in New York City.

Mr. O'Neill then took a trip through many of the Western States and on his return was offered and accepted a responsible position with the New York Bank Note Co., with whom he remained fifteen years, and on resigning received a recommendation, the only one, so far as known, ever given by that company.

Mr. O'Neill was then appointed Assessor, and subsequently elected to the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City for three successive terms (six years) one of which he served as President. In 1888, the First District being overwhelmingly Republican, it was a forlorn hope for any Democrat to take an Assembly nomination, but Mr. O'Neill was prevailed upon to make a contest, and nothing daunted, he immediately began a canvass such as had never been known in the District, and won by five hundred majority, beating his own ticket four hundred and eighty votes, which was also elected. Mr. O'Neill's career as a legislator in 1889 is well known. The party lines were then closely drawn, the Democrats having only two majority. Mr. O'Neill's aptitude as a ready debater on the floor of the House and his hustling off of it were important factors, as the results have shown in the election of Jno. R. McPherson as U. S. Senator, and the enactment of a new charter for Jersey City and the difficulties overcome in the memorable trip to Harvey Cedars, in connection with the charter, when Mr. O'Neill was accompanied by Jno. McCormack, of Camden, Jno. P. Feeny, Senator Smith and Capt. Isaiah Rynders (the latter's name should be remembered by every Democrat in New Jersey), and had it not been for the Captain their mission would not have succeeded and the hand-car ride never have taken place. On the party returning to Trenton the Jersey City charter was passed and signed by the Governor. Mr. O'Neill then hastened to Jersey City and by virtue of his office as President of the Board of Aldermen, and in the absence of the Mayor, he issued

a proclamation submitting the charter to the people, which received a large majority, thus showing that a Democratic city should be ruled by Democrats.

Mr. O'Neill then rested on his laurels. He declined a renomination for the Assembly, but was subsequently appointed City Collector. He is the standard bearer of an association bearing his name second to none in the State. Mr. O'Neill was elected to the present Legislature by 627 plurality over George J. Medole, who was considered by his party invincible.

1891—O'Neill, Dem., 1,666; Medole, Rep., 1,039; McCaffrey, Ind., 19. O'Neill's plurality, 627.

Fifth District.

GEORGE A. HEANEY.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Fifth Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Total vote cast in 1891—4,078.

Mr. Heaney was born in New York city, September 22d, 1860, and is a lawyer by profession. He was educated in the public schools of New York, and at Columbia College Law School, was admitted to the New York bar in 1884, and to the New Jersey bar in 1885. He studied law in New York with Hutchins & Platt and William H. Beam, and in New Jersey with Asa W. Dickinson. In February, 1890, he was appointed a member of the Board of State Prison Inspectors by Governor Abbett. He ran for the Assembly in 1890, on the Democratic ticket, in the old Third district of Hudson county, and was defeated by 67 votes.

1891—Heaney, Dem., 2,072; Shea, Rep., 1,702; Gueber, Ind., 304. Heaney's plurality, 370.

Sixth District.

TIMOTHY J. CARROLL.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Sixth Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Total vote cast in 1891—2,000.

Mr. Carroll was born at Piermont, Rockland county, N. Y., June 10th, 1858, and is a clerk. He attended both the public and parochial schools, and has lived in Jersey City

since 1860. Has been bill clerk in the Water Registrar's office since April 1st, 1880. He was clerk to the Committee on Municipal Corporations in the Assembly, session of 1889.

1891—Carroll, Dem., 1,342; Lockwood, Rep., 424; Walsh, Ind., 234. Carroll's plurality, 918.

Seventh District.

MARTIN LAWLESS.

(Dem., Harrison.)

The Seventh Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City and the townships of Harrison and Kearny. Total vote cast in 1891—3,534.

Mr. Lawless was born in the city of Newark, N. J., April 6th, 1850, and is a mason and builder. In 1887 he was elected to the Harrison Common Council, and was made president of that body for two years. He was re-elected for two years more, being the first Democrat who was ever chosen from the Third ward on a straight ticket.

1891—Lawless, Dem., 1,907; McElhone, Rep., 1,627. Lawless' majority, 280.

Eighth District.

JAMES MOYLAN.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Eighth Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Total vote cast in 1891—3,277.

Mr. Moylan was born in Ireland, August 25th, 1845, and is a civil engineer and architect by profession, and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He came to this country with his parents when he was only one year old, and he has been a resident of Hudson county since 1853. He received a liberal education in the public schools of Jersey City and New York, and upon leaving school in 1862 he entered the employ of A. O. Evans, editor and publisher of the *Hudson County Democrat*, and a former Speaker of the House, with whom he learned the printer's trade. Being obliged on account of delicate health to leave this occupation, he entered in 1865 the office of Bacot, Post and Camp, Civil Engineers, of Jersey City, and studied Civil Engineering. Since that

time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. The New York Elevated Railroad, the West Shore Railway and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in New Mexico, Arizona and California, were built under his supervision as Assistant Chief Engineer, besides public works and buildings in various parts of the United States. Upon the adjournment of the last Legislature he was appointed to prepare plans and supervise the construction of the new Assembly Chamber and the additions to the capitol just completed.

Last year he was a member of the Committees on Riparian Rights, Banks and Insurance and Treasurer's Accounts.

1891—Moylan, Dem., 1,778; Albanesius, Rep., 1,350; Barthelmes, Pro., 138; Conlon, Ind., 11. Moylan's plurality, 428.

Ninth District.

MICHAEL J. COYLE.

(Dem., Hoboken.)

The Ninth Assembly District is composed of the First and Fourth wards, the First precinct of the Second ward, and the Third district of the Third ward of the city of Hoboken. Total vote cast in 1891—2,848.

Mr. Coyle was born in Ireland, June 10th, 1852, and came to America with his family in 1857, and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y. They removed to Hoboken in 1866. He is a merchant.

When the subject of this sketch was very young his father died, leaving a wife and four children. Mr. Coyle being the eldest and only son he had the care and responsibility of the family on his hands, which he assumed and most manfully carried out by hard work, industry and honesty.

For fourteen years Mr. Coyle was an active member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, and for two years was foreman of Empire Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, of Hoboken. His first political experience was in 1877, when he was elected a delegate to the Democratic State Convention and worked hard to secure the nomination of Leon Abbett for Governor.

In the spring of 1883 Mr. Coyle's activity in politics was mainly instrumental in making the city government of Hoboken Democratic, which it has continued ever since. He then became a Police Commissioner, a position he

has held ever since through frequent re-appointments. His present term will not expire until 1895. In February, 1890, Mr. Coyle was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Board of Freeholders, caused by the death of James Kenney, and at the next fall election he was chosen for a regular term as the representative of the Ninth Assembly District.

1891—Coyle, Dem., 2,259; Campbell, Rep., 580; Cypher, 9. Coyle's plurality—1,679.

Tenth District.

CORNELIUS J. TAHER.

(Dem., Hoboken.)

The Tenth Assembly District is composed of the Second precinct of the Second ward, the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth precincts of the Third ward of Hoboken, and the south district of Weehawken. Total vote cast in 1891—2,464.

Mr. Tahen was born in Ireland in 1864, and came to this country when he was a year old. He attended St. Mary's Catholic School and No. 3 Public school, in Hoboken. At the early age of eleven he was compelled to make a living for himself by starting in the newspaper business, and at the age of fifteen he began to learn a trade as bag maker with P. W. Lambort & Co., at 810 Broadway, New York. When twenty-two years of age he was elected Democrat Committeeman of Second precinct, Third ward of Hoboken, which position he still holds. In 1887, he was appointed Cattle Inspector by President Cleveland, which position he held until the Republican administration assumed control of affairs. He was elected an Alderman, April 9th, 1891, after one of the hottest political fights that ever took place in Hoboken, defeating three candidates by a majority of 500 votes. His course in the Common Council has won for him much esteem and admiration.

1891—Tahen, Dem., 1,410; Seitz, Rep., 1,014; Besson, Ind., 40. Tahen's plurality, 396.

Eleventh District.

JOHN ZELLER.

(Dem., Guttenberg.)

The Eleventh Assembly District is composed of the townships of North Bergen and Union, the towns of West Hoboken, Guttenberg and Union, and north district of

the township of Weehawken. Total vote cast in 1891—3,636.

Mr. Zeller was born in New York city, December 16th, 1855, and is a barber by vocation. He has been a resident of this district since 1860. He was assessor of the town of Guttenberg from 1883 to 1886, and a member of the Board of Council in 1890 and 1891.

1891—Zeller, Dem., 2,170; Schwartz, Rep., 1,466. Zeller's majority, 704.

Hunterdon County.

First District.

WILLIAM B. NIECE.

(Rep., Lambertville.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of West Amwell, East Amwell, Delaware, Kingwood, Franklin and Raritan, the borough of Frenchtown and the city of Lambertville. Total vote cast in 1891—3,948.

Mr. Niece was born in Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, N. J., September 21st, 1832, is a miller and also a dealer in grain and lumber. He received his education in the district schools, and then learned the milling trade, which he followed for a short time. He moved to Lambertville in 1854 and secured a position with the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company and had charge of one of their repair shops for some years. In 1876 he became a member of the firm of Holcomb & Niece, and still later of Lear, Holcomb & Niece, who are extensively engaged in the grain, milling and lumber business in Lambertville.

Mr. Niece has, as a rule, refused to become a candidate for office, but from 1886 to 1889 he served as a member of the Common Council of Lambertville—at a period when its tax accounts were in a bad condition—and established an excellent record as a wise business man and financier by the services he rendered the city as chairman of the Finance Committee, in adjusting the accounts and devising a new and improved system of keeping them.

He has for years been prominent as an officer of the Building and Loan Association and other public enterprises of Lambertville. Mr. Niece is the first Republican Assemblyman elected in this district in seventeen years.

Last year he served on the Committees on Bill Revision and Passed Bills.

1891—Niece, Rep., 1,899; Callan, Dem., 1,764; Bearder, Pro., 285. Niece's plurality, 135.

Second District

BENJAMIN E. TINE

(Dem., Stanton.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Alexandria, Holland, Bethlehem, Lebanon, Tewksbury, High Bridge, Union, Clinton, Readington and Clinton borough. Total vote cast in 1891—3,597.

Mr. Tine was born in Clinton township, Hunterdon county, N. J., September 18th, 1844, and is a farmer and commission merchant. He was educated in the public schools at Mount Pleasant, N. J., and at the Normal Institute at Carversville, Bucks county, Pa. He has been a farmer since 1864, and in 1873 he engaged in the produce commission business in New York city, which he still continues. In 1870 he was elected Clerk of Clinton township and served three years; was elected Assessor in 1875 and served two years; was a member of the Township Committee in 1879; served as a Justice of the Peace for ten years from 1880; was elected Chosen Freeholder in 1883, and served as Director of the Board in 1884-'85. He served six years as a Director of the Hunterdon County Agricultural Society, two years as Vice-President and one year as President of that body. He is at present a Director of the society.

Last year he served as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and as a member of the Committee on Boroughs.

1891—Tine, Dem., 2,021; Bird, Rep., 1,283; Cregar, Pro., 293. Tine's plurality, 738.

Mercer County.*First District.*

BARTON BELLANGEE HUTCHINSON.

(Rep., Trenton)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Hopewell, Princeton, Lawrence, West Windsor, East Windsor, Ewing, Washington and Hamilton, the First and Tenth wards, the First precinct of the Ninth ward and the Fourth precinct of the Seventh ward of the city of Trenton. Total vote cast in 1891—4,592.

Mr. Hutchinson was born at Allentown, Monmouth county, N. J., June 10th, 1860, and is a lawyer by profession. He commenced the study of law in 1877, was

admitted as an attorney at the June term, 1881, and as a counselor just three years later. He was Vice-President of the Trenton Board of Trade in 1888 and 1889, and President of the same body in 1890. For two years he was a member and secretary of the Republican City Executive Committee of Trenton.

1891—Hutchinson, Rep., 2,609; Dellicker, Dem., 1,677; Hendrickson, Pro., 306. Hutchinson's plurality, 932.

Second District.

JAMES W. LANNING.

(Dem., Trenton.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Second, Fifth and Eighth wards and all of the Seventh ward, except the Fourth precinct, of the city of Trenton. Total vote cast in 1891—4,119.

Mr. Lanning, who is descended from old Revolutionary stock, was born in Trenton, June 23d, 1854, and is a contractor and builder. For two years he was a member of the Board of Education and for one year License Inspector of the city of Trenton. He was nominated for the Assembly by acclamation, as a compromise candidate, by a Convention before which there had been three candidates who had created a deadlock, and all of whom heartily agreed to the selection of Mr. Lanning. He made one of the liveliest campaigns ever seen in Trenton, and carried the district by the phenomenal plurality of 670 votes.

1891—Lanning, Dem., 2,347; Mulheron, Rep., 1,677; Brown, Pro., 95. Lanning's plurality, 670.

Third District.

PATRICK T. BURNS.

(Dem., Trenton.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eleventh wards, and the Second and Third precincts of the Ninth ward of the city of Trenton. Total vote cast in 1891—3,428.

Mr. Burns was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, March 15th, 1852, and came to this country with his parents when but six months old. He is Superintendent

of the Street Department of the Trenton Gas Light Company, and by occupation is a gas-fitter. He was elected to the Trenton Common Council in 1886 for one year, was re-elected in 1887 for three years, and again in 1890 for three years more. He has been President of the Good Will Fire Company since 1886. Last year he served as chairman of the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, and as a member of the Committees on Education, Stationery and State Prison.

1891—Burns, Dem., 2,107; Knorr, Rep., 1,190; Sorter, Pro., 131. Burns' plurality, 917.

Middlesex County.

First District.

JOHN WOODHULL BEEKMAN.

(Dem., Perth Amboy.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Raritan, Piscataway and Woodbridge, and the city of Perth Amboy. Total vote cast in 1891—3,204.

Mr. Beekman was born in Montgomery township, Somerset county, N. J., January 28th, 1844, and is a lawyer by profession. While reading law he taught school for four years. He has been City Attorney for Perth Amboy since 1877, and was a School Commissioner for two years, during one of which he was President of the Board.

1891—Beekman, Dem., 1,592; Brown, Rep., 1,430; De Forrest, Pro., 182. Beekman's plurality, 162.

Second District.

JOHN H. DALY.

(Dem., New Brunswick.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the city of New Brunswick. Total vote cast in 1891—3,876.

Mr. Daly was born in Ireland, October 25th, 1853, and is a butcher. He was elected an Alderman of the Second Ward of New Brunswick in April, 1891, for a term of two years.

1891—Daly, Dem., 2,249; McKeag, Rep., 1,627. Daly's majority, 622.

Third District.

HEZEKIAH WARNE.

(Dem., Matawan.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the townships of North Brunswick, South Brunswick, East Brunswick, Cranbury, Monroe, Madison, Sayreville and South Amboy. Total vote cast in 1891—3,703.

Mr. Warne was born in Madison, Middlesex county, November 20th, 1832, and is a produce commission merchant, doing business in New York. He was formerly a farmer. He served as Assessor for three years, on the Township Committee three terms, has been a Commissioner of Appeal and a Judge of Election, and was Collector for four years. Subsequently he was elected a Chosen Freeholder, and held that office for eight years, during the last two of which he was Director of the Board. He has also held a number of minor offices.

1891—Warne, Dem., 2,209; Fountain, Rep., 1,494. Warne's majority, 715.

Monmouth County.*First District.*

REUBEN G. STRAHAN.

(Ind. Dem., Clarksburg.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Howell, Freehold, Manalapan, Millstone, Upper Freehold, and the Macedonia district of Shrewsbury. Total vote cast in 1891—3,345.

Mr. Strahan was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 8th, 1844, and is in the insurance, real estate and conveyancing business. He was formerly a printer. He is a great-grandson of two Revolutionary patriots, Reuben Potter and Gregory Strahan, after whom he is named. He is of New Jersey ancestry for seven generations. He removed from Philadelphia in March, 1868, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1877, when he took up the real estate, insurance and conveyancing business. Mr. Strahan has held the office of coroner for three years, from 1884 to 1887; has been collector of taxes for Millstone township from 1875 to the present time, having had no opposition for the office in thirteen years; is a commissioner of deeds and notary public, and has been a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of Monmouth

county for twenty years. He is a member of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 16, F. and A. M. of Freehold; of Imlaystown Lodge, No. 90, K. of P., and also a charter member and First Past Sachem of Osceola Tribe, No. 119, of the I. O. R. M. of Clarksburg.

In the Monmouth County Democratic Convention of 1887, Mr. Strahan was only a few votes short of receiving the nomination for Sheriff. He says he has been a life-long and an active Democrat, and expects to act as such although he is classified as an Independant Democrat. He insists that he was nominated by the votes of twelve delegates in the convention, while his opponent had only six delegates. He says he is unpledged to anything except to work for the best interests of the Democratic party and Monmouth county.

1891—Strahan, Ind. Dem., 1,432; Pumyea, Dem., 1,102; Reid, Rep., 727; Conover, Pro., 84. Strahan's plurality, 330.

Second District.

JOHN D. HONCE.

(Dem., Wickatunk.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Atlantic, Matawan, Marlboro, Neptune, Ocean, Wall and Eatontown. Total vote cast in 1891—3,730.

Mr. Honce is a farmer and school teacher, and was born at Marlboro, Monmouth county, June 4th, 1834. He is descended from Dutch stock, his great-grandfather having come from Holland and settled at Marlboro, where the family has since resided. Mr. Honce is very fond of field sports and spends much of his leisure time with dog and gun. He was superintendent of schools of Marlboro for six years, a collector of that township for nine years and a member of the House of Assembly in 1879 and 1880.

1891—Honce, Dem., 1,884; Van Dorn, Rep., 1,592; Chasey, Pro., 254. Honce's plurality, 292.

Third District.

WILLIAM TABER PARKER.

(Rep., Red Bank.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the townships of Middletown, Raritan, Shrewsbury and Holmdel. Total vote cast in 1891—3,418.

Mr. Parker was born at Town Neck, Little Silver, Monmouth county, New Jersey, May 6th, 1844. He is a son of the late William Parker who, during the term of a long life, was a prominent Monmouth county farmer. After receiving a good common school education, Mr. Parker chose the occupation of a farmer. His excellent judgment in anticipating the crops which would each year find the quickest and best market, and his great skill in the details of his work soon made him conspicuous among the successful farmers of Monmouth county. For many years he has filled different local offices, and for nine years in all he has served as a member of the Shrewsbury Township Committee. He has always strenuously refused the urgent requests of many friends who have from time to time pressed him to accept other public offices of more prominence and importance. He accepted the Republican nomination for Assembly in the Third District only after it had been forced upon him, and his election by a plurality of 524 in a Democratic district is construed as the best evidence of his popularity. Mr. Parker has not confined himself to farming of late years, but has engaged successfully in various business enterprises. He is a Director of the Second National Bank of Red Bank, and is also Secretary of the J. T. Lovett Company, which is extensively interested in the nursery and small fruit business.

1891—Parker, Rep., 1,883; Heyer, Dem., 1,359; Decker, Pro., 176. Parker's plurality, 524.

Morris County.

First District.

FORD D. SMITH.

(Dem., Dover.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Chatham, Chester, Mendham, Morris, Mount Olive, Passaic, Randolph, Roxbury and Washington. Total vote cast in 1891—4,742.

Mr. Smith was born near Dover, Morris county, N. J., April 29th, 1845, and is a lawyer by profession. He read law with Lyman A. Chandler at Morristown. He was licensed as an attorney and counselor-at-law in Illinois in 1867, and returned to Dover in 1874, when he was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, and in 1881 was admitted as counselor.

He was a member of the House last year from the then Third District of Morris, when he served on the Committee on Judiciary, Incidental Expenses, Lunatic Asylums and Soldiers' Home.

1891—Smith, Dem., 2,215; Malley, Rep., 2,148; Thorp, Pro., 379. Smith's plurality, 67.

Second District.

JOHN F. POST.

(Rep., Riverdale.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Boonton, Hanover, Jefferson, Montville, Pequannock and Rockaway. Total vote cast in 1891—1,953.

Mr. Post was born at Pompton, N. J., November 6th, 1842, and is a merchant. He was formerly book-keeper and paymaster of the Boonton Iron Works. He was a member of the House of Assembly during the sessions of 1881 and 1882, and was Inspector of the New Jersey State Prison and Secretary of the Board of Inspectors from 1882 to 1888.

Last year he was again a member of the House, when he served on the Committees on Miscellaneous Subjects and State Prison.

1891—Post, Rep., 1,163; Headley, Dem., 663; Smith, Pro., 127. Post's plurality, 590.

Ocean County.

ADOLPH ERNST.

(Rep., Toms River.)

There is only one Assembly District in the county. Total vote cast in 1891—2,032.

Mr. Ernst was born in Hanover, Germany, June 19th, 1838, and is a manufacturer of cigars. He was educated in the common school and teachers' institute. He came to the United States in 1854 and worked at book-binding, clerking, and then learned cigar-making. In 1860 he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He served in the 29th N. Y. Vols. during the war, and moved from Gloucester county to Ocean county in 1876. He has held several offices of trust. This is his third term as an Assemblyman. Last year he served on the Committees on Ways and Means, and Sinking Fund.

1891—Ernst, Rep., 1,292; Kilpatrick, Dem., 623; Simpson, Pro., 117. Ernst's plurality, 669.

Passaic County.

First District.

JAMES PARKER.

(Rep., Paterson.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Pompton, Manchester, Wayne and West Milford, the First and Sixth wards, and the First and Second precincts of the Second ward of Paterson. Total vote cast in 1891—4,490.

Mr. Parker, who is a grocer and Tax Commissioner of the city of Paterson, was born at Wallingford, Vt., September 28th, 1856. Soon afterwards his parents removed to Paterson, and he attended Public School No. 5. Owing to the death of his father he was obliged to leave school at an early age. He found employment in the wholesale grocery house of R. T. Westervelt & Son, where he remained for ten years, after which he formed a partnership and succeeded that firm. Two years later this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Parker became a salesman for Ackerman & Van Gieson. In 1887 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican party for Tax Commissioner, and elected by one of the largest majorities ever given to a candidate for that office. In May, 1889, he was re-appointed under the new law by Mayor Barnert. He is one of the oldest members of the Paterson Light Guards, or, as it is known now, the First Battalion, and is First Lieutenant of Company C. He is a prominent Odd Fellow, a member of the Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum of New Jersey, a member of the Order of the Iron Hall and one of the organizers of the Phelps Guard, of which he has been Major for several years.

1891—Parker, Rep., 2,589; Buschmann, Dem. 1,786; Miller, Pro., 115. Parker's plurality, 803.

Second District.

JOHN F. SMITH.

(Dem., Paterson.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Seventh ward, and the Third and Fourth precincts of the Second ward of the city of Paterson, and the township of Little Falls. Total vote cast in 1891—2,702.

Mr. Smith was born in Paterson, May 25th, 1860, and is an undertaker. He was a clerk in the County Clerk's office, Passaic county, for eight years. He was School Commissioner of the Seventh ward of Paterson from 1882 to 1884, and Coroner of Passaic county from 1886 to 1889. He has been in the undertaking business since April, 1883.

1891—Smith, Dem., 1,280; Ward, Rep., 945; Durgett, Ind. Dem., 420; Jackson, Pro., 57. Smith's plurality, 335.

Third District.

THOMAS FLYNN.

(Dem., Paterson.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the Fifth and Eighth wards of the city of Paterson. Total vote cast in 1891—4,330.

Mr. Flynn was born in Paterson, January 20th, 1852. Formerly he was a machinist, and at one period a liquor dealer. He has been an active politician since he was sixteen years of age, from which time he has attended all the State Conventions of his party. He was Chairman of the Passaic county delegation to the State Convention which nominated George C. Ludlow for Governor. For some years he served as Chairman of the Passaic County Executive Committee, during which time the Republican majority in that county was considerably reduced. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which was held at Chicago in 1884. He was a member of the House of Assembly for four consecutive terms—from 1881 to 1884, inclusive—from Passaic county, where he won distinction not only as an active legislator, but also as a thorough parliamentarian. During his service he was a member of the most important committees.

1891—Flynn, Dem., 2,569; Holland, Rep., 1,702; Hampsen, Pro., 54; Carroll, Ind. Dem., 5. Flynn's plurality, 867.

Fourth District.

FRANK GLEDHILL.

(Rep., Paterson.)

The Fourth Assembly District is composed of the Third and Fourth wards of the city of Paterson, all of Passaic

City, and the township of Acquackanonk. Total vote cast in 1891—6,982.

Mr. Gledhill was born in Paterson, June 27th, 1859, and is a lawyer by profession. He graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1881; in the fall of that year entered the law office of Judge John Hopper, of Paterson, and in 1884 was admitted to the bar of New Jersey. He was elected a member of the Board of Public Instruction of Paterson in the spring of 1891.

1891—Gledhill, Rep., 4,178; Wynne, Dem., 2,679; Crane, Pro., 125. Gledhill's plurality, 1,499.

Salem County.

JAMES STRIMPLE.

(Dem., Pedricktown.)

There is only one Assembly District in the county. Total vote cast in 1891—5,310.

Mr. Strimple was born near Pedricktown, September 13th, 1852. He is a dealer in sturgeon and a manufacturer of caviar, and has been a wholesale produce commission merchant since 1873. He was formerly a farmer. He is connected with one of the greatest industries of South Jersey, and for eighteen years he has made a study of the sturgeon business. He has pursued his calling on the following rivers: the Kennebec, Maine; Merrimac, Delaware, Edisto, South and North; Santel, Pides and Black rivers, Wingate Bay, S. C.; Columbia river, Oregon, and Sacramento, Cal.; and he represents the oldest firm in that line in the United States. He was elected to the Assembly, each time, without solicitation on his part, and when he consented to stand for the office he simply obeyed a unanimous call for duty to his party.

Last year he served on the Committees on Unfinished Business, Fisheries and State Library.

1891—Strimple, Dem., 2,638; Hunt, Rep., 2,259; Hooven, Pro., 413. Strimple's plurality, 379.

Somerset County.

JAMES J. BERGEN.

(Dem., Somerville.)

There is only one Assembly District in the county. Total vote cast in 1891—4,810.

Mr. Bergen was born in Somerville, N. J., October 1st, 1847, and is a lawyer by profession. He attended school

in the old brick academy, and afterwards graduated from Mr. Butler's Seminary, Somerville. He commenced reading law with H. M. Gaston, in 1864, before he was seventeen years of age. He was admitted to practice in November, 1868. He formed a partnership with H. M. Gaston, January 1st, 1870, which lasted until January 1st, 1890—just twenty years.

Mr. Bergen has occupied many positions of trust and honor, all of which he has filled in a satisfactory manner. He was elected to the Legislature in the fall of 1875, and re-elected in 1876. During his term of office he served on a joint committee which was appointed to consider the constitutionality of several proposed laws under the amended constitution. He served as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Somerset county from 1877 to 1883. He has been a member of the Board of Commissioners of Somerville for about seven years, and at present is President of the Board. Many of the improvements of the town are directly traceable to Mr. Bergen. Through his instrumentality ordinances were passed regulating the fire and police departments. He was one of the first to bring the matter of sewerage to the attention of the Board, and by his untiring energy Somerville has a sewerage system which is a credit to it.

Last year Mr. Bergen was elected Speaker of the House by the unanimous vote of his party, and he discharged the duties of the office with much ability and impartiality.

1891—Bergen, Dem., 2,386; Dilts, Rep., 2,158; McNabb, Pro., 266. Bergen's plurality, 228.

Sussex County.

JACOB SWARTWOUT.

(Dem., Deckertown.)

There is only one Assembly District in the county. Total vote cast in the county in 1891 for Senator—3,811. No Republican vote was cast for Assemblyman.

Mr. Swartwout was born at Port Jervis, N. Y., November 9th, 1844, and is a farmer. A short time after his birth his parents moved to Ontario county, N. Y., and at the age of seven years they removed to Montague, Sussex county, N. J. He made his home with his grandfather, the late Jacob Shimer. He attended school at Mount Retirement for a short time, and at the age of

seventeen went to Port Jervis and engaged as clerk in a dry goods and grocery store. After serving two years in that position he formed a partnership with W. H. Nearpass, now editor and proprietor of the Port Jervis *Gazette*. In 1871 he sold his interest to his partner, and in December, 1872, bought the Delaware House, N. Y., which he conducted for one year and then sold it. In 1874 he bought the Lewis House, at Binghampton, N. Y., where he remained for six months, sold out, and then moved back to Sussex county, N. J. In 1877 he bought the farm where he now resides, and which is situated about four miles north of Deckertown.

The Republicans made no nomination against Mr. Swartwout for the Assembly in 1891.

Last year he served on the Committees on Agriculture, Engrossed Bills and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1891—Swartwout, Dem., 2,168; Wilson, Pro., 156. Swartwout's majority, 2,012.

Union County.

First District.

JOHN CARROLL.

(Dem., Elizabeth.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth and Eleventh wards of the city of Elizabeth. Total vote cast in 1891—3,354.

Mr. Carroll was born in Ireland, April 17th, 1849. The following year his family came to this country and settled in Providence, R. I. In 1854 his family moved to Elizabeth, where Mr. Carroll has ever since resided. He is by trade a machinist, but is now engaged with his brother in the wholesale produce business at Elizabeth, under the firm name of John Carroll & Brother. He has never held any public office before, although frequently urged by his many friends, but has always been an active and loyal Democrat.

Mr. Carroll last year served on the Committee on Labor and Industries, and was chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

1891—Carroll, Dem., 1,823; Schmidt, Rep., 1,271; Hoyt, Pro., 65; Harris, Labor, 195. Carroll's plurality, 552.

Second District.

THOMAS F. LANE.

(Dem., Summit.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Twelfth wards of the city of Elizabeth, and the townships of Union, Springfield, Summit, Cranford and New Providence. Total vote cast in 1891—3,384.

Mr. Lane was born early in the sixties, in Nashua, New Hampshire, where his parents were school teachers. He resided at his birthplace only a few years, when his family removed to Summit—in 1871—then a small collection of houses, and his life has since been spent in that town.

He received the benefit of a good common school education, and eight years ago entered a diamond-importing business in Maiden Lane, New York. He remained in that business about two years, when he resigned his position to accept a place as cashier with a Wall street banking firm. This last place he retained until the latter part of 1886, when, his mother having received the appointment as postmistress at Summit, he left the business to assist in the management of the office. He remained in the postoffice until the defeat of President Cleveland, when he immediately resigned.

Mr. Lane had been actively connected with the *New York Herald and World* and the *Newark News and Journal*, and a little more than two years ago he purchased the *Summit Record*. He proceeded to infuse new life into that journal, and has made it one of the most aggressive and influential Democratic weekly newspapers in that section of New Jersey.

He has for several years been very closely identified with the interests of the Democratic party, and is now Secretary for Union county of the State Association of Democratic Clubs.

Last year he served on the Committees on Corporations, Stationery and Printing.

1891—Lane, Dem., 1,832; Woodruff, Rep., 1,302; Valentine, Pro., 110; Hirzel, Lab., 140. Lane's plurality, 530.

Third District.

GEORGE KYTE.

(Rep., Fanwood.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the city of Rahway, and the townships of Clark, Fanwood, West-

field and Linden, and the city of Plainfield. Total vote cast in 1891—3,708.

Mr. Kyte was born in South America, May 22d, 1846, and is a real estate agent. He was formerly a merchant. When only two years of age he migrated with his parents to this country, and at the age of seventeen enlisted in the United States army and served during the Rebellion. He has been a member of the township Committee of Fanwood six years, and has been a Chosen Freeholder since 1887. He also served as Justice of the Peace.

Last year he served on the Committees on Bill Revision, Boroughs and Commerce and Navigation.

1891—Kyte, Rep., 2,017; Flower, Dem., 1,513; Osborn, Pro., 178. Kyte's plurality, 504.

Warren County.

First District.

L. MILTON WILSON.

(Dem., Blairstown.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Allamuchy, Blairstown, Franklin, Frelinghuysen, Greenwich, Hardwick, Independence, Mansfield and Washington, the town of Hackettstown, the borough of Washington, and the Second precinct of Oxford township. Total vote cast in 1891—2,497.

Mr. Wilson was born in Hardwick township, Warren county, N. J., September 17th, 1854, and is a merchant. He was formerly a farmer. He has been in the mercantile business in Blairstown for fourteen years. He served as Postmaster of that town during the Cleveland Administration. He has been Trustee of the Blairstown Public School for four years and takes a deep interest in its welfare. He has never been a candidate for any other office until he was nominated for the Assembly, and he has always taken an active interest in important political events.

1891—Wilson, Dem., 1,531; Raab, Rep., 695; Dufford, Pro., 271. Wilson's plurality, 836.

Second District.

DANIEL WINTERS HAGERTY.

(Dem., Phillipsburg.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Pahaquarry, Knowlton, Hope, Harmony,

Lopatcong, Pohatcong, and the First voting precinct of the township of Oxford, and the towns of Belvidere and of Phillipsburg. Total vote cast in 1891—2,311.

Mr. Hagerty was born at Bangor, Pa., April 15th, 1850, and owns a saw-mill, and is in the business of builders' supplies. He is a carpenter by trade. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders for one term, 1887, and a member of the City Council for three years, 1885, '86 and '87, when he served on all the important committees. This is his third term in the House of Assembly.

Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Claims and Pensions and Sinking Fund, and as a member of the Committees on Incidental Expenses and Labor and Industries.

1891—Hagerty, Dem., 1,280; Clifford, Rep., 771; Lefterts, Pro., 260. Hagerty's plurality, 509.

Summary.

HOUSE—DEMOCRATS, 42	REPUBLICANS, 18 = 60
SENATE—DEMOCRATS, 16	REPUBLICANS, 5 = 21
—	—
58	23 81

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 35.

THE JUDICIARY.

United States District Court.

EDWARD T. GREEN, Trenton.

Edward T. Green, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, and the Associate of Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Circuit Justice, and the Hon. Marcus W. Acheson, Circuit Judge, in the Circuit Court, was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1837. He is a son of the late George S. Green and nephew of the late Chancellor Green. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1854, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1858, and as a counselor in November, 1861. He was attorney for several years for the old Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. For twenty years he was general counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Com-

pany, a position he held at the time of his appointment as Judge. At one time he was City Solicitor for Trenton. He was sworn into office on Tuesday, October 29th, 1889, and succeeded the late Judge John T. Nixon. His salary is \$5,000 a year.

Court of Chancery.

ALEXANDER T. MCGILL, CHANCELLOR, Jersey City.

(Term, seven years. Salary \$10,000 per annum.)

Chancellor McGill was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., about forty-seven years ago. He came to New Jersey in 1854, when his father accepted a professorship in the Theological Seminary of the College of New Jersey. The Chancellor graduated from that college in 1864, and from Columbia Law School, New York, in 1866. He continued the study of the law with Edward W. Scudder, now a Justice of the Supreme Court, at Trenton, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1867, and as a counselor in 1870. He was counsel for the city of Bayonne for two years, in 1874 and 1875, when he also represented the then First District of Hudson county in the House of Assembly. He served on leading committees and took a very active part in legislation. He was at one time a law partner of ex-Attorney-General Gilchrist. He served one term as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Hudson county, succeeding A. Q. Garretson, who was appointed Law Judge, and when the latter resigned that office Mr. McGill again succeeded him as Judge, an office he held when he was appointed Chancellor by Governor Green, on March 29th, 1887. He was unanimously confirmed by the Senate the 31st of the same month. His term expires on May 1st, 1894.

Vice Chancellors.

(Term, seven years. Salary \$5,000 a year, and \$10 for each actual day's work.)

ABRAHAM V. VAN FLEET, Newark.

Vice Chancellor Van Fleet was born in Hillsboro, Somerset county, January 6th, 1831. He was admitted to the bar in November term, 1852, and made counselor in 1853. He commenced the practice of his profession in Flemington, where he soon built up a large and

lucrative business. He was appointed Vice Chancellor by Chancellor Runyon, and commissioned by Governor Bedle, in 1875, for a term of seven years. He was re-appointed in 1882, for another term, but tendered his resignation to Chancellor McGill in 1887, which was accepted, and he was re-appointed for another full term. He is considered one of the finest Chancery lawyers in the State. In politics he is a Republican. His term expires in 1894.

JOHN T. BIRD, Trenton.

Vice Chancellor Bird was born in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, August 16th, 1829. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and spent three years at a classical academy, at Hackettstown. He studied law with Hon. A. G. Richey, then residing at Asbury, N. J., and was admitted to the bar in November term, 1855. For three years he practiced at Bloomsbury, this State. In 1863 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hunterdon county by Governor Parker. He then removed to Clinton and remained there till 1865, when he changed his residence to Flemington. He served one term of five years as Prosecutor of the Pleas. In 1868 he was elected by the Democratic party to Congress, and in 1870 he was re-elected. In 1882 he was appointed Vice Chancellor, to succeed Hon. Amzi Dodd, who had resigned, and in 1889 he was re-appointed for another term of seven years. His term expires in 1896.

HENRY C. PITNEY, Morristown.

Vice Chancellor Pitney was born at Mendham, Morris county, N. J., in 1828. He was graduated from Princeton College, in the Class of '48, and was subsequently a tutor in Lafayette College. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in July, 1851, and as a counselor in November, 1854. He is regarded as one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in New Jersey. He was appointed Vice Chancellor for a term of seven years, in the spring of 1889. In politics he is a Republican. His term expires in 1896.

ROBERT STOCKTON GREEN, Elizabeth.

Vice Chancellor Green was born at Princeton, N. J., March 25th, 1831. He is the son of James S. Green, a lawyer and a sturdy Jerseyman, whose father, Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, was President of Princeton College. The Vice Chancellor's great-grandfather, Rev. Jacob Green,

of Hanover, Morris county, N. J., was chairman of the committee which prepared the first constitution for the State of New Jersey at the Provincial Congress, held at Burlington in 1776.

The Vice Chancellor was graduated from Nassau Hall in 1850. He was admitted to the bar in 1853 and became a counselor in 1856. He removed to Elizabeth in 1856 and at once became interested in the movement then on foot for the creation of Union county. He was largely instrumental in the passage of the act of 1857, which designated Elizabeth as the county seat. During 1857 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Borough Courts by Governor Newell, and the following year became City Attorney of Elizabeth. In 1868 he was elected to the City Council from a strong Republican ward, and so great was his popularity that he continued to hold the office by successive re-elections until 1873, when he retired. He was elected Surrogate of Union county in 1862, and appointed Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and County Courts in 1868. During the succeeding year he was appointed by Governor Randolph to the Commercial Convention at Louisville as a representative of New Jersey. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Parker, and confirmed by the Senate, as one of the Commissioners to suggest amendments to the Constitution of the State. In 1884 he was elected to Congress from the Third District of New Jersey by a majority of 1,848 over John Kean, Jr.

The Vice-Chancellor was one of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention of 1860, which nominated Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, and was a delegate to the National Convention in 1880, which nominated General Hancock. In January, 1874, he became a member of the bar of New York as a partner of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, which afterwards became changed to Vanderpoel, Green & Cumming. He has been very successful in his profession, and is ranked as one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the State.

In 1886 he was elected Governor, after a very exciting canvass, by a plurality of 8,020 over ex-Congressmen Benjamin F. Howey, Rep., of Warren county.

He was appointed Vice-Chancellor in 1890 for a term of seven years. His term will expire in the spring of 1897.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Term of office, seven years. The salary of the Chief Justice is \$10,000 a year, and that of each Associate Justice \$7,000.)

Chief Justice.

MERCER BEASLEY, Trenton.

Chief Justice Beasley, LL.D., was born in Mercer county, N. J., in 1815. His father was Rev. Frederick Beasley, for many years President of the University of Pennsylvania, and at one time Rector of St. Michael's Church, in Trenton. His mother was Maria Williamson, daughter of Mathias Williamson, who was a brother of ex-Governor Isaac Williamson. He entered the Junior Class of Princeton College when a lad, and after remaining a year came to Trenton to study with his father, at the same time reading law under the tutelage of Samuel L. Southard, and later in the office of ex-Chancellor Isaac H. Williamson, at Elizabeth. He was admitted to practice at the September term of the Supreme Court in 1833, becoming a counselor in February, 1842. As a young man at the bar, he was noted as a special pleader. He was particularly accomplished in the preparation of pleadings and famous for his accuracy and discernment. Upon his elevation to the bench, the advocates lost from among their number one of the very brightest in the whole State, and the Judiciary gained a member whose name is now known in all the courts of the land; who is excelled in knowledge of the law by few if any of the eminent jurists of America, and whose decisions are quoted constantly before foreign as well as home tribunals. Mr. Beasley, in his younger days, served as City Solicitor of Trenton, when that office paid only \$15 a year. In 1851 he was the Whig candidate for Mayor of Trenton, when he was defeated by William Napton, Dem., by a vote of 783 to 491. He was a member of the Trenton Common Council, and served as President of that body in 1850. Of those who were admitted to the bar at the same time the Chief Justice was, but few are still in the land of the living. Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme Court, Barker Gummere, ex-Secretary of the Navy Robeson, Judge Depue and a host of others, well known to the bench and bar, are younger members of the profession. In 1864 he was appointed by Governor Parker Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He was re-appointed by Governor Randolph in 1871, by Governor McClellan in 1878, and again by Governor

Abbett in 1885. In politics he is a Democrat. His term expires March 8th, 1892.

His circuit comprises the counties of Monmouth and Middlesex. Total population, 130,882.

Associate Justices.

(Eight altogether.)

DAVID AYRES DEPUE, Newark.

Justice Depue, LL.D., was born at Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Pa., October 27th, 1826. He is of Huguenot descent, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Pahaquarry, Warren county, N. J. The family moved, in 1840, to Belvidere, Warren county. The Justice entered Princeton College in 1843, and he was graduated three years later. He studied law under John M. Sherrard, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In the same year he began practice in Belvidere. In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Ward a Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Haines. He was re-appointed by Governor Parker in 1873, and was assigned to the then Essex and Union circuit. He then removed to Newark, where he has since resided. In 1880 he was re-appointed by Governor McClellan for another term of seven years, and again in 1887 by Governor Green. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rutgers College in 1874. In politics he is a Republican. His present term expires in 1894.

His circuit comprises Essex county. Population, 256,098.

EDWARD W. SCUDDER, Trenton.

Justice Scudder was born at Scudder's Falls, Mercer county, August 12th, 1822. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1841, and studied law with Hon. W. L. Dayton. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, at the September term, and was made counselor in October, 1848. He was a member of the State Senate from Mercer county for one term of three years, from 1863 to 1865, inclusive, and he was President of that body in the latter year. He practiced extensively in all the courts of the State until 1869, when he was appointed by Governor Randolph one of the justices of the Supreme Court. In 1876 he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, again in 1883 by Governor Ludlow, and again in 1890 by Governor

Abbett. His term expires March 23d, 1897. He is a Democrat in politics.

His circuit is composed of the counties of Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Total population, 151,886.

BENNET VAN SYCKEL, Trenton.

Justice Van Syckel was born April 17th, 1830, in Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, N. J. He was prepared for college at Easton, Pa., entered Princeton College in 1843, and was graduated in 1846, in the same class with David A. Depue, now one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Immediately after graduating he entered the law office of Alexander Wurts, of Flemington, in which he remained until he was admitted to the bar, in 1851. He at once began the practice of his profession at Flemington. In 1869 he was appointed to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and was re-appointed in 1876, again in 1883, and again in 1890. He is a Democrat in politics. His present term expires February 15th, 1897.

His circuit comprises the counties of Union and Ocean. Total population, 88,441.

MANNING M. KNAPP, Hackensack.

Justice Knapp was born in Bergen county, in 1823. He was admitted to the bar in July term, 1846, and was made counselor in 1850. He practiced extensively in all the courts of the State until 1875, when he was appointed by Governor Bedle as one of the Supreme Court Justices. In 1882 he was re appointed by Governor Ludlow and in 1889 by Governor Green. He is a Democrat in politics. His present term expires in 1896.

His circuit comprises the county of Hudson. Total population, 275,126.

JONATHAN DIXON, Jersey City.

Justice Dixon was born in the city of Liverpool, England, July 6th, 1839. He remained there until his eighth year, and attended the public schools for two or three years. His family then removed to Marypont, Cumberland county, in the same country, where his education was continued. His father came to the United States in 1848, and his family followed him two years later, and settled in New Brunswick, N. J. Jonathan became an inmate of the home of Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, a lawyer, who suffered from blindness, and to him the lad

acted as attendant and amanuensis for nearly five years, or until September, 1855. In that year he entered Rutgers College, and graduated from that institution in 1859. He then entered the law office of his former tutor, Warren Hardenbergh, and studied there for twelve months. Upon Mr. Hardenbergh removing to New York, Mr. Dixon then entered the office of George R. Dutton, and subsequently that of Robert Adrain, both of these gentlemen being members of the bar of New Brunswick. While studying law, he taught school as a means of livelihood. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1862, and three years later as a counselor. After being admitted as an attorney, he moved to Jersey City and entered the law office of E. B. Wakeman, in a clerical capacity, and in the spring of 1864 he formed a copartnership with his employer, which lasted one year. For five years he practiced by himself, and then formed a copartnership with Gilbert Collins. In April, 1875, he was appointed as Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Bedle, in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow, and in 1889 by Governor Green. He is a Republican in politics and was the candidate of his party for Governor in 1883, when he was defeated by Governor Abbett. His present term expires in 1896.

His circuit comprises the counties of Passaic and Bergen. Total population, 152,272.

ALFRED REED, Camden.

Justice Reed was born December 23d, 1839, in Ewing township, Mercer county. He attended the Lawrenceville High School in 1856, and the Model School, at Trenton, in 1857-58, entering Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, in 1859. In the fall of 1860 he was matriculated at the State and Normal Law School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and in the summer of 1862 admitted to the practice of law in New York. He returned to Trenton and renewed his study of law, being admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the June term, 1864. In the spring of 1865, he was elected to the Common Council of Trenton, of which he was made President. He was elected Mayor of Trenton in 1867, serving for one year, and in the spring of 1869 he was appointed Law Judge of Mercer county, a position he held for a full term of five years. On April 8th, 1875, he was appointed by Governor Bedle a Justice of the Supreme Court, in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow, and in 1889 by Gov-

ernor Green. In politics he is a Democrat. His present term expires in 1896.

His circuit comprises the counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Total population, 110,693.

WILLIAM J. MAGIE, Elizabeth.

Justice Magie was born at Elizabeth, Union county, N. J., December 9th, 1832. His father, David Magie, was for nearly forty-five years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, and was also a native of the same town. He entered Princeton College in 1852, and graduated in 1855. He studied law with the late Francis B. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, was admitted as an attorney in 1856, and as a counselor in 1859. For six years he was associated in practice with Mr. Chetwood, and after practicing alone for some time he formed another co-partnership with Mr. Cross. From 1866 to 1871 he was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Union county. He has been connected with the banks of Elizabeth, and has acted as counsel to several corporations. He was elected to the State Senate from Union county in 1875, for a term of three years, and in 1880 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor McClellan. He was re-appointed by Governor Green in 1887. His term expires in 1894. In politics he is a Republican.

His circuit consists of Morris, Sussex and Somerset counties. Total population, 104,671.

CHARLES GRANT GARRISON, Camden.

Justice Garrison was born in Swedesboro, Gloucester county, N. J., August 3d, 1849. He is a son of Rev. Joseph Fithian Garrison, D D., a well known divine of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who is now a professor in a Philadelphia College. The Judge was educated at Edgehill School, Princeton, at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated as a physician in 1872. He practiced that profession until 1876 at Swedesboro, and then entered the law office of Samuel H. Grey, of Camden, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar, in 1878. He is a thorough classical scholar. He was made Judge-Advocate General of New Jersey in 1884, and in 1882 he was made Chancellor of the Southern Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New Jersey. He was appointed to the Supreme Court bench in January, 1888, in the place of the late ex-Governor Joel Parker, for a

full term of seven years. He is the youngest member of the court. In politics he is a Democrat. His term expires in 1895.

His circuit consists of the counties of Burlington, Camden and Gloucester. Total population, 174,864.

U. S. OFFICERS FOR NEW JERSEY.

U. S. District Attorney.

HENRY SIMMONS WHITE, Jersey City and Red Bank.

Mr. White was born at Red Bank, Monmouth county, New Jersey, July 13th, 1844. He studied medicine and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, taking the degree of M.D. in March, 1866. He passed his examination, however, in 1864, but being under age did not receive his degree, and entered the U. S. Army as an assistant surgeon. At the close of the war he located at Red Bank and practiced medicine for two years. He then studied law at Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1870, and also with Hon. William A. Lewis, of Jersey City. He was admitted to the bar of New York in June, 1870, as an attorney in New Jersey in November, 1872, and as counselor in November, 1875, since which time he has practiced the profession of the law in New Jersey and in New York. He has offices in Jersey City and New York, and lives at Red Bank, N. J.

He was appointed United States District Attorney for New Jersey in 1890, to succeed George S. Duryee, who had resigned the position. Salary, fees.

Sherrerd Depue, a son of Supreme Court Justice Depue, is Assistant United States District Attorney, and resides in Newark.

Clerk U. S. Circuit Court.

S. DUNCAN OLIPHANT, Trenton.

General Oliphant was born at Franklin Forge, on the Youghiogheny river, Fayette county, Pa., in 1824. He was graduated from Jefferson College, Washington county, Pa., in September, 1844; from Harvard Law School,

Cambridge, Mass., in July, 1847, and was admitted to practice in Fayette county, Pa., in September of the same year. In the fall of 1849 he entered into partnership with the Hon. Thomas Williams, of the Pittsburgh bar, and practiced law there until the spring of 1852, and then, on account of the health of his family, returned to Vincetown, and resumed and continued in the practice of law there until April, 1861.

On the 19th of April, 1861, he recruited a volunteer company of one hundred men, entered the military service of the United States with the rank of Captain, and was, from time to time, promoted to the rank of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and near the close of the war to the rank of Brigadier General by brevet, "for faithful and meritorious services," and assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the garrison of Washington, and was honorably discharged and mustered out of service in September, 1866.

In the spring of 1867 he moved from Fayette county, Pa., to Princeton, and was admitted to practice law at the bar of New Jersey. In September, 1870, he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, by the Hon. William McKennan, which position he continues to hold. In the spring of 1874 he removed from Princeton to Trenton, where he now resides. Salary, fees.

Clerk U. S. District Court.

LINSLEY ROWE, Trenton.

Mr. Rowe was born at New York city, January 19th, 1848. His father was Peter Rowe, one of the old-time merchants of New York. He received a classical education at the best private schools of the city. Being naturally studious, his inclinations led him to choose the law as a profession, but yielding to the wishes of his father, whose desire it was that his son should succeed him in business, he entered his father's office, and, for several years, devoted himself to mercantile pursuits. On his father's retirement from business, however, his fondness for the law asserted itself too strongly to be resisted, and he accordingly went to Jersey City and entered his name as a student in the office of Muirheid & McGee, afterwards Bedle, Muirheid & McGee. He was admitted to the bar of this State in 1875, and at once opened an office

in Jersey City, where he soon acquired an extensive practice.

He was appointed United States Commissioner in 1879, and, as such, had charge of many important criminal cases, one of the most conspicuous of which was the extradition of Frederick Hoffman, at the request of the Belgian government, for the crime of attempted murder on the high seas. He was also appointed Deputy Clerk in Admiralty of the United States District Court, in 1879, and devoted himself to increasing the admiralty business of the court with such success that during the three years he held office the number of admiralty suits in the court was more than double what it had previously been.

In June, 1882, he was appointed, by the Hon. John T. Nixon, Clerk of the United States District Court, to succeed William S. Bellville, deceased, and entered upon his new duties on July 1st of that year. His term of office is during the discretion of the United States District Court Judge. Salary, fees.

U. S. Marshal.

WILLIAM BUDD DEACON, Mount Holly.

Mr. Deacon was born near Rancocas, Burlington county, N. J., November 19th, 1837. He studied law with Hon. John C. Ten Eyck, and was admitted to the bar at the June term of the Supreme Court, 1859. In 1861, he was elected Clerk of the Board of Freeholders of Burlington county, and held that office until 1866. He was Deputy U. S. Marshal, under his father, from 1861 to 1868, when his father died. He was appointed U. S. Marshal by Justice Greer, to serve for the balance of his father's term, which expired in May, 1869. He was U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue from 1866 to 1869. In March, 1871, he accepted a position in the State Treasurer's office, which he held until 1875, when he resigned. In August, 1875, he was elected a member of the Board of School Trustees of Mount Holly. In 1877 he was elected a member of the 102d Legislature, over Conk, Democrat, by 18 majority. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1878 over Lloyd, Greenbacker, and Woodington, Temperance, by a majority of 1,165. He was elected to the Senate after a long and active canvass, defeating Caleb G. Ridgway, who occupied the Senatorial office, and Axtell, Greenbacker, by a majority of 842. On the 20th day of February, 1882,

he was appointed U. S. Marshal by President Arthur, for the full term of four years, and on the expiration of his term, February 20th, 1886, President Cleveland failed to appoint his successor, and he was appointed by Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy, and held the office until April 20th, following, when he was succeeded by A. E. Gordon, of New Brunswick. On the 20th of March, 1889, he was again appointed Marshal for a full term, which expires in March, 1893.

Mr. Deacon has always resided at Mount Holly, where he is President of the Mount Holly Gas Light Company, one of the Directors of the Camden and Burlington County Railroad, and Secretary and Treasurer of a turn-pike company. He retains his law office, and when not prevented by official duties, practices his profession. He has always been an earnest and active Republican, but has never permitted politics to interfere in the discharge of his official duties or disturb his social relations.

STATE OFFICERS.

Secretary of State.

HENRY COOPER KELSEY, Trenton.

Mr. Kelsey was born at Sparta, Sussex county, in the year 1837. He was educated and brought up in that town. At one time he was editor of the *Jersey Herald*; was Postmaster at Newton, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Sussex county for four years. He was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Randolph, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. N. Congar, and took possession of the office July 1st, 1870. His term expired in 1871, and Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Randolph, and confirmed by a Republican Senate, for a full term, which expired in 1876. Again Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and confirmed by a Republican Senate, for another full term, which expired April 6th, 1881. Governor Ludlow nominated him for another term of five years, and the Senate refusing to confirm the nomination, the Governor appointed Mr. Kelsey to fill the vacancy for one year. In 1882 Governor Ludlow again nominated him for another

term of five years, and he was confirmed by a Republican Senate.* In 1887 he was again renominated by Governor Green for another full term, and was unanimously confirmed by a Republican Senate.

His salary is \$6,000 per year, and his present term expires April 1st, 1892.

By virtue of his office, Mr. Kelsey is Clerk of the Board of State Canvassers; Clerk of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Clerk of the Court of Impeachment; Clerk of the Court of Pardons; Clerk of the Prerogative Court; Commissioner of the State Library and Scientific School Commissioner. In 1885 the Legislature appointed him a member of the State House Rebuilding Commission.

Mr. Kelsey is also a member of other boards, and the duties of his office in other respects are multifarious.

Mr. ALEXANDER H. RICKEY is Assistant Secretary of State. He "shall, during the absence or inability, through sickness or other cause, of the Secretary of State, have the same powers and perform all the duties which are now imposed by law on the Secretary of State."

State Treasurer.

GEORGE R. GRAY, Newark.

Mr. Gray was born in Newton, Sussex county, N. J., April 25, 1842, which was his home until 1860, when he removed to Newark, N. J. He was engaged as book-keeper for the firm of William Wright and Company, then manufacturers of carriage springs on New Jersey Railroad avenue. In 1863 the business was removed to Passaic street, and the firm re-organized under the name of Passaic Spring Works. In 1867 Mr. Gray was taken into the firm as a partner and continued as such until January, 1875, when he was elected to the office of City Treasurer of Newark by the Common Council, which was that year Democratic. The Republicans were returned to power in 1876, when he was superseded, but was at once elected Secretary of the Board of Assessment and Revision of Taxes. In 1881, he was elected Superintendent of the Newark Aqueduct Board, and held that office until he resigned to accept the position of State Treasurer in March, 1891. His term of office is three years, and salary is \$6,000 a year.

State Comptroller.

*

WILLIAM C. HEPPENHEIMER, Jersey City.

General Heppenheimer was born in New York city, March 27th, 1860, and is a lawyer by profession, practicing in New York and New Jersey, having been admitted to the bar of both States. He was educated at Heidelberg, Germany, and graduated from the Columbia College and Harvard Law Schools. In May, 1887, Governor Green appointed him an Aide-de-Camp on his personal Military Staff, with the rank of Colonel, and in 1889 he was appointed by Governor Green as Inspector-General of the National Guard. General Heppenheimer served four years successively in the House of Assembly from the Fourth district of Hudson county, and in 1890 he was elected Speaker of the House, having received a unanimous nomination for that office in the caucus of his party. In 1889 he won distinction as the leader of his party on the floor of the House, when he served as chairman of the Committees on Judiciary, Militia and Treasurer's Accounts. The General was elected State Comptroller in 1891, to succeed Major Anderson, after having received the unanimous nomination of his party for that office.

By virtue of his office the State Comptroller is a member of the following boards: Trustees of the Fund for the support of Public Schools, State Board of Education, Commissioners of the State Library and Commissioners of the Agricultural College Fund. His term of office is three years, and salary \$6,000 a year.

Attorney-General.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, Trenton.

John Potter Stockton was born at Princeton, August 2d, 1826, and is a son of the late Commodore Stockton, U. S. N. He graduated from Princeton College in the Class of 1843, and studied law with the late Judge R. S. Field. He was admitted to practice as an attorney at the April term, 1847, of the Supreme Court, and was called to the bar as counselor in 1850, and practiced law in New Jersey until 1857, when he was appointed U. S. Minister to Rome by President Buchanan. He held that position until 1861, when he returned to his native land, and recommenced the practice of law in Trenton. He was elected to the Senate of the United States for six years,

for the term commencing March 4th, 1865, to succeed Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, but was unseated after serving one year. He was, however, re-elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4th, 1869, and served the full term, when he returned to Trenton and recommenced the practice of law.

Senator Stockton was appointed, with Judges Ryerson and Randolph, as Commissioner to revise and simplify the proceedings and practice in the courts of law, and made a report to the Legislature, which was adopted.

He has been a delegate to several National Democratic Conventions, including that of 1884, in Chicago, which nominated President Cleveland.

He was appointed Attorney-General of the State for a term of five years, on April 8th, 1877, and in 1882 and 1887 he was re-appointed. His salary is \$7,000 per year, and an annual allowance of \$1,500 for clerical assistants. His present term expires April 5th, 1892.

Commander of the National Guard.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH W. PLUME, Newark.

Joseph W. Plume was born in Troy, N. Y., on the 23d of August, 1839. His grandfather was William Turk, M.D., of the United States Navy, a descendant of Antonie Janssen Salers, a wealthy Hollander, who settled in Gravesend (now a part of Brooklyn, L. I.) in 1631. Surgeon Turk married a daughter of Captain John W. Livingston, of New York, a Revolutionary officer, the lady being one of the fourth generation in descent from Robert Livingston, grandfather of William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey during the whole Revolutionary epoch, who emigrated from Scotland to America in 1674, and subsequently became the original grantee of the famous baronial manor of that name, on the Hudson river. On his father's side, General Plume is a lineal descendant of Samuel Plum, one of the colony from Bradford, Connecticut, which settled Newark in 1666; and, grand-paternally, is descended from Captain Bastain Visscher, a Dutch navigator, who, in Hendrick Hudson's party, about 1609, explored the upper Hudson river, and, with others, afterwards organized the "Colonie of Rensselaerswyck," where the city of Albany is now situated.

In 1843 his father returned to Newark, and, since that date, General Plume has been a resident of that city.

He was educated in the best private schools, and in early youth entered the banking business, which calling he has followed during the greater part of his life. He is now the cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark, having held that office since the establishment of the institution, in 1871.

In 1857 he entered the ranks of Company C of the "City Battalion" of Newark—an organization which enjoyed a high prestige, during its existence, by reason of its fine personnel and its tactical proficiency—and remained a private therein for four years. On the 29th of May, 1861, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Second New Jersey Volunteers, holding this position until February 15th, 1862, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Brigadier-General William H. French, the commander of the Third Brigade of Sumner's Division. On the 1st of June, 1862, he was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of this brigade, and on the 8th of September next succeeding he was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Third Division of the Second Corps. He resigned the latter appointment on the 19th of December, 1862, with a view to accepting the position of Assistant Adjutant-General, the resignation being accepted on the 20th of January, 1863. When, on January 31st, 1863, a commission as Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General was offered to him, he declined the same and retired from the service, as he deemed himself entitled to the rank, at least, of Major. While connected with the Army of the Potomac, however, he participated in the battles of First Bull Run, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mills, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oaks Bridge, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

On the 4th of November, 1863, he was appointed Major and Brigade Inspector of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey. During the following year, upon the recommendation of United States Senator William Wright, he was appointed a First Lieutenant in the Regular Army, but declined the honor. In the organization of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, he was elected its Colonel, but declined the compliment on account of the regiment being enlisted for only one hundred days' service. On the 6th of July, 1865, he was commissioned Colonel of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps; and on April 26th, 1869, he was elected Colonel of the Second

Regiment, N. G. N. J.; on the 8th of May, 1869, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of the First Brigade, N. G. N. J., and on the tenth anniversary of the date of this commission he was also commissioned Brevet Major-General, by General (then Governor) George B. McClellan. On the 4th of April, 1885, he was commissioned Major-General of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, to succeed General Gershom Mott, whose sudden death had left the position vacant.

General Plume was four years a private, two years in the army, four years a Colonel, and sixteen years a Brigadier-General.

Adjutant-General.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER, Trenton.

General Stryker was born at Trenton, N. J., June 6th, 1838. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, graduating there in the year 1858. He commenced the study of law, and had nearly completed the course when the war broke out. As stated in "New Jersey and the Rebellion," he entered the military service of the country, in response to the first call for troops. He then assisted in organizing the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and in February, 1863, was ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and made Major and A. D. C. to Major-General Gilmore, then in command of the Tenth Army Corps. He participated in the capture of Morris Island and the bloody night attack on Fort Wagner. Subsequently, he was transferred to the North, on account of illness, and placed in charge of the Pay Department, U. S. Army, at Parole Camp, Columbus, Ohio. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious service during the war, and resigning in June, 1866, was soon after placed upon the staff of the Executive of New Jersey. On April 12th, 1867, he was made Brigadier-General and Adjutant-General of New Jersey, which position he holds at the present time. He was brevetted Major-General, for long and meritorious service, February 9th, 1874. He has compiled officially and published a "Roster of Jerseymen in the Revolutionary War," a "Roster of New Jersey Volunteers in the Civil War," and several works on historical subjects relating to New Jersey. He was made a counselor-at-law of the State of Ohio in the year 1866, was at one time President of the Trenton Banking Company, is a member of

a large number of State and county historical societies, a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. His salary is \$1,200 per year.

Quartermaster General.

RICHARD GRANT AUGUSTUS DONNELLY, Trenton.

General Donnelly was born at Richmond, Staten Island, in the year 1841, of an Irish father and an American mother of Scotch descent. He was educated in the district school of Richmond, and at a select boarding school near Belleville, Essex county, N. J. In 1854 he removed to Hoboken, N. J., and entered the law office of Hon. J. Dunn Littell, remaining there until the decease of his instructor, which occurred in 1857. He then entered into mercantile pursuits as a clerk. He began his military career in February, 1860, as a private in Company B, First Regiment, Hudson Brigade. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private in Company I, First New Jersey Volunteers, attached to Kearny's Brigade, Army of the Potomac, and was advanced to the grades of Corporal and Sergeant respectively, passing a creditable examination for promotion just previous to the battle of Gaines' Mills. At this engagement he was twice wounded, slightly in the left arm during the early part, and severely during the latter part of the fight. Left on the field of battle, he was taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison until exchanged. He was discharged from the United States service at McKim's Mansion Hospital, Baltimore, Md., by reason of physical disability caused by gun-shot wounds received in battle. He returned home, and, after a period of four months, was capable of resuming his position in New York city as a salesman.

In the year 1867 he removed to Trenton, and embarked in the hosiery and furnishing goods business, which he still carries on with the addition of that of ready-made clothing. General Donnelly re-entered the military service of New Jersey, March 18th, 1879, as Paymaster of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. He was promoted Major, January 20th, 1881; Lieutenant-Colonel, May 31st, 1882, and Colonel, September 7th, 1882. He was appointed Quartermaster-General by Governor Green, January 13th, 1890, which appointment was sent to the Senate by Gov-

ernor Abbett, and unanimously confirmed by that body, March 5th, 1890.

General Donnelly was selected by Governor Ludlow as the Major of the provisional battalion which distinguished itself at Yorktown, at the centennial celebration in 1881, and was proffered by Governor Green the command of the veteran camp at Gettysburg, during the ceremonies of the unveiling of the monuments, in 1888, to the New Jersey heroes of the battle of Gettysburg, which he was obliged to decline in consequence of other engagements. He was chairman of the Board of Commissioners to select grounds and erect buildings for the new Soldiers' Home at Kearny, the work of which has just been completed. He was appointed a Trustee of the New Jersey State Reform School at Jamesburg, by Governor Abbett, in 1885. He was re-appointed by the Joint Meeting of the Legislature, in 1888. He is one of the Managers of the Home for Disabled Soldiers, having been appointed by Governor Green, on the recommendation of the Chief Justice, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Ryneer H. Veghte. In addition to the management of a large mercantile business, General Donnelly is interested in several stock companies and land associations as a director, notwithstanding which, he gives time to many beneficial and social societies to which he is attached, and indulges in a fair amount of healthful out-door recreations, which receive his encouragement. Taking the statement of the press throughout, the appointment of General Donnelly as Quartermaster-General gave much satisfaction, especially to the National Guard and the Grand Army of the Republic, of which latter organization he is also an active member, being a Past Commander of Aaron Wilkes Post, No. 23.

The office of Quartermaster-General carries with it the responsible positions of Commissary-General, Paymaster-General and Chief of Ordnance. Salary, \$1,200.

General Donnelly is a Democrat in politics. He was twice elected to the House of Assembly, and has served two terms as Mayor of the city of Trenton.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

BENJAMIN F. LEE, Trenton.

Mr. Lee was born in Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county N. J., in 1828. His father, Hon. Thomas Lee, was a prominent public man, having served several terms in Congress and the State Legislature, and been a successful merchant

in Port Elizabeth, where he died in 1856. The Hon. Thomas Lee was a brother of Colonel Francis Lee, of the Regular Army, and a graduate of West Point, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and the father of Dr. Thomas Lee, a surgeon in the Regular Army, who died in 1838 from disease contracted in the Florida war. This branch of the Lee family are descendants of the Lees and Alexanders (Scotch and Irish) who emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch finished a thorough English education under the tutorship of John Gummere, at Burlington, in 1845, and immediately entered his father's store, at Port Elizabeth, as partner. In time he succeeded the firm of Thomas & Benjamin F. Lee, and finally, in 1860, retired from the business altogether. In 1863 he was elected Treasurer of the Cape May and Millville Railroad Company, and in 1866 Treasurer of the West Jersey Marl and Transportation Company, which position he resigned upon entering on the duties of Clerk of the Supreme Court. He was for several years a Director of the State Agricultural Society of New Jersey. Like his father, he was always an earnest and active supporter of the Democratic doctrine, and took an active part in politics. In 1856 he was a Presidential Elector, and had served a term on the State Central Committee. In 1858 his friends of the First District presented his name in convention for nomination for Congress, and he received thirty-nine of the forty-one votes necessary to a choice. He was afterwards nominated for the Legislature from this district, which was largely Republican, and after an exciting contest, was defeated by only three votes. In 1870 Mr. Lee was nominated for Congress in the First District. The district usually gave 3,700 Republican majority, and that year about 1,500 colored voters were added, making nearly 6,000 to overcome, but he was defeated by only 1,800 votes. This was the first inroad made upon the large Republican majority in the district. In the Gubernatorial Convention that nominated Hon. Joel Parker, in 1871, Mr. Lee received 118 votes as a candidate for Governor—the entire strength of his district. In 1872 he was appointed, by Governor Parker, Clerk of the Supreme Court, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1877 he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and his appointment had the singular and unusual compliment of a confirmation by the Senate without the customary reference to a committee; and again in 1882, he was

similarly honored by Governor Ludlow and the Senate, thus giving him a third term. And again, in 1887, he was re-appointed by Governor Green, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He is at present Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee. His present term expires November 2d, 1892.

Clerk in Chancery.

ALLAN LANGDON McDERMOTT.

Mr. McDermott was born in South Boston, Mass., March 30th, 1854, and has lived in New Jersey since 1856. He served his apprenticeship as a "typo," leaving his trade in 1871 to enter the law office of Hon. Leon Abbett. In 1872 he concluded to "see the country," and for two years traveled through the West and South as a newspaper correspondent. Returning in 1874, he resumed his legal studies with Hon. A. B. Dayton; graduated from the Law School of the New York University in May, and was admitted to the bar of that State in June, 1877, being admitted as an attorney in New Jersey in November of the same year, and as counselor three years later. In April, 1879, Mr. McDermott was appointed Corporation Attorney of Jersey City, which position he resigned in 1883, having been appointed District Court Judge by Governor Ludlow. In 1884 Governor Abbett appointed him a member of the State Board of Assessors, and in 1886 to his present office, Clerk in Chancery. In 1891 he was re-appointed by Governor Abbett, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1883 Mayor Taussig appointed Mr. McDermott a member of the Board of Finance and Taxation of Jersey City, and he acted as President of that body for nearly two years. The reforms inaugurated under his recommendations while in this position won for him the high esteem of the people of Jersey City. Upon his retirement from the board, in 1885, the Jersey City *Argus* paid Mr. McDermott the following compliment: "The withdrawal of Allan L. McDermott from the management of our municipal finances is a public calamity. His clear head, his honesty of purpose and untiring energy have rendered him of inestimable value to our city. He was conspicuously the right man in the right place. By his efforts, mainly, the assessments upon corporate property have been so re-adjusted as to yield annually an increased

revenue of \$217,000 to Jersey City. This service alone would be sufficient to merit for him the gratitude of the community. But he has done much more. He has introduced and enforced rigid principles of economy in our local expenditures, and has, with the aid of his colleagues, established an admirable financial system which has placed our credit above cavil or suspicion. In his retirement from this station, which he has so much honored, he will carry with him the respect and esteem of the people, who, so far as he is concerned, will accord to him the approbation due to the good and faithful servant who has done well."

Mr. McDermott was elected from the Fourth District of Hudson county to the Assembly in 1879 and 1880, and in 1881 was the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the House. He was Temporary Chairman of the State Convention which nominated Governor Abbett, and Permanent Chairman of the Convention which nominated Governor Green. He is now Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. To his services in that capacity is due, in no small measure, the extraordinary majority given for Governor Green in Hudson county; for Grover Cleveland, for President, in 1888; for Governor Abbett, in 1889, and, also, for the marvellous success of his party in the legislative campaigns of 1890 and 1891. His term expires March 29th, 1896.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

EDWIN OSBORN CHAPMAN, Trenton.

Mr. Chapman was born at Waterford, Conn., April 1st, 1842, was formerly an editor and literary writer, and for many years a school teacher. At seventeen years of age he was graduated at the Connecticut State Normal College. He taught school in New London, in that State, also in New York city, and he was Principal of the High School of Hudson City, N. J., for two years previous to its consolidation with Jersey City and Bergen. Mr. Chapman, at the opening of the war of the Rebellion, served in the Second Connecticut Infantry, under Colonel (now General) Alfred C. Terry, and holds a commission as Colonel in the Union Veteran Army. He was elected Superintendent of Schools at the first charter election of the consolidated city of Jersey City, but was legislated out of office by the new charter of 1871. From that time, and

until he was first appointed to his present office, he edited the trade publications of the American News Company. He has been connected with several newspapers in New York. He was a member of the Board of Education of Jersey City from 1874 to 1878, and served as President one term. He served three years in the House of Assembly from the Fourth District of Hudson county. This district was then considered Republican, but Mr. Chapman carried it, each year, by a considerable majority. While in the House he served on some of the most important committees, he invariably led in debate, and was prominent in the shaping of wise legislation. He was appointed by the State Board of Education Superintendent of Public Instruction, March 21st, 1885, and served three years. In 1888 he was succeeded by Colonel Chas. W. Fuller, who served one year. The power of appointment was conferred on the Governor and Senate in 1889, when Mr. Chapman was nominated and confirmed for a term of three years. His salary is \$3,000 a year, and his term will expire on February 27th, 1892.

State Prison Keeper.

JOHN H. PATTERSON, Trenton.

Mr. Patterson was born in the township of Middletown, Monmouth county, N. J., March 12th, 1834, on the farm that had been owned and occupied by his ancestors almost from the first settlement of the country. His grandfather was surveyor and one of the commissioners that located the Delaware and Raritan canal, was a member of the Assembly and Council (now Senate), and was one of the Judges of the Monmouth County Court for thirty-two years. His father, James Patterson, was an active business man. He was Director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Monmouth county for seventeen years, was a member of the Assembly and Council, and President of the Council during the administration of Governor Pennington. Four of the Prison Keeper's brothers were graduates of colleges, one from Princeton, one from Madison University, of New York, and two from Columbia. The old people, in former years, did not consider it necessary for their children to have a collegiate education, except to enter a profession, as they termed it, and they believed a common-school education was all that was necessary for a farmer. Consequently, John H. was sent to a district school until he was thirteen

years of age, when he went to work on the farm. In the summer he learned all kinds of farm work, and attended school in the winter. Before he was twenty years of age he caught the gold fever, then raging in California, and, much against the wishes of his people, he determined to migrate, and left New York in April, 1853, on the old ship "Illinois," commanded by Capt. Herndon, for San Francisco, and arrived there about May 1st. He started at once for Northern California, and, arriving in Shasta, engaged in mining and shipping goods from that place to the different mining camps. He returned home in the winter of 1856, at the earnest solicitation of his father, who was growing old, and located on the homestead of his ancestors on the north bank of the Shrewsbury river, Monmouth county, where he has since been engaged in farming, oystering, and the lime and vessel business. His grandfather and father were both Jeffersonian Democrats. The first vote Mr. Patterson cast was for John Bigler, the second time he ran for Governor of California, when he was defeated by Neilly Johnson, the Know-Nothing candidate; and for Joseph McKibben, who was elected to Congress, and who at one time was one of the proprietors of the Girard House, Philadelphia. Mr. Patterson was a member of the State Convention of California that selected delegates to the Baltimore Convention which nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency. He was always active in politics in his own county, and was nominated for Sheriff in 1868, was elected for one year, and re-elected for two years. In 1872 he was nominated for Congress over Robert S. Green, late Governor, and Hon. Miles Ross, who were candidates before the Convention. This was during the celebrated Greeley campaign, and owing to dissention in the party, caused by the nomination of Mr. Greeley, there was then only one Democrat elected to Congress in the State. Mr. Patterson was badly defeated, and he has often wished that either of his competitors had carried off the honors. When the Democrats gained the ascendancy in the Forty-fourth Congress, Mr. Fitzhugh, of Texas, was elected Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. He was very soon removed, and Mr. Patterson was appointed to the position. He was a candidate for re-election, but, in the distribution of the patronage, this office was conceded to the South, and Colonel Polk, nephew of ex-President Polk, and a conspicuous Confederate Army officer, was chosen in his stead, but was removed two months afterwards for irregularities in

office. Mr. Patterson returned to his farm and business, which engrossed his attention until he received the appointment of Keeper of the New Jersey State Prison from Governor Abbett, which was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He was re-appointed in 1891.

His salary is \$3,500 per year, and his term expires April 22d, 1896.

State Librarian.

MORRIS R. HAMILTON, Trenton.

Col. Hamilton was born at Oxford Furnace, Sussex county, N. J., May 24th, 1820, and is the son of the late Gen. Samuel R. Hamilton, of Trenton, who was Quartermaster-General of the State for twenty-five years, being the immediate predecessor of General Lewis Perrine in that office. He was of Scotch descent, Col. Hamilton being a great-grandson of John Hamilton, Provincial Governor of New Jersey from 1736 to 1747, and of Andrew Robeson, Surveyor-General of the Province at the same time—both being Scotch emigrants. The State Librarian was educated at the old Trenton Academy, Lawrenceville High School, and Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1839. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He practiced in Camden two years, and in Philadelphia two years, in addition to being employed in the Philadelphia Post Office, from 1844 to 1849, when he resigned to take editorial charge of the Trenton *True American*, which he conducted until 1853, when it was sold to Judge Naar. Since that time he has been professionally connected with the press of New Jersey, New York, Missouri and Pennsylvania, having occupied editorial positions upon the *New York National Democrat*, the *Sussex Herald*, the *Camden Democrat*, *Newark Journal*, *Sussex Record*, *Kansas City News*, *Elizabeth Herald* and *Philadelphia Record*, during a period of thirty-five years. He obtained the title of Colonel by serving upon Governor Fort's staff from 1851 to 1854. He was elected State Librarian by the Commissioners, February 27th, 1884, for a term of five years, and was re-elected for another term in 1889. His salary is \$2,000 a year.

State Board of Assessors.

BIRD W. SPENCER, President, Passaic.

General Spencer was born in New Jersey, in 1845. He entered the service of the New York, Lake Erie and

Western Railroad Company January 1st, 1860, where he remained for twenty-five years. During that period he served as clerk, division superintendent, paymaster, cashier, assistant treasurer and treasurer. In 1863 he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, N. Y., and has served continuously in the militia from that year until the present time. On May 4th, 1876, he was appointed Colonel and Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Bedle; June 4th, 1878, Major and Deputy Quartermaster, and on May 23d, 1881, Brigadier-General and Inspector General of Rifle Practice.

He is now a member of the firm of Campbell, Morrell & Co., merchants, Passaic, and he is also president of the People's Bank and Trust Company. He has been Mayor of the city of Passaic three terms, or six years altogether, from 1879 to 1885. He was a member of Common Council for five years prior to his election as Mayor and he has also held that office since 1885. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors by Governor Green, in May, 1889, for a term of four years. His term will expire in May, 1893.

FERDINAND H. WISMER, Newark.

Mr. Wismer was born in Berlin, Germany, July 27th, 1833. He was educated in the common school, and is a tailor by trade. He came to the United States in 1851 and to Newark in 1852, where he has since resided. In 1856 he cast his first vote for James Buchanan. In 1857 he engaged in the wholesale manufacture of clothing. He was elected twice a member of the Aqueduct Board of Newark, and was a Director of the German National Bank from 1876 until 1890, when he withdrew. He has been President since its organization (1881) of the Newark German Building and Loan Association. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors by Governor Green in 1887, and again by Governor Abbett in 1891. His term expires in 1895.

OLIVER KELLY, Metuchen.

Mr. Kelly was born near Metuchen, Middlesex county, N. J., in 1847. His father, Christian Kelly, was a prominent citizen of New Jersey and is now dead. Mr. Kelly's mother still lives and resides with him at his

home in Metuchen. He received a good common school education and afterwards entered the real estate business, which he conducted successfully for twenty years, both in New Jersey and New York. He was appointed Collector of the port of Perth Amboy by President Cleveland and held the office throughout his administration. Mr. Kelly has always been an active and influential Democrat, and his skill in politics has a State reputation. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors by Governor Abbett in April, 1891, for a term of four years.

COLONEL JOHN T. VAN CLEEF, Secretary, Somerville.

Col. Van Cleef was born at Coxsackie, New York, July 9th, 1849, but the family removed their residence to Jersey City when he was less than one year of age. His father, Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef, has been pastor of the Wayne Street Reformed Church, Jersey City, for over forty-one years, and is also a trustee of Rutgers College. The Colonel's early education was derived at Dr. Hasbrouck's Institute, in Jersey City, and when twenty years of age he was graduated from Rutgers. In 1873, he was admitted to the bar, and later on he became a member of the firm of Fleming, Van Cleef & Van Horn, who had an extensive practice, making a specialty of corporation laws. In 1874-75 he represented the Sixth district of Jersey City in the Board of Aldermen. He was appointed on Governor Green's personal staff in 1888, and was re-appointed by Governor Abbett. To Colonel Van Cleef belongs the credit of having formulated the blanks upon which the railroads make their tax returns. They are not only thoroughly legal, but are convenient and easily understood. He has also compiled, with the assistance of Mr. J. Brognard Betts, the most thorough railroad map of the State ever issued. The Colonel has been Secretary of the State Board of Assessors ever since it came into existence in 1884. This position was extended to him at the personal solicitation of Governor Abbett, who had known him for ten years as the Secretary of the Board of Finance in Jersey City. Since his departure from Jersey City he has resided in Somerville, where he has been conspicuous as a party leader.

Superintendent State Capitol.**BERNARD J. FORD, Trenton.**

Mr. Ford was born in Ireland, August 27th, 1835, and came to this country at the age of eight with his parents. At the age of fourteen he began to learn the hat finishing business with the old-established firm of Rankin, Duryee & Co., of Newark, N. J. Mr. Rankin was the grandfather and Mr. Duryee, the father of Hon. George S. Duryee. Mr. Ford has been identified with the hat-finishing trade union and took an active part in its organization. He was president for three years and a delegate to the National Convention. He was elected treasurer of the National Association, but declined the office, and was unanimously elected a director of that body for four years. He has taken an active part in politics, and has been a delegate to the Democratic State Conventions for twenty-five consecutive years. In 1860 he was appointed Sealer of Weights and Measures by the Common Council of Newark, but after three months' service resigned. He was appointed Sergeant of Police in Newark, which office he held for one year and resigned, because police duty was not agreeable to him. In 1876 he was appointed Excise Commissioner of Newark by the late Mayor Perry, was re-appointed in 1880 by Mayor Henry J. Yates, and in 1883 was again appointed by Mayor Joseph E. Haynes. In 1885 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue by Mr. Samuel Klotz, which office he held until appointed by Governor Green to the position he now holds. He was a strong advocate of Grover Cleveland in 1884, and went to the Chicago Convention to do what he could for his nomination. He has attended every Democratic National Convention since 1864, and knows every prominent man in the State of both parties. Among his warm personal friends were the late Governor Randolph, Governor Parker, Francis S. Lathrop, and ex-U. S. Senator William Wright; also, ex-Governor Bedle, and Lewis C. Grover. He was identified with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. and the New Jersey Central Railroad for fifteen years, whose interests he looked after in the Legislature. His term of office expires in 1892.

Commissioner of Banking and Insurance.**GEORGE S. DURYEE, Newark.**

Mr. Duryee was born in the city of Newark, in 1850, and is a son of the late Peter S. Duryee, of that city.

After a three years' business engagement in his native city, Mr. Duryee entered Rutgers College, New Brunswick, at which institution he was graduated in 1872. He then entered the law office of McCarter & Keen, of Newark, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1875, and as a counselor in 1878. He began the practice of his profession in Newark, where he has continued it ever since. In 1878 and '79 he served as a member of the House of Assembly from the then Fourth District of Essex county, and in the latter year he was the democratic nominee for Speaker. In 1881 he was nominated by Governor Ludlow for the office of Clerk in Chancery for a term of five years, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1886 he was elected a member of the Newark Common Council, from the Fourth ward, for a term of two years, and in 1888 he was appointed by President Cleveland U. S. District Attorney for New Jersey, and resigned that office in 1890. In 1891 he was appointed by Governor Abbett to the office of Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel G. B. M. Harvey.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

1892.

The following offices will be filled by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, in 1892:

A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Mercer Beasley, March 8th.

A Secretary of State, in the place of Henry C. Kelsey, April 1st.

An Attorney-General, in the place of John P. Stockton, April 5th.

A Clerk of the Supreme Court, in the place of Benjamin F. Lee, November 2d.

A Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, in the place of George S. Duryee, *ad interim*.

A Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the place of Edwin O. Chapman, February 27th.

A Superintendent of the State House, in the place of Bernard J. Ford, May 22d.

Riparian Commissioner, in the place of Richard B. Reading, March 27th.

A member of the State Board of Assessors, in place of Daniel F. Crean, deceased.

Commissioners of Pilotage—Thomas S. Negus, Robert Simonson, Daniel C. Chase, William M. Gamble, William Errickson; all April 19th.

Eleven members of the Board of Visitors to the State Agricultural College.

Harbor Masters—For Hudson county, Peter H. Daly, February 27th; for Elizabeth, John Driscoll, March 25th.

Law Judges—Passaic, John Hopper; Camden, Alfred Hugg—both April 1st; Gloucester, Robert S. Clymer, *ad interim*.

Lay Judges—Atlantic, Wilson Senseman, *ad interim*; Bergen, Garret G. Ackerson; Burlington, Benajah P. Wills; Cape May, Jessie D. Ludlam; Cumberland, Eli B. Hendee; Essex, Michael J. Ledwith; Hudson, Elijah T. Paxton; Mercer, Josiah W. Wright; Middlesex, Matthew O'Gorman; Monmouth, Charles A. Bennett, Sr.; Morris, William R. Wilson, *ad interim*; Ocean, William A. Low; Passaic, Alfred Van Hovenberg, *ad interim*; Salem, William A. Wood; Somerset, Charles M. Jamison; Union, Lewis S. Hyer. All April 1st.

Prosecutors of the Pleas—Middlesex, vacancy; Monmouth, Charles H. Ivins, *ad interim*; Ocean, Thomas W. Middleton, March 16th; Union, vacancy.

Trustees of the State Reform School for Boys—Henry F. Goeken, John F. Downing; April 19th.

Trustees of the Industrial School for Girls—Lewis Parker, Ephraim R. Cook; April 20th.

Managers of the Home for Feeble-Minded Women—Mrs. Emily H. Williamson, Philip P. Baker; March 28th.

State Board of Charities—Benjamin Edge, April 19th.

WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

State Board of Pharmacy—W. Scott Taylor, July 12th, and William R. Laird, holding over.

State Board of Health—Ezra A. Osborn, May 1st.

State Board of Medical Examiners—William L. Newell, Eugene Tiessler, William Perry Watson; July 8th.

Deputy Inspectors of Factories—Patrick Callan, John D'Arcy, Evan R. White, April 9th; Joseph S. Winthal, Thomas Cogan, Francis Sayre, June 20th.

State Board of Registration and Examination in Dentistry—Alvin R. Eaton, holding over; Frederick C. Barlow, First Tuesday in October, 1892.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

1893.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate :

A Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, in the place of Jonathan S. Whitaker, March 18th.

A Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries, in place of James Bishop, April 2d.

Four members of the Board of Visitors to the State Agricultural College.

A member of the State Board of Assessors, in the place of Bird W. Spencer, May 4th.

A member of the Council of State Charities and Correction, in the place of Robert A. Haley, April 18th.

A Riparian Commissioner in the place of Richard N. Herring, March 27th.

Commissioners of Fisheries, in the places of Francis M. Ward, April 3d ; Albert Newell, March 20th ; Robert D. Foote, April 3d.

Harbor Master for Hudson County, James H. Moore, April 11th.

Port Warden, Hudson county, Edwin R. Stanton, April 2d.

Prosecutors of the Pleas—Atlantic, Joseph Thompson, February 28th ; Hudson, Charles H. Winfield, April 2d ; Mercer, Bayard Stockton, February 7th ; Morris, Willard W. Cutler, January 17th ; Sussex, Theodore Simonson, March 29th.

Law Judges—Bergen, James M. Van Valen ; Hudson, Job H. Lippincott ; Morris, Francis Child ; Union, Thos. F. McCormick.

Lay Judges—Burlington, Joshua Forsyth ; Camden, Thomas McDowell ; Cape May, Somers Gandy ; Cumberland, Nathaniel Stratton ; Gloucester, William Beckett ; Hunterdon, Peter Martenis ; Mercer, William S. Yard ; Middlesex, Manning Freeman ; Monmouth, Pitney Curtis, Morris, Charles Hardin ; Ocean, Richard H. Conover ; Passaic, James Inglis, Jr. ; Salem, William Plummer ; Sussex, Robert A. Sheppard.

WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE SENATE, 1893.

A member of the State Board of Health, in the place of Edward J. O'Reilly, August 3d.

A member of the State Board of Pharmacy, in the place of Albert P. Brown, July 3d.

Three members of the State Board of Medical Examiners: David R. Atwell, Armin Uebelacker and George W. Brown, July 8th.

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

President—Benj. Harrison, of Indiana. Salary, \$50,000.

Vice President—Levi P. Morton, of New York. Salary, \$10,000.

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, of Maine. Salary, \$8,000.

Secretary of the Treasury—Charles Foster, of Ohio. Salary, \$8,000.

Secretary of War— ———. Salary, \$8,000.

Secretary of the Navy—Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York. Salary, \$8,000.

Secretary of the Interior—John W. Noble, of Missouri. Salary, \$8,000.

Attorney-General—William H. H. Miller, of Indiana. Salary, \$8,000.

Postmaster-General—John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania. Salary, \$8,000.

Secretary of Agriculture—Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin. Salary, \$8,000.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois. Salary, \$10,500.

Associate Justices—Stephen J. Field, of California; Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey; John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; Samuel Blatchford, of New York; Horace Gray, of Massachusetts; L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; David J. Brewer, of Kansas; Henry B. Brown, of Michigan. Salary, \$10,000 each.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue—John W. Mason, of West Virginia. Salary, \$6,000.

Commissioner of Pensions—Green B. Raum, of Illinois. Salary, \$5,000.

Commissioner of Patents—Charles E. Mitchell, of Connecticut. Salary, \$4,500.

Commissioners of Indian Affairs—E. Darwin James, New York; Philip C. Garrett, Pennsylvania. Salary, \$4,000 each.

Solicitor-General—Orlow W. Chapman, of New York. Salary, \$7,000.

General of the Army—J. M. Schofield. Salary, \$13,500.

U. S. Treasurer—Enos H. Nebeker, of Indiana.

Comptroller of Currency—E. S. Lacy, of Michigan.

Superintendent of Census—Robert P. Porter.

U. S. COURT OFFICIALS.

The United States District Court was organized at New Brunswick, on Tuesday, December 22d, 1789.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

David Brearley.....	1789	Philemon Dickerson.....	1841
Robert Morris.....	1790	Richard S. Field.....	1863
William S. Pennington.....	1817	John T. Nixon.....	1870
William Russell.....	1826	Edward T. Green.....	1889
Mahlon Dickerson.....	1840		

CLERKS.

Jonathan Dayton.....	1789	Andrew Dutcher	1862
Andrew Kirkpatrick	1790	Ralph H. Shreve.....	1863
Robert Boggs.....	1791	E. Mercer Shreve.....	1868
William Pennington.....	1817	Robert C. Belville.....	1871
Joseph C. Potts.....	1849	William S. Belville.....	1875
Edward N. Dickerson.....	1844	Linsly Rowe.....	1882
Philemon Dickerson, Jr.....	1853		

MARSHALS.

Thomas Lowrey.....	1789	W. Budd Deacon.....	1868
John Heard.....	1802	Samuel Plummer.....	1869
Oliver Barnett.....	1802	Robert L. Hutchinson.....	1877
Oliver W. Ogden.....	1898	W. Budd Deacon.....	1882
Robert S. Kennedy.....	1849	A. E. Gordon.....	1886
George H. Nelden.....	1853	W. Budd Deacon.....	1889
Benajah Deacon.....	1866		

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Richard Stockton.....	1789	James S. Green.....	1837
Abraham Ogden.....	1792	William Halstead.....	1849
Lucius H. Stockton.....	1798	Garritt S. Cannon.....	1853
George C. Maxwell.....	1802	Anthony Q. Keasbey.....	1861
Joseph McIlvaine.....	1804	Job H. Lippincott.....	1866
Lucius Q. C. Elmer.....	1824	Samuel F. Bigelow.....	1887
Garret D. Wall.....	1828	George S. Durvee.....	1888

Henry S. White, 1890.

U. S. OFFICIALS, 1892.

Circuit Judge.....	Marcus W. Acheson.
District Judge.....	Edward T. Green.
District Attorney.....	Henry S. White.
Assistant District Attorney.....	Sherrerd Depue.
Marshal.....	W. Budd Deacon.
Clerk of District Court.....	Linsly Rowe.
Deputy Clerk of District Court.....	Frank R. Brandt.
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	S. Duncan Oliphant.
Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court.....	Henry D. Oliphant.
Postmaster at Trenton.....	Alexander C. Yard.
Internal Revenue Collector—First District.....	Isaac Moffett.
“ “ “ Second District.....	George H. Large.

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor—Leon Abbett; term expires 1893.

Private Secretary to the Governor—Leon Abbett, Jr., 1893.

Secretary of State—Henry C. Kelsey, 1892.

Assistant Secretary of State—Alexander H. Rickey, 1892.

Treasurer—George R. Gray, 1894.

Comptroller—William C. Heppenheimer, 1894.

Attorney-General—John P. Stockton, 1892.

Adjutant-General—William S. Stryker.

Assistant Adjutant-General—S. Meredith Dickinson.

Quartermaster-General—Richard A. Donnelly.

Inspector-General—William C. Heppenheimer.

Judge Advocate-General—William F. Abbett.

Major-General—Joseph W. Plume.

Chancellor—Alexander T. McGill, 1894.

Abraham V. Van Fleet, 1894.

John T. Bird, 1896.

Vice Chancellors—Henry C. Pitney, 1896.

Robert S. Green, 1897.

Vice Ordinary and Vice Surrogate-General—Abraham V. Van Fleet, 1894.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Mercer Beasley, 1892.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Manning M. Knapp, 1896; Edward W. Scudder, 1897; Bennett Van Syckel, 1897; David A. Depue, 1894; Alfred Reed, 1896; Jonathan Dixon, 1896; William J. Magie, 1894; Charles G. Garrison, 1895.

Court of Errors and Appeals—The Chancellor, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and Lay Judges Hendrick H. Brown, 1896; John Clement, 1894; Jonathan S. Whitaker, 1893; John W. Bogert, 1897; Gotfreid Krueger, 1897; Abraham C. Smith, 1895. Clerk, Secretary of State.

Court of Pardons—Governor, Chancellor and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Clerk, Secretary of State.

District Court Judges—Camden, Howard Carrow; Elizabeth, Patrick H. Gillicoly; Hoboken, William D. Daly; Jersey City, John A. McGrath and Henry Puster; Newark, Thomas S. Henry and John G. Truesdell; Paterson, John F. Kerr; Trenton, Chauncey H. Beasley. Terms, five years each; all expire in 1896.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Benjamin F. Lee, 1892.

Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court—Alfred Lawshe, 1892.

Clerk in Chancery—Allan L. McDermott, 1896.

Chancery Reporter—S. Meredith Dickinson, 1895.

Law Reporter—Garret D. W. Vroom, 1893.

State Librarian—Morris R. Hamilton, 1894.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Edwin O. Chapman, 1892.

Keeper of the State Prison—John H. Patterson, 1896.

Supervisor of the State Prison—James M. Seymour, 1894.

Commissioner of Banking and Insurance—George S. Duryee, *ad interim*; Deputy, Thomas K. Johnston.

Chief of State Police—John P. Feeney, Jersey City.

State Geologist—John C. Smock.

Chief of Bureau of Labor Statistics—James Bishop, 1893.
Secretary, Charles H. Simmerman.

Superintendent of the State House and Public Grounds—Bernard J. Ford, 1892.

Janitor of the State House—Nathan K. Thompson.

State Board of Education—Governor, Attorney-General, Comptroller, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly; Alexander G. Cattell, Merchantville; John H. Scudder, Trenton; James Deshler, New Brunswick; John P. Brothers, White House Station; Nicholas M. Butler, Paterson; James L. Hays, Newark; William W. Varick, Jersey City; William R. Barricklo, Jersey City. All their terms expire in 1896.
President—Governor Abbott; Secretary, E. O. Chapman.
Superintendent of Public Instruction; Treasurer, State Treasurer.

Trustees of the School Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Attorney-General and Comptroller.

State Board of Managers of the Lunatic Asylums—David Schleimer, Elizabeth; Jeremiah O'Rourke, Newark; James N. Pidcock, White House Station, Hunterdon; George Richards, Dover; Ferdinand Heintze, Jersey City; Frederick Walter, Trenton; James W. Smith, Paterson. Secretary, James E. Moon, Phillipsburg. All their terms expire in 1896.

Commissioners of State Library—Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Comptroller.

Commissioners to Revise the Laws Relating to Villages, &c.—George Pace, Abram D. Campbell, Jacob C. Hendrickson.

New Jersey Commissioners to the World's Columbian Exposition—Stephen J. Meeker, Newark, President; Walter S. Lenox, Trenton, Secretary and Treasurer; Peter Hauck, Harrison; Edward Bettie, Camden; Millard F. Ross, New Brunswick; Peter E. Swartsweller, Belvidere; John C. Smock, Trenton; vacancy.

Riparian Commissioners—Willard C. Fisk, Jersey City, 1896; Miles Ross, New Brunswick, 1894; Richard B. Reading, Raven Rock, 1892; Richard N. Herring, Camden, 1893.

Commissioners of Pilotage—Thomas S. Negus, 1892; Robert Simonson, 1892; William M. Gamble, 1892; William Errickson, 1892; Daniel C. Chase, 1892.

State Board of Health—Leban Dennis, 1894, Newark; Franklin Gaunt, 1896, Burlington; Ezra M. Hunt, 1898, Trenton; E. A. Osborne, 1892, Middletown; Edward J. O'Reilly, 1893, Elizabeth; Cyrus F. Brackett, 1895, Princeton; Albert R. Leeds, 1897, Hoboken.

Secretary State Board of Health—Ezra M. Hunt, M.D., 1898.

State Board of Assessors—Ferdinand H. Wismer, 1895; Bird W. Spencer, 1893; Oliver Kelly, 1895; one vacancy. Secretary, John T. Van Cleef.

State Board of Taxation—Charles C. Black, Jersey City; Albert H. Slape, Salem; Theodore C. Hopler, Belvidere. Secretary, Thos. B. Usher. All their terms expire in 1896.

State Board of Agriculture—President, Edward Burrough, Camden; Vice-President, Morris Bacon, Greenwich; Treasurer, D. D. Denise, Freehold; Secretary, Franklin Dye, Trenton.

State Dairy Commissioner—George W. McGuire.

Inspector of Factories and Workshops—Lawrence T. Fell, Orange, 1894. Deputies—John D'Arcy, E. R. White, Patrick Callan, Joseph S. Winthal, Thomas Cogan, Francis Sayre; all 1892.

Inspectors of State Prison—George A. Heaney, 1895, Jersey City; Hermann Schalk, 1894, Newark; John P. Flanagan, 1894, New Brunswick; Thomas P. Curley, 1894, Camden; Charles H. Mickel, 1894, Bridgeton.

Trustees of State Industrial School for Girls—George C. Maddock, 1894, Asbury Park; Edward H. Stokes, 1894, Trenton; Aaron Carter, 1894, Newark; Lewis Parker, 1892, Trenton; Ephraim R. Cook, 1892, Trenton; Patrick J. FitzGibbon, 1894, Trenton.

Trustees of Reform School for Boys—Moses Bigelow, 1894, Newark; Patrick Farrelly, 1894, Morristown; James M. Parsons, 1894, New Brunswick; Nathaniel S. Rue, 1894, Cream Ridge; Henry F. Goeken, 1892, Newark; John F. Downing, 1892, New Brunswick. Superintendent—Ira Otterson.

Council of State Charities and Correction—Governor Abbott, President; Martin V. B. Searing, Morris, 1897; Frank P. McDermott, Monmouth, 1896; Benjamin Edge, Hudson, 1892; Henry Fredericks, Camden, 1896; Aaron K. Baldwin, Essex, 1896; Robert A. Haley, 1893.

State Board of Medical Examiners—Aaron K. Baldwin, Newark; Henry G. Wagoner, Somerville; Anthony H. Worthington, Trenton; all in 1894. William L. Newell, Millville; Eugene Tiessler, Orange; William Perry Watson, Jersey City; all in 1892. David R. Atwell, Hoboken; Armin Uebelacker, Morristown; George W. Brown, Long Branch; all in 1893.

State Board of Dentistry—Edward M. Beasley, Belvidere, 1894; Alvin R. Eaton, Elizabeth (holding over); Frederick A. Levy, Orange, 1893; Frederick C. Barlow, Jersey City, 1892; G. Carlton Brown, Elizabeth, 1895.

State Board of Pharmacy—William R. Laird, Jersey City (holding over); W. Scott Taylor, Trenton, 1892 (in place of Ryerson, resigned); Albert P. Brown, Camden, 1893; August Drescher, Newark, 1894; Albert S. Elwell, Bridgeton, 1895.

New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers—Managers, Colonel Edward H. Wright, Newark; Amzi Dodd, Newark; Marcus L. Ward, Newark; Gen. J. Watts Kearny, Kearny; General E. Burd Grubb, Edgewater Park; General Richard A. Donnelly, Trenton. Officers—Superintendent, Major Peter P. Rogers; Surgeon, Dr. J. A. Brumley; Adjutant, Thomas Arrowsmith; Chaplain, Rev. Isaac Tuttle.

State Director of Joint Companies—E. F. C. Young, Jersey City. (Yearly.)

Fish Commissioners—Robert D. Foote, Morristown, 1893; Francis M. Ward, Newton, 1893; Albert Newell, Salem, 1893.

Fish Wardens—Atlantic, Henry Schneider, Samuel E. Tilton; Bergen, Abram Terhune, George Ricardo; Burlington, Charles H. Vansciver, Levi French; Camden, John McCormack, Henry J. Neutze; Cape May, Edwin F. Westcott, Zebulon L. York; Cumberland, James M. Elkinton; Essex, John N. Ackerman; Gloucester, Charles B. Platt; Hunterdon, William M. Huffman, Thomas

M. Warford; Mercer, Roeloff Van Dyke, Henry Fahrenbach, Jr.; Middlesex, Vanderbilt S. Voorhees, James M. Parsons; Monmouth, John Borden, William I. Conover; Morris, Howard P. Frothingham, Stephen A. Guerin; Ocean, Joseph Helfrich; Passaic, Charles A. Shriner, George Waldron; Salem, William Lawrence, H. D. White; Somerset, Cornelius L. Honeyman, John S. Field; Sussex, David Couse, Jr.; Warren H. Vansickel, Deputy Donald McVicar; Union, Percy Ohl, William F. Force; Warren, Lewis C. Weller, Timothy T. Cook.

State Board of Visitors to the Agricultural College—Jonathan B. Grier, Jr., Thomas H. Dudley, Wilson D. Haven, Wm. F. Morgan, David D. Denise, James Neilson, Jacob Klotz, Caleb Wyckoff, Oliver Crane, Samuel R. Demarest, William R. Ward, Abram W. Duryee, James Stevens, George W. Doty.

Board of Managers of the New Jersey Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Women—Alexander G. Cattell, Merchantville, 1894; Belmont Perry, Woodbury, 1894; Benjamin F. Lee, Trenton, 1894; Philip P. Baker, Vineland, 1892; Mrs. Emily H. Williamson, Elizabeth, 1892; Mrs. Annie E. Gile, Orange, 1896; Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander, Hoboken, 1896.

Home for Feeble-Minded Children, Vineland—Directors, John M. Moore, Clayton, 1895; Daniel Thackara, Woodbury, 1892; William H. Nicholson, Vice-President, Haddonfield, 1895; Josiah Wistar, President, Salem, 1892; T. W. Synnott, Wenonah, 1892; B. D. Maxham, Vineland, 1892; Benjamin C. Reeve, Camden, 1893; William Graham Tyler, Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa., 1893; Charles Keighley, Vineland, 1893; Stephen H. Plum, Newark, 1894; Alexander G. Cattell, Merchantville, 1894; P. P. Baker, Vineland, 1894; Thomas J. Smith, Bridgeton, 1895. S. Olin Garrison, Secretary; Belmont Perry, Solicitor.

Geological Survey—Board of Managers, Governor Abbott; First District, John Clement, Haddonfield; Clement H. Sinnickson, Salem. Second District, Emmor Roberts, Moorestown; H. S. Little, Trenton. Third District, Henry Aitken, Elizabeth; William H. Hendrickson, Middletown. Fourth District, Selden T. Scranton, Oxford; Thomas Lawrence, Hamburg. Fifth District, Augustus W. Cutler, Morristown; George Richards, Dover. Sixth District, (vacancy), Newark; Thomas T. Kinney, Newark. Seventh District, Lebbeus B. Ward, Jersey City; Rev. Samuel B. Dod, Hoboken. State Geologist, John C. Smock, Trenton.

New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station—*Board of Managers*: Governor Leon Abbett, Trenton; President, Austin Scott, Ph. D., New Brunswick; Prof. Edward B. Voorhees, A. M., Thomas H. Dudley, Camden; Jonathan B. Grier Jr., Wilson D. Haven, Trenton; William F. Morgan, Palmyra; David D. Denise, Freehold; James Neilson, Treasurer, New Brunswick; Caleb Wycoff, Belvidere; Jacob Klotz, Somerville; Rev. Oliver Crane, D.D., LL.D., Morristown; Samuel R. Demarest Jr., Hackensack; Wm. R. Ward, Secretary, Newark; Abraham W. Duryee, New Durham; James Stevens, Jersey City; George W. Doty. One vacancy.

Station Staff.—James Neilson, Director; Irving S. Upson, A.M., Chief Clerk; Edward B. Vooreees, A.M., Louis A. Voorhees, A.M., John P. Street, B.S., and Charles Divine, Chemists.

Principal of the State Normal and Model Schools, Trenton—James M. Green.

Superintendent of the Trenton Asylum—John W. Ward, M.D.

Medical Director of the Morris Plains Asylum—H. C. Harris, M.D.; Warden, Moses K. Everitt.

Superintendent of the Jamesburg Reform School—Ira Otterson.

Superintendent of the Deaf-Mute School, Trenton—Weston Jenkins.

United States Senators—John R. McPherson, 1895; Rufus Blodgett, 1893.

Representatives in Fifty-Second Congress—1st District, Christopher A. Bergen; 2d, James Buchanan; 3d, Jacob A. Geissenhainer; 4th, Samuel Fowler; 5th, Cornelius A. Cadmus; 6th, Thomas Dunn English; 7th, Edward F. McDonald.

EDUCATIONAL.

County Superintendents of Public Instruction.

Atlantic, S. R. Morse, Atlantic City; Bergen, John Terhune, Hackensack; Burlington, Edgar Haas, Bordentown; Camden, Charles S. Albertson, Magnolia; Cape May, Vincent O. Miller, South Dennis; Cumberland, Charles G. Hampton, Bridgeton; Essex, Dr. M. H. C. Vail, Newark; Gloucester, James Gallaher, Paulsboro; Hudson, George C. Houton, Hoboken; Hunterdon, E. M. Heath, Locktown; Mercer, Lloyd Wilbur, Hightstown; Middlesex, H. B. Willis, New Brunswick; Monmouth, Samuel Lockwood, Freehold; Morris, James O. Cooper, Dover; Ocean, Edward M. Lonan, Toms River; Passaic, Alexander Elliott, Jr., Paterson; Salem, Robert Gwynne, Jr., Salem; Somerset, William T. F. Ayers, Somerville; Sussex, Luther Hill, Andover; Union, B. Holmes, Elizabeth; Warren, Robert S. Price, Hackettstown.

City Superintendents.

Atlantic City, C. J. Adams; Bayonne, Charles M. Davis; Bridgeton, William E. Cox; Camden, Martin V. Bergen; Elizabeth, J. Augustus Dix; Gloucester City, J. C. Stinson; Hoboken, David E. Rue; Jersey City, A. B. Poland; Millville, E. C. Stokes; Morristown, W. L. R. Haven; Newark, William N. Barringer; New Brunswick, George S. Ryan; Orange, U. W. Cutts; Paterson, Orestes M. Brands; Perth Amboy, C. C. Hommann; Phillipsburg, H. Budd Howell; Plainfield, J. L. Hurlbut; Rahway, Elihu B. Silvers; Salem, Robert Gwynne, Jr.; Trenton, Frank H. Lalor.

MILITARY.

Roster of Officers of National Guard.

Commander-in-Chief.—Governor Leon Abbett.

Staff.—Adjutant-General, Brevet Major-General William S. Stryker; Quartermaster-General, Richard A. Donnelly; Surgeon-General, Brigadier-General John D. McGill; Inspector-General, Brigadier-General William C. Heppenheimer; Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer; Judge Advocate-General, Brigadier-General William F. Abbett; Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel S. Meredith Dickinson; Aids-de-Camp, Colonel George B. M. Harvey, Colonel John T. Van Cleef, Colonel Robert Adrain, Colonel Michael T. Barret, Colonel Anthony R. Kuser, Colonel Henry Spielmann, Colonel John F. Krueger.

Division.—Major-General Joseph W. Plume, commanding.

Staff.—Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Marvin Dodd; Inspector, ————; Surgeon, Colonel George W. Terriberry; Quartermaster, Lieutenant-Colonel William Strange; Paymaster, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Meeker; Judge Advocate, Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Miller; Chief of Artillery, Colonel A. Judson Clark; Aids-de-Camp, Major William S. Richter, Major Leon Abbett, Jr., Major James W. Howard.

First Brigade.—Brigadier-General Dudley S. Steele, commanding.

Staff.—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Parker; Inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Eugene Hamilton; Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Aaron K. Baldwin; Quartermaster, Major Charles Boltwood; Paymaster, Major Enos Runyon; Judge Advocate, Major Robert I. Hopper; Engineer and Signal Officer, Major Lewis H. Broome; Aids-de-Camp, Captain Allen B. Wallace, Captain S. Wood McClave.

Second Brigade.—Brevet Major-General William J. Sewell, commanding.

Staff.—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas S. Chambers; Inspector, Brevet Colonel Daniel B. Murphy; Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin Gauntt; Quartermaster, Major William M. Palmer; Paymaster, Major Kenneth J. Duncan; Judge Advocate, ————; Engineer and Signal Officer, Major Alexander C. Oliphant; Aids-de-Camp, Captain Hamilton Markley, Captain J. Blanchard Edgar.

First Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Newark.—Colonel, Edward A. Campbell; Adjutant, Captain James L. Marsh.

Second Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Hoboken.—Colonel, Edwin A. Stevens; Adjutant, First Lieutenant Wm. J. O'Toole.

Third Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Elizabeth.—Colonel, Benjamin A. Lee; Adjutant, First Lieutenant Louis J. McVicker.

Fourth Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Jersey City.—Colonel, P. Farmer Wanser; Adjutant, Captain Benjamin M. Gerardin.

Fifth Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Newark.—Colonel, Levi R. Barnard; Adjutant, Captain James J. Dooner.

Sixth Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Camden.—Colonel, William H. Cooper; Adjutant, Captain Christopher S. Magrath.

Seventh Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Trenton.—Colonel, Wm. H. Skirm; Adjutant, Captain Charles H. W. Van Sciver.

First Battalion Infantry, Headquarters, Paterson.—Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel V. S. Muzzy; Adjutant, Captain John T. Hilton.

Second Battalion Infantry, Headquarters, Leonia.—Lieutenant-Colonel, James V. Moore; Adjutant, Captain Charles W. Springer.

Third Battalion Infantry, Headquarters, Orange.—Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward H. Snyder; Adjutant, Captain Edwin H. Hine.

Gatling Gun Company A, Elizabeth.—Captain and Brevet Brigadier-General, J. Madison Drake.

Gatling Gun Company B, Camden.—Captain, John R. Jones.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

COUNTIES.

(See Act of February 7th, 1883.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 150,000. Hudson, 275,126; Essex, 256,098.

Second Class—Having a population between 50,000 and 150,000. Passaic, 105,046; Camden, 87,687; Mercer, 79,978; Union, 72,467; Monmouth, 69,128; Middlesex, 61,754; *Burlington, 58,528; Morris, 54,101.

Third Class—Having a population between 20,000 and 50,000. Bergen, 47,226; Cumberland, 45,438; Warren, 36,553; Hunterdon, 35,355; Atlantic, 28,836; Gloucester, 28,649; Somerset, 28,311; Salem, 25,151; Sussex, 22,250.

Fourth Class—*Ocean, 15,974; Cape May, 11,268.

* Since this United States census was taken the township of Little Egg Harbor, in Burlington county, and having a population of 1,771, was annexed to Ocean county. The census figures, however, have not been changed in this compilation.

CITIES.

(See Act of March 4th, 1882.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 100,000. Newark, 181,830; Jersey City, 163,003.

Second Class—Having a population between 12,000 and 100,000. Paterson, 78,347; Camden, 58,313; Trenton, 57,458; Hoboken, 43,648; Elizabeth, 37,764; Bayonne, 19,033; Orange, 18,844; New Brunswick, 18,603; Atlantic City, 13,056; Passaic City, 13,028.

Third Class—All cities not embraced in the first and second classes, except cities lying on the Atlantic ocean, and having sea side or summer resorts. Bridgeton, 11,424; Plainfield, 11,267; Town of Union, 10,643; Millville, 10,002; Perth Amboy, 9,512; Phillipsburg, 8,644; Harrison, 8,338; Morristown, 8,156; Burlington, 7,264; Rahway, 7,105; Gloucester City, 6,564; Salem, 5,516; Bordentown, 4,232; Lambertville, 4,142; also, Dover, Boonton, Woodbury, Hammonton, Hackettstown, Belvidere, Beverly, Egg Harbor, Guttenberg.

Fourth Class—All those cities lying on the Atlantic ocean and being sea side and summer resorts.

BOROUGHs.

(See Act of March 23d, 1883, and Supreme Court decision, State Borough of Hightstown, *Pross.*, vs. James Glenn, 18 Vr., page 105.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 3,000.

Second Class—Having a population between 1,500 and 3,000.

Third Class—All boroughs and incorporated villages not contained in the first and second classes.

The following is a list of the boroughs and villages of New Jersey: Allentown, Anglesea, Asbury Park, Atlantic Highlands, Bayhead, Beach Haven, Belmar, Belleville, Bloomington, Bound Brook, Brigantine, Cape May Point, Chesilhurst, Clayton, Clinton, Collingswood, Deckertown, Dunellen, East Millstone, Englishtown, Freehold, Flemington, Frenchtown, Hackensack, Haddonfield, Hightstown, Holly Beach, Irvington, Island Heights, Jamesburg, Keyport, Lavallette, Linden, Linwood, Long Branch, Madison, Manasquan, Matawan, Merchantville, Milltown, Mount Arlington, Newton, North Plainfield, Ocean City, Ocean Grove, Pemberton, Pennington, Pleasantville, Point Pleasant Beach, Princeton, Raritan, Red Bank, Rocky Hill, Rutherford, Sea Bright, Sea Isle City, Somers' Point, Somerville, South Amboy, South Atlantic City, South Bound Brook, Springfield, Swedesboro, Vineland, Washington (Warren county), Washington (Middlesex county), Wenonah, West Cape May, Wilbur, Woodstown.

Incorporated Village—South Orange.

CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGHs

WITH POPULATION AND THE NAMES OF THE MAYORS AND THEIR POLITICS.

Allentown, Monmouth; Albert K. Ely, D.
 Anglesea, Cape May, 161; E. M. Shivers, D.
 Asbury Park, 5,500*, Monmouth; Milan Ross, Treas.
 Atlantic City, 13,055, Atlantic; S. D. Hoffman, R.
 Atlantic Highlands, 945, Monmouth; T. H. Leonard, R.
 Bayhead, Ocean; W. M. Applegate, R.
 Bayonne, 19,033, Hudson; W. C. Farr.

Beach Haven, Ocean ; W. L. Butler, R.
 Belmar, Monmouth ; J. S. Huyler, R.
 Belvidere, 1,768, Warren ; G. A. Angle, R.
 Beverly, Burlington ; J. D. Fish, D.
 Bloomington, 801, Somerset.
 Boonton, 4,200*, Morris ; John I. Kopp.
 Bordentown, 4,232, Burlington ; J. O. Hudson, D.
 Bound Brook, 1,462, Somerset.
 Bridgeton, 11,424, Cumberland ; J. DuBois, R.
 Burlington, 7,264, Burlington ; A. H. Silpath, D.
 Camden, 58,313, Camden ; Jesse Pratt, R.
 Cape May City, 2,136, Cape May ; J. H. Edmunds, D.
 Cape May Point, 167, Cape May ; G. S. Fullerton, R.
 Clayton, 1,807, Gloucester ; B. M. Turner, R.
 Clinton, 1,975, Hunterdon ; B. F. Honness.
 Collingswood, 539, Camden.
 Deckertown, Sussex.
 Dover, 3,200, Morris ; H. L. Dunham.
 Dunnellen, 1,060, Middlesex.
 Egg Harbor, 1,439, Cumberland ; T. H. Boyson, D.
 Elizabeth, 37,764, Union ; J. C. Rankin, R.
 Englishtown, Monmouth ; J. H. Laird, D.
 Freehold, 2,932, Monmouth ; J. S. Yard, Chief Commissioner.
 Frenchtown, 1,023, Hunterdon ; Wilbur Slack, R.
 Gloucester City, 6,564, Gloucester ; J. R. Jackson, D.
 Guttenberg, 1,947, Hudson ; C. Eypper, Chairman.
 Hackettstown, 2,672, Warren ; G. W. Smith.
 Haddonfield, 2,502, Camden.
 Harrison City, 8,328, Hudson.
 Hightstown, 1,875, Mercer ; H. M. Perrine, R.
 Hoboken, 43,648, Hudson ; E. R. Stanton, D.
 Holly Beach, 217, Cape May ; W. E. Forcum, R.
 Irvington, Essex ; W. L. Glorieux, Pres't.
 Island Heights 250, Ocean ; F. G. Stanwood, D.
 Jersey City, 163,003, Hudson ; Orestes Cleveland, D.
 Jamesburg, Middlesex.
 Keyport, Monmouth, 3,411 ; O. C. Bogardus, D.
 Lambertville, 4,142, Hunterdon ; Torbett Corryell, D.
 Lavalette, Ocean ; G. Kerr, R.
 Linwood, 536, Atlantic ; Job B. Somers, Pro.
 Long Branch, 7,231, Monmouth ; G. W. Brown, D.
 Madison, Monmouth.
 Manasquan, 1,506, Monmouth ; H. H. Wainwright, Pro.
 Matawan, Monmouth ; D. E. Van Wickle, R.

* Estimated.

Merchantville, 1,225, Camden; G. H. Knight, Chief Commissioner.

Millville, 10,002, Cumberland; Thos. Whitaker, D.

Morristown, 8,156, Morris; G. T. Werts, D.

Newark, 181,830, Essex; J. E. Haynes, D.

Newton, 3,003, Sussex; A. B. Brickner, Chairman.

New Brunswick, 18,603, Middlesex; J. H. Van Cleef, D.

North Plainfield, Somerset; Charles Place.

Ocean City, 452, Cape May; J. E. Prior, R.

Orange, 18,844, Essex; H. H. Truman, R.

Passaic City, 13,028, Passaic; W. R. Brown, R.

Paterson, 78,847, Passaic; T. Beveridge, R.

Pemberton, 834, Burlington; A. Earley, Chief Burgess.

Pennington, Mercer.

Perth Amboy, 9,512, Middlesex; E. R. Pierce, D.

Phillipsburg, 8,644, Warren; J. S. Bowers, D.

Plainfield, 11,267, Union; A. Gilbert.

Pleasantville, Atlantic; N. Disbrow.

Point Pleasant, Ocean; C. A. Pharo, D.

Princeton, 3,422, Mercer; Augustus MacDonald, D.

Rahway, 7,105, Union; W. Chamberlain, R.

Raritan, 2,556, Somerset; Oscar Dow, Pres't Board of Commissioners.

Red Bank, 4,145, Monmouth; H. H. Curtis, D., Chief Commissioner.

Rutherford, 2,293, Bergen.

Salem, 5,516, Salem; J. W. Acton, D.

Sea Bright, Monmouth.

Sea Isle City, 766, Cape May; T. E. Ludlam, D.

Somerville, 3,861, Somerset; J. J. Bergen, President Board of Commissioners.

Somers Point, 250, Atlantic; Wm. Keats, D.

South Amboy, 4,330, Middlesex; D. C. Chase, D.

South Atlantic City, Atlantic; J. A. Rider.

South Orange, 3,106, Essex; A. Melville, Chairman.

Springfield town, 959, Union.

Swedesboro town, 2,035, Gloucester.

Trenton, 57,458, Mercer; D. J. Bechtel, D.

Union, Town of, 10,643, Hudson; John Conway, Chairman.

Vineland, 3,822, Cumberland; C. P. Lord, R.

Washington, 2,834, Warren; Henry Johnson, Pro.

West Cape May, 757, Cape May; John Spencer, R.

Woodbury, 3,911, Gloucester; C. W. Walton, R.

Woodston, 556, Salem; C. L. Richman, R.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS, WITH THE DATE OF THE EXPIRATION
OF THEIR TERM OF OFFICE, TIME OF
HOLDING COURTS, &c.

Atlantic County.

County Seat—Mays Landing. Population, about 1,000.

Sheriff—Charles R. Lacy, 1893.

Coroners—John S. Westcott, 1892; George F. Breder, 1894; Joseph C. Farr, 1893.

County Clerk—Lewis Evans, 1895.

Surrogate—John S. Risley, 1892.

County Collector—Allen B. Endicott, Atlantic City.

President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1896.

Lay Judges—Wilson Senseman, *ad interim*; Joseph Scull, 1893; Richard J. Byrnes, 1896.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Joseph Thompson, 1893.

County Board of Registry—Harry S. Scull, John T. French, Dems.; James D. Southwick, Joseph E. P. Abbott, Reps.

Terms of Court—April, September and December—second Tuesday.

Bergen County.

County Seat—Hackensack. Population, about 6,004.

Sheriff—Teunis A. Haring, 1892.

Coroners—Jacob M. Hill, 1892; Charles Deyoe, 1892; Nelson W. Young, 1893.

County Clerk—Samuel Taylor, 1895.

Surrogate—David A. Pell, 1893.

County Collector—John W. Bogart, Hohokus.

President Judge—Jonathan Dixon, 1896.

Law Judge—James M. Van Valen, 1893.

Lay Judges—Vacancy; Aaron G. Garrison, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—A. D. Campbell, 1895.

County Board of Registry—John O. Grode, William Ely, Dems.; Elisha H. Pratt, Abraham C. Holdrum, Reps.

Terms of Court—April, first Tuesday; September, second Tuesday; and December, second Tuesday.

Burlington County.

County Seat—Mount Holly.

Sheriff—Charles H. Shinn, 1893.

Coroners—Enoch De Worth, 1892; Joshua D. Janney, 1893; Charles W. Heisler, 1893.

County Clerk—Charles T. Parker, 1893.

Surrogate—Charles B. Ballinger, 1896.

Auditor—Howard Mathes.

County Collector—Joseph Powell, Mount Holly.

President Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1895.

Lay Judges—Stacy H. Scott, 1894; Benajah P. Wills, 1892; Joshua Forsyth, 1893.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Eckard P. Budd, 1895.

County Board of Registry—James O. Glasgow, Enoch Hollingshead, Dems.; Nathan Haines, Henry J. Irick, Reps.

Terms of Court—April and December, third Tuesday; September, fourth Tuesday.

Camden County.

County Seat—Camden. Population, 58,313.

Sheriff—Henry J. West, 1893.

Coroners—Edwin R. Smiley, Edward E. Jefferies, Edwin Tomlinson, 1893.

County Clerk—Robert L. Barber, 1896.

Register of Deeds—Jacob Sickler, 1895.

Surrogate—George S. West, 1892.

County Collector—Jonathan Duffield, Camden.

President Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1895.

Law Judge—Alfred Hugg, 1892.

Lay Judges—Thomas McDowell, 1893; John Gaunt, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Wilson H. Jenkins, 1894.

Assistant Prosecutor—Richard S. Ridgway.

Port Warden—William C. Scudder, 1895.

County Board of License Commissioners—Joseph I. Morris, 1896; Claudius W. Bradshaw, 1896; Henry M. Harley, 1896.

County Board of Registry—John Hood, Christopher H. McGrath, Dems.; Edward Bettle, Christopher J. Mines, Jr., Reps.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.

Cape May County.

County Seat—Cape May Court House. Population, 1,610.

Sheriff—Charles E. Nichols, 1892.

Coroners—Swain S. Reeves, Isaac M. Downs, Absalom E. Cox, 1892.

County Clerk—Edward L. Rice, 1895.

Surrogate—William Hildreth, 1892.

County Collector—E. L. Ross, Cape May Court House.

President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1896.

Lay Judges—Jesse D. Ludlam, 1892; Somers Gandy, 1893; Stephen H. Bennett, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Richard T. Miller, 1894.

County Board of Registry—Samuel E. Ewing, Virgil N. Errickson, Dems.; Alfred Cooper, Eugene Way, Reps.

Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April and September, third Tuesday in December.

Cumberland County.

County Seat—Bridgeton. Population, 11,424.

Sheriff—Ebenezer Whitecar, 1893.

Coroners—Waldo F. Sawyer, 1894; John P. Miller, 1892; Charles E. Bellows, 1893.

County Clerk—William B. Trenchard, 1894.

Surrogate—Samuel P. Fithian, 1893.

County Collector—James W. Trenchard, Bridgeton.

President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1896.

Law Judge—James R. Hoagland, 1894.

Lay Judges—Nathaniel Stratton, 1893; Eli B. Hendee, 1892.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—William A. Logue, 1894.

County Board of License Commissioners—Jacob Richman, 1896; Charles R. Kirby, 1896; vacancy.

County Board of Registry—Samuel Wells, Mulford Ludlam, Dems.; Eli E. Rogers, John C. Hand, Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Essex County.

County Seat—Newark, Population, 181,830.

Sheriff—Jacob Haussling, 1893.

Coroners—Emanuel Schwartz, Thomas F. Phelan, Edward De L. Bradin, 1893.

County Clerk—Samuel A. Smith, 1892.

Surrogate—John B. Dusenbury, 1894.

County Collector—Thomas J. Regan, Newark.

Register of Deeds—Richard E. Cogan, 1893.

President Judge—David A. Depue, 1894.

Law Judge—Andrew Kirkpatrick, 1895.

Lay Judges—Carl Buttner, 1894; Michael J. Ledwith, 1892.

Prosecutor of Pleas—Elvin W. Crane, 1894.

Assistant Prosecutor—Louis Hood.

County Board of Registry—Leonard Kalisch, Edwin A. Raynor, Dems.; William R. Williams, Joseph L. Munn, Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Gloucester County.

County Seat—Woodbury. Population, 3,911.

Sheriff—David J. Packer, 1893.

Coroners—J. Ellis Paulin and Joseph L. Franklin, 1892; Edmund L. Scott, 1893.

County Clerk—Henry C. Loudenslager, 1892.

Surrogate—Milliard F. Du Bois, 1894.

County Collector—Henry S. Talman, Woodbury.

President Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1895.

Law Judge—Robert S. Clymer, *ad interim*.

Lay Judges—William Beckett, 1893; Edmund Jones, 1892; Edward L. Stratton, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Belmont Perry, 1894.

County Board of Registry—Thomas W. Hurff, Charles T. Maloney, Dems.; George E. Pierson, Samuel F. Stanger, Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and December.

Hudson County.

County Seat—Jersey City. Population, 163,003.

Sheriff—John J. McPhillips, 1893.

Coroners—William N. Parslow, 1893; Gustav Beyer, 1894; John Faherty, 1894.

County Clerk—Dennis McLaughlin, 1895.

Surrogate—James H. O'Neil, 1896.

County Collector—Hugh Dugan, Jersey City.

Register of Deeds—George B. Fielder, 1895.

President Judge—Manning M. Knapp, 1896.

Law Judge—Job H. Lippincott, 1893.

Lay Judges—Elijah T. Paxton, 1892; Albert Hoffman, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles H. Winfield, 1893.

Assistant Prosecutor—Joseph M. Noonan.

Port Warden—Edwin R. Stanton, 1893.

Harbor Masters—James H. Moore, 1893; Peter H. Daly, 1892.

County Board of Registry—Charles C. Black, James F. Minturn, Dems.; John R. Wiggins, Edward W. Wooley, Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Hunterdon County.

County Seat—Flemington. Population, 1,909.

Sheriff—W. Howard Lake, 1893.

Coroners—Peter Voorhees, George Hansen, William Lyman, 1893.

County Clerk—William D. Bloom, 1893.

Surrogate—Issac S. Cramer, 1894.

County Collector—Edward Humphrey, Glen Gardner.

President Judge—Edward W. Scudder, 1897.

Law Judge—Octavius P. Chamberlain, 1896.

Lay Judges—Peter Martenis, 1893; Henry P. Cullen, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Harlem G. Chamberlain, 1896.

County Board of Registry—Henry E. Park, Oliver J. Blackwell, Dems.; Gervas Ely, John H. Nunn, Reps.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Mercer County.

County Seat—Trenton. Population, 57,458.

Sheriff—Spafford W. Bergen, 1893.

Coroners—Louis Coutier, John Bucknum, Edward Jewell, 1893.

County Clerk—Randolph H. Moore, 1893.

Surrogate—John W. Cornell, 1894.

County Collector—John H. Heil, Trenton.

President Judge—Edward W. Scudder, 1897.

Law Judge—Robert S. Woodruff—1895.

Lay Judges—Josiah W. Wright, 1892; William S. Yard, 1893.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Bayard Stockton, 1893.

Assistant Prosecutor—W. Holt Apgar.

County Board of Registry—Foster W. Van Kirk, Edwin R. Walker, Dems.; Joseph H. Mount, George R. Whittaker, Reps.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.

Middlesex County.

County Seat—New Brunswick. Population, 18,603.

Sheriff—Thomas N. Acken, 1893.

Coroners—Thomas F. Burke, 1894; Edward B. Dana, Jr., Patrick A. Shannon, 1893.

County Clerk—Patrick Convery, 1894.

Surrogate—Benjamin F. Howell, 1892.

County Collector—Richard Servis, New Brunswick.

President Judge—Mercer Beasley, 1892.

Law Judge—J. Kearny Rice, 1895.

Lay Judges—Matthew O'Gorman, 1892; Manning Freeman, 1893.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Robert Adrain, by appointment of Court.

County Board of Registry—Hendrick H. Brown, Oliver Kelly, Dems.; Woodbridge Strong, Anthony Schroder, Reps.

County Board of License Commissioners—Edwin Furman, William H. Price, John P. Flanagan, 1896.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Monmouth County.

County Seat—Freehold. Population, 2,932.

Sheriff—Rulif P. Smock, 1893.

Coroners—Austin P. Johnson, William E. Vandyke, Amzi Posten, 1893.

County Clerk—John T. Haight, 1895.

Surrogate—David S. Crater, 1893.

County Collector—William S. Throckmorton, Freehold.

President Judge—Mercer Beasley, 1892.

Law Judge—J. Clarence Conover, 1895.

Lay Judges—Charles A. Bennett, Sr., 1892; Pitney Curtis, 1893.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles H. Ivins, *ad interim*.

County Board of Registry—Alexander H. Yard, Archibald A. Higgins, Dems.; J. Wesley Danser, Mathias, Woolley, Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, first Tuesday in May and October.

Morris County.

County Seat—Morristown. Population, about 8,156.

Sheriff—Oscar Lindsley, 1893.

Coroners—John W. Fancher, George C. Kyte, Orion W. Hughson, 1893.

County Clerk—Elias B. Mott, 1893.

Surrogate—Charles A. Gillen, 1893.

County Collector—Mahlon Hoagland, Sr., Rockaway.

President Judge—William J. Magie, 1894

Law Judge—Francis Child, 1893.

Lay Judges—William R. Wilson, *ad interim*; Charles Hardin, 1893.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Willard W. Cutler, 1893.

County Board of Registry—John R. Pitney, Thomas Hoagland, Dems.; Carnot V. Meeker, John B. Vreeland, Reps.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.

Ocean County.

County Seat—Toms River. Population, about 1,300.

Sheriff—John Hageman, 1893.

Coroners—Edward Inman, David O. Parker, Edward Ricketts, 1893.

County Clerk—Abram C. B. Havens, 1893.

Surrogate—Charles H. Wardell, 1892.

County Collector—Eugene F. Cranmer, West Creek.

President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel, 1897.

Lay Judges—William A. Low, 1892; Richard H. Conover, 1893; Enoch H. Jones, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Thomas W. Middleton, 1892.

County Board of Registry—Ephraim P. Emson, Thomas W. Middleton, Dems.; George W. Cowperthwaite, Jonathan Goble, Reps.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Passaic County.

County Seat—Salem. Population, 78,347.

Sheriff—Richard Rossiter, 1893.

Coroners—Frank L. Habben, 1892; J. Alexander Brown, Richard A. Terhune, 1893.

County Clerk—Albert D. Winfield, 1896.

Surrogate—Charles M. King, 1895.

County Collector—P. Henry Shields, Paterson.

President Judge—Jonathan Dixon, 1896.

Law Judge—John Hopper, 1892.

Lay Judges—James Inglis, Jr., 1893; Alfred Van Hovenberg, *ad interim*.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—William B. Gourley, 1896.

Assistant Prosecutor—Munson Force.

County Board of Registry—Abel Horton, James G. Sigler, Dems.; Francis McCully, James H. Rogers, Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, fourth Tuesday in April and September.

Salem County.

County Seat—Salem. Population, 5,516.

Sheriff—James Newell, 1893.

Coroners—Charles W. Denn, Joseph B. Fox, Ellsworth S. Irelan, 1893.

County Clerk—Clinton Kelty, 1894.

Surrogate—George R. Morrison, 1892.

County Collector—Richman Coles, Woodstown.

President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1896.

Lay Judges—William A. Wood, 1892; William Plummer, 1893; Robert M. Hitchner, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Jonathan W. Acton, 1895.

County Board of Registry—John P. Flynn, Millard F. Riley, Dems.; D. Harris Smith, Henry Combs, Reps.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, May and October.

Somerset County.

County Seat—Somerville. Population, 3,861.

Sheriff—Lewis M. Coddington, 1892.

Coroners—Arthur Kenny, Isaac L. Compton, Ephraim L. Stelle, 1893.

County Clerk—Matthew H. Vanderveer, 1895.

Surrogate—A. T. Huff, 1893.

County Collector—E. B. Allen, Plainfield.

President Judge—William J. Magie, 1894.

Law Judge—John D. Bartine, 1895.

Lay Judges—Charles M. Jemison, 1892; Arthur S. Ten Eyck, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—William V. Steele, 1894.

County Board of Registry—Elisha Coriell, John H. Mattison, Dems.; Cornelius S. Hoffman, William H. Long, Reps.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in December.

Sussex County.

County Seat—Newton. Population, 3,003.

Sheriff—William L. Williams, 1893.

Coroners—Jacob S. Newman, J. Cole Price, William S. Little, 1893.

County Clerk—Charles W. Shaw, 1892.

Surrogate—Jonas S. Decker, 1893.

County Collector—Theodore Morford, Newton.

President Judge—William J. Magie, 1894.

Law Judge—Lewis J. Martin, 1896.

Lay Judges—Robert A. Sheppard, 1893; Samuel T. Smith, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Theodore Simonson, 1893.

County Board of Registry—James L. Decker, Peter P. Swarts, Dems.; Obadiah P. Armstrong, William H. Palmer, Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, Second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Union County.

County Seat—Elizabeth. Population, 37,764.

Sheriff—William H. Hicks, 1893.

Coroners—Morris Hatfield, 1894; John M. Randolph, William C. Boone, 1893.

County Clerk—J. L. Crowell, 1892.

Surrogate—George T. Parrott, 1892.

County Collector—E. M. Wood, Elizabeth.

President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel, 1897.

Law Judge—Thomas F. McCormick, 1893.

Lay Judges—Lewis S. Hyer, 1892; James J. Wiley, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Frederick C. Marsh, by appointment of Court.

Harbor Master for Elizabeth and Elizabeth Creek—John Driscoll, 1892.

County Board of Registry—James T. Wiley, Robert L. Livingston, Dems.; Edward C. Woodruff, William Chamberlain, Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Warren County.

County Seat—Belvidere. Population, 1,768.

Sheriff—Michael W. Weller, 1893.

Coroners—Jacob J. Burke, 1894; Jesse Smith, Michael Kenney, 1893.

County Clerk—John A. Wildrick, 1895.

Surrogate—William O'Neil, 1894.

County Collector—P. W. Squier, Marksboro.

President Judge—Edward W. Scudder, 1897.

Law Judge—Irving W. Schultz, 1894.

Lay Judges—William H. Dawes, 1894; Hiram D. White, 1896.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—William A. Stryker, 1896.

County Board of Registry—Stephen Larrison, Robert M. Petty, Dems.; A Blair Kelsey, William R. Laire, Reps.

Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September, and the first Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in December.

TIME OF HOLDING COURTS.

The Court of Chancery meets on the first Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in October.

The Supreme Court meets on the third Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in June and the first Tuesday in November.

The Court of Errors and Appeals meets on the first Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June and the third Tuesday in November.

The Court of Pardons meets on the same days as the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The Prerogative Court meets on the same days as the Court of Chancery.

The U. S. Circuit Court meets on the fourth Tuesday in March and the fourth Tuesday in September.

The U. S. District Court meets on the third Tuesday in January, April, June and September.

The Circuits of New Jersey are divided as follows :

1st District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Justice Reed.

2d District—Gloucester, Camden and Burlington. Justice Garrison.

3d District—Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Justice Scudder.

4th District—Middlesex and Monmouth. Chief Justice Beasley.

5th District—Somerset, Morris and Sussex. Justice Magie.

6th District—Bergen and Passaic. Justice Dixon.

7th District—Essex. Justice Depue.

8th District—Hudson. Justice Knapp.

9th District—Union and Ocean. Justice Van Syckel.

For the time of holding of county courts, see County Directory.

NEW JERSEY STATE ELECTION RETURNS.

OFFICIAL, 1891.

Atlantic County.

	—ASSEMBLY.—		
	Biddle, Dem.	Hoffman, Rep.	Steelman, Pro
Absecon,	17	49	4
Atlantic City, 1st Ward,	177	277	13
2d Ward, 1st District,	85	154	4
2d Ward, 2d District,	112	207	5
	<hr/> 197	<hr/> 361	<hr/> 9
3d Ward, 1st District,	160	157	12
3d Ward, 2d District,	173	175	12
	<hr/> 333	<hr/> 335	<hr/> 24
4th Ward, 1st District,	211	171	17
4th Ward, 2d District,	179	150	28
	<hr/> 390	<hr/> 321	<hr/> 45
	<hr/> 1024	<hr/> 1294	<hr/> 91
Brigantine,	7	18	..
Bueno Vista,	38	105	3
Egg Harbor City,	156	131	1
Egg Harbor Township,	99	118	28
Galloway, 1st District,	131	139	12
2d District,	79	45	2
Hamilton,	103	159	10
Hammoncton,	141	194	58
Linwood,	31	56	3
Mullica,	28	76	13
Pleasantville,	105	86	24
Somers Point,	35	22	..
South Atlantic Borough,	15	6	..
Weymouth,	71	33	4
	<hr/> 2251	<hr/> 2522	<hr/> 253
Majority,		271	

Bergen County.

—ASSEMBLY.—

1ST DISTRICT.

	Wright, Dem.	MacIntyre, Rep.
Englewood, East District,	119	101
West District,	196	66
Harrington,	173	126
Hohokus,	155	145
Orvil,	134	165
Palisades,	217	137
Ridgefield, East District,	180	115
West District,	193	123
Washington, 1st District,	118	94
2d District,	135	73
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority,	1622	1145
	477	

—ASSEMBLY.—

2D DISTRICT.

	Dupuy, Dem.	Collins, Rep.	Devoe, Pro.
Boiling Springs,	128	43	6
Franklin,	120	68	6
Lodi, 1st District,	215	88	3
2d District,	92	99	4
Midland,	67	62	.
New Barbadoes, 1st District,	139	67	8
2d District,	115	120	6
3d District,	85	23	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	339	210	19
Ridgewood,	113	132	8
Rutherford,	163	158	47
Saddle River,	83	76	1
Union,	120	43	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority,	1440	1009	102
	431		

Burlington County.

1st DISTRICT	—SENATE—			—ASSEMBLY.—		
	Perkins, Dem.	Hays, Rep.	Coles, Pro.	Packer, Dem.	Law, Rep.	Haines, Pro.
Beverly City,	162	153	18	153	159	21
Beverly Township,	190	107	16	145	164	20
Burlington, 1st District,	357	254	30	214	161	10
2d District,	250	235	14	256	231	14
3d District,	242	174	17	249	181	16
4th District,	222	215	11	226	219	11
	<hr/> 541	<hr/> 757	<hr/> 51	<hr/> 945	<hr/> 792	<hr/> 51
Delran,	271	160	43	217	225	21
Eastampton,	77	40	7	74	50	7
Florence,	191	171	20	180	195	18
Mansfield,	241	141	22	233	156	20
Springfield,	11	155	11	200	164	11
Willingborough,	11	40	2	102	52	2
	<hr/> 541	<hr/> 757	<hr/> 51	<hr/> 945	<hr/> 792	<hr/> 51
Majority,	241	177	17	249	197	17

2D DISTRICT.	SENATE			ASSEMBLY		
	Perkins, Dem.	Hay, Rep.	Coles, Pro.	White, Dem.	Sharp, Rep.	De Cou, Pro.
Bass River,	147	37	6	143	40	6
Bordentown, 1st District,	163	179	20	179	165	19
2d District,	214	157	10	238	160	11
3d District,	111	51	7	113	50	6
	488	417	37	530	375	36
Chester, East District,	106	167	40	113	165	34
West District,	188	190	32	212	163	37
Chesterfield,	78	172	6	75	178	5
Cinnaminson, 1st District,	177	164	31	159	180	34
2d District,	130	69	4	128	69	6
3d District,	82	139	11	79	143	13
Evesham,	143	192	9	156	179	9
Lumberton,	174	157	12	169	200	12
Medford,	198	227	22	140	297	14
Mount Laurel,	132	126	7	130	134	7
New Hanover,	213	167	10	223	157	10
Northampton, 1st District,	157	173	22	170	169	21
2d District,	149	123	31	134	141	29
3d District,	182	181	30	180	189	28
	518	477	83	484	519	78
Pemberton, East District,	114	244	9	308	66	3
West District,	71	98	10	146	30	6
Randolph,	20	29	3	21	28	3
Shamong,	141	102	3	122	193	3
Southampton, East District,	119	96	5	125	90	5
West District,	121	122	1	120	123	1
Washington,	22	45	1	21	46	1
Westampton,	51	77	3	48	81	3
Woodland,	48	28	.	48	28	.
	3404	3572	345	3700	3394	326
Majority,		111		306		
Majority in county	5804	5867	515			

Camden County.

—ASSEMBLY.—

1ST DISTRICT.		White, Dem.	Cole, Rep.	Goff, Pro.
Camden City, 1st Ward, 1st District,	59	117	19	
1st Ward, 2d District,	46	79	9	
1st Ward, 3d District,	58	142	24	
1st Ward, 4th District,	72	147	15	
2d Ward, 1st District,	61	157	15	
2d Ward, 2d District,	107	158	54	
2d Ward, 3d District,	77	108	24	
2d Ward, 4th District,	72	85	25	
3d Ward, 1st District,	107	103	16	
3d Ward, 2d District,	65	97	11	
4th Ward, 1st District,	106	147	21	
4th Ward, 2d District,	70	99	18	
4th Ward, 3d District,	61	80	7	
5th Ward, 1st District,	47	66	9	
5th Ward, 2d District,	64	70	8	
6th Ward, 1st District,	107	109	13	
6th Ward, 4th District,	52	72	11	
7th Ward, 1st District,	7	82	4	
7th Ward, 2d District,	105	168	13	
7th Ward, 3d District,	131	157	16	
7th Ward, 4th District,	145	131	11	
7th Ward, 5th District,	72	105	22	
7th Ward, 6th District,	24	82	26	
7th Ward, 7th District,	62	121	19	
Centre, 1st District,	11	65	7	
Delaware,	31	51	5	
Haddon, 1st District,	31	173	26	
2d District,	25	52	15	
Merchantville,	34	90	1	
Stockton, 1st District,	52	108	16	
3d District,	67	80	33	
Waterford,	105	57	9	
Winslow,	40	55	6	
	2284	3517	522	
Majority,		1233		

—ASSEMBLY.—

2D DISTRICT.		McAdams, Dem.	Engard, Rep.	Large, Pro.
Camden City, 2d Ward, 2d District,	107	154	20	
5th Ward, 4th District,	129	141	7	
5th Ward, 5th District,	127	151	4	
6th Ward, 1st District,	113	102	8	
6th Ward, 2d District,	150	151	7	
6th Ward, 3d District,	81	92	9	
6th Ward, 5th District,	175	146	10	
6th Ward, 3d District,	71	107	4	
6th Ward, 4th District,	68	103	4	
Stockton, 2d District,	134	114	17	
4th District,	112	122	7	
	1357	1473	97	
Majority,		116		

3D DISTRICT.	—ASSEMBLY.—	
	Nash, Dem.	Banks, Rep.
Centre, 1st District,	75	61
Gloucester City, 1st Ward,	325	129
2d Ward, 1st District,	222	93
2d Ward, 2d District,	430	43
	<hr/> 977	<hr/> 265
Gloucester Township, 1st District,	164	127
2d District,	89	94
	<hr/> 1305	<hr/> 547
Majority,	758	

VOTE IN CAMDEN CITY.

	—ASSEMBLY.—		
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Camden City, 1st Ward,	238	485	61
2d Ward,	411	607	113
3d Ward,	244	288	52
4th Ward,	245	327	46
5th Ward,	475	567	41
6th Ward,	571	630	45
7th Ward,	273	467	33
8th Ward,	227	290	33
9th Ward,	272	413	53
	<hr/> 2956	<hr/> 4920	<hr/> 477
Majority,		1964	

Cape May County.

	—SENATE.—			—ASSEMBLY.—		
	Miller, Dem.	Cole, Rep.	Smith, Pro.	Coleman, Dem.	Ross, Rep.	Entrekin, Pro.
Anglesea,	28	23	..	27	25	..
Cape May City,	229	163	36	199	191	36
Cape May Point,	14	12	..	8	20	..
Dennis,	257	146	17	222	174	21
Holly Beach City,	24	24	3	21	28	3
Lower,	151	132	11	142	138	13
Middle, 1st District,	174	157	10	171	162	10
2d District,	145	84	..	131	97	..
Ocean City,	38	52	15	36	53	16
Sea Isle City,	80	35	2	78	36	2
Upper,	123	204	15	97	228	15
West Cape May,	64	56	11	60	60	12
	<hr/> 1327	<hr/> 1088	<hr/> 120	<hr/> 1192	<hr/> 1212	<hr/> 128
Majority,	239				20	

Cumberland County.

		— ASSEMBLY. —		
1ST DISTRICT.		Van Syckel, Dem.	Baxter, Rep.	Butler, Pro.
Bridgeton, 1st Ward, 1st Precinct,	147	159	17	
1st Ward, 2d Precinct,	177	175	17	
2d Ward, 1st Precinct,	159	95	11	
2d Ward, 2d Precinct,	96	119	9	
3d Ward, 1st Precinct,	146	174	19	
3d Ward, 2d Precinct,	76	144	24	
4th Ward,	173	131	41	
		<hr/> 175	<hr/> 1195	<hr/> 152
Deerfield, 1st District,	169	97	9	
2d District,	74	65	7	
Downe, 1st District,	84	59	5	
2d District,	53	59	14	
Hopewell,	139	125	11	
Lawrence,	127	116	49	
Millville, 3d Ward, 1st District,	123	96	12	
3d Ward, 2d District,	115	77	13	
Stoe Creek,	51	77	19	
		<hr/> 1794	<hr/> 1969	<hr/> 391
Majority,		75		

		— ASSEMBLY —	
2D DISTRICT.		Ware, Dem.	Stokes, Rep.
Commercial, 1st District,	36		133
2d District,	54		58
Fairfield,	68		65
Greenwich,	60		145
Landis, 1st District,	42		31
2d District,	88		56
3d District,	119		48
4th District,	44		47
		<hr/> 293	<hr/> 182
Maurice River, 1st District,	39		63
2d District,	77		69
Millville, 1st Ward, 1st District,	82		171
1st Ward, 2d District,	72		107
2d Ward,	86		231
4th Ward,	76		214
Vineland, 1st District,	136		117
2d District,	131		185
		<hr/> 1210	<hr/> 1740
Majority,			530

VOTE IN MILLVILLE.

		—ASSEMBLY.—		
		Dem,	Rep.	Pro.
Millville, 1st Ward,	154	278	. .	
2d Ward,	86	231	. .	
3d Ward,	241	173	25	
4th Ward,	76	214	. .	
		557	896	25
Majority.			339	

Essex County.

1ST DISTRICT.

		—ASSEMBLY.—	
		Cavanaugh, Dem.	Binder, Rep.
Newark, 12th Ward, 2d District,	446	167	
12th Ward, 3d District,	273	280	
12th Ward, 4th District,	467	129	
12th Ward, 5th District,	202	195	
		1388	771
Majority,	617		

2D DISTRICT.

		—ASSEMBLY.—		
		Nieder, Dem.	Smith, Rep.	Sellick, Pro.
Newark, 10th Ward, 1st District,	182	227	9	
10th Ward, 2d District,	267	236	8	
10th Ward, 3d District,	175	143	5	
10th Ward, 4th District,	242	133	4	
10th Ward, 5th District,	306	167	6	
12th Ward, 1st District,	326	70	7	
		1498	976	39
Majority,	522			

3D DISTRICT.

		—ASSEMBLY.—	
		Smith, Dem.	Baldwin, Rep.
Newark, 4th Ward, 1st District,	354	163	
4th Ward, 2d District,	330	140	
4th Ward, 3d District,	192	151	
5th Ward, 1st District,	265	215	
5th Ward, 2d District,	272	223	
		1413	892
Majority,	521		

		ASSEMBLY.		
4TH DISTRICT.		Kalisch, Dem.	Swan, Rep.	Adams, Pro.
Newark, 1st Ward, 1st District,	157	230	11	
1st Ward, 2d District,	245	229	9	
1st Ward, 3d District,	177	155	8	
1st Ward, 4th District,	177	129	8	
2d Ward, 1st District,	166	169	6	
2d Ward, 2d District,	77	93	9	
2d Ward, 3d District,	111	125	10	
2d Ward, 4th District,	274	165	12	
7th Ward, 2d District,	205	159	6	
Majority,	1542	1457	72	

		ASSEMBLY.		
5TH DISTRICT.		Grover, Dem.	Ketchum, Rep.	Sloan, Pro.
Newark, 3d Ward, 1st District,	226	125	26	
4th Ward, 1st District,	254	168	8	
4th Ward, 2d District,	217	437	40	
4th Ward, 3d District,	187	317	16	
4th Ward, 4th District,	207	287	31	
4th Ward, 5th District,	207	282	20	
11th Ward, 1st District,	185	352	20	
11th Ward, 2d District,	112	357	31	
Majority,	1542	2455	202	
		915		

		ASSEMBLY.	
6TH DISTRICT.		Hardin, Dem.	Wells, Rep.
Newark, 7th Ward, 1st District,	319	131	
7th Ward, 2d District,	390	57	
15th Ward, 1st District,	247	237	
15th Ward, 2d District,	223	214	
15th Ward, 3d District,	213	182	
Majority,	1392	821	
	571		

—ASSEMBLY.—

7TH DISTRICT.			Dempsey, Dem.	Wagner, Rep.	James, Pro.
Newark, 6th Ward, 1st District,			341	243	14
6th Ward, 2d District,			255	105	10
6th Ward, 3d District,			459	307	7
6th Ward, 4th District,			230	206	8
6th Ward, 5th District,			246	232	11
6th Ward, 6th District,			313	271	7
6th Ward, 7th District,			205	126	15
11th Ward, 3d District,			324	84	7
11th Ward, 4th District,			210	172	15
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority,			2583	1746	94
			837		

—ASSEMBLY.—

8TH DISTRICT		Ulrich, Dem.	Allbrecht, Rep.
Newark, 13th Ward, 1st District,		242	235
13th Ward, 2d District,		285	192
13th Ward, 3d District,		270	167
13th Ward, 4th District,		282	208
13th Ward, 5th District,		350	347
13th Ward, 6th District,		289	370
13th Ward, 7th District,		307	202
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority,		2055	1661
		394	

—ASSEMBLY.—

9TH DISTRICT.		Fitzsimmons Dem.	Glorieux, Rep.	Pierson, Pro.
Clinton, 1st District,	129	277	16	
2d District,	26	59	4	
Newark, 3d Ward, 1st District,	148	227	9	
3d Ward, 2d District,	101	222	7	
3d Ward, 3d District,	104	235	15	
9th Ward, 1st District,	97	255	13	
9th Ward, 2d District,	105	277	17	
9th Ward, 3d District,	97	338	6	
13th Ward, 8th District,	84	196	11	
14th Ward, 1st District,	79	341	18	
14th Ward, 2d District,	105	452	20	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Majority,	1075	2879	136	
		1804		

ASSEMBLY.

10TH DISTRICT		Snyder, Dem.	Taylor, Rep.	Arrowsmith, Pro.
Orange, 1st Ward, 1st District,	155	155	12	
1st Ward, 2d District,	257	141	9	
2d Ward,	296	178	12	
3d Ward, 1st District,	171	129	6	
3d Ward, 2d District,	160	160	1	
4th Ward, 1st District,	254	186	5	
4th Ward, 2d District,	184	162	4	
5th Ward,	155	117	19	
		1671	1672	85
South Orange, 1st District,	222	222	17	
1st District,	62	63	3	
2d District,	67	54	3	
		351	344	29
West Orange, 1st District,	163	193	9	
2d District,	121	64	15	
		284	137	131
Majority,	721			

11TH DISTRICT		Woodworth, Dem.	Snyder, Rep.	Gould, Pro.
Belle Mead, 1st District,	111	109	6	
2d District,	157	49	5	
Bloomfield, 1st District,	155	214	16	
2d District,	7	150	15	
3d District,	154	191	16	
Columbia, 1st District,	155	115	10	
2d District,	87	80	19	
East Orange, 1st Ward,	127	186	19	
2d Ward, 1st District,	162	191	7	
2d Ward, 2d District,	73	118	9	
3d Ward, 1st District,	134	176	8	
3d Ward, 2d District,	88	90	8	
4th Ward, 1st District,	78	118	13	
4th Ward, 2d District,	109	223	18	
		671	1102	82
Franklin,	132	128	12	
Livingston,	81	110	8	
Milburn,	158	103	14	
Montclair, 1st District,	168	226	27	
2d District,	89	174	13	
3d District,	152	183	10	
		400	583	50
		221	2972	264
Majority,		683		

VOTE IN THE CITY OF NEWARK.

		ASSEMBLY.		
		Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Newark, 1st Ward,		697	743	36
2d Ward,		840	555	37
3d Ward,		353	684	31
4th Ward,		876	454	..
5th Ward,		537	438	..
6th Ward,		2049	1490	72
7th Ward,		1014	347	6
8th Ward,		1270	1686	151
9th Ward,		299	870	36
10th Ward,		1172	906	32
11th Ward,		804	1025	73
12th Ward,		1714	841	7
13th Ward,		2139	1857	11
14th Ward,		184	793	38
15th Ward,		683	633	..
		14631	13322	530
Majority,		1309		

Gloucester County.

		Ass'y.		
		Davidson, Dem.	Isard, Rep.	Holmes, Pro.
Clayton, 1st District,		127	167	11
2d District,		34	44	2
Deptford,		153	210	14
East Greenwich,		112	133	21
Elk,		73	86	1
Franklin,		221	106	13
Glassboro, 1st District,		96	141	12
2d District,		106	98	6
Greenwich,		244	227	14
Harrison,		157	203	20
Logan,		231	85	13
Mantua,		215	133	20
Monroe,		195	222	14
South Harrison,		81	115	22
Washington,		141	79	10
West Deptford,		109	177	7
Woodbury, 1st Ward,		73	106	6
2d Ward,		138	195	16
3d Ward,		140	127	9
		351	428	31
Woolwich,		296	202	10
		2942	2856	241
Majority,		86		

Hudson County.

		—SENATE.—			—ASSEMBLY.—		
1ST DISTRICT.		Hudspeth, Dem.	Carr, Rep.	Ransom, Pro	Gilliar.	Magner, Dem.	Fuller, Rep.
Bayonne, 1st Ward,		157	166	9	2	107	215
2d Ward, 1st District,		255	148	2	1	244	147
2d Ward, 2d District,		149	162	18	..	97	236
3d Ward,		349	212	20	3	177	376
4th Ward, 1st District,		353	62	2	..	321	115
4th Ward, 2d District,		114	52	..	1	186	39
5th Ward, 1st District,		179	27	..	..	169	27
5th Ward, 2d District,		27	60	1	2	328	71
		1447	2771	52	9	1629	1228
Jersey City, 1st Precinct,		177	45	1	2	194	52
2d Precinct,		241	228	4	4	269	243
3d Precinct,		154	148	1	4	149	156
4th Precinct,		29	169	3	..	89	110
5th Precinct,		154	162	..	..	163	172
		746	715	9	10	795	745
		2662	1624	61	19	2334	1973
Majority,		1065				361	

		—SENATE.—			—ASSEMBLY.—		
2D DISTRICT.		Hudspeth, Dem.	Carr, Rep.	Ransom, Pro.	Gilliar.	McLaughlin Dem.	Potts, Rep.
Jersey City, 1st Precinct,	107	132	1	..	95	128	
2d Precinct,	95	146	..	..	82	146
3d Precinct,	87	180	2	..	82	182	
4th Precinct,	81	120	1	..	80	121	
5th Precinct,	80	128	..	2	79	127	
6th Precinct,	103	203	1	2	94	206	
7th Precinct,	130	248	3	2	122	251	
8th Precinct,	102	271	2	..	107	259	
9th Precinct,	22	187	7	..	87	187	
10th Precinct,	107	209	1	..	101	212	
11th Precinct,	98	341	7	..	88	350	
12th Precinct,	74	140	2	..	68	145	
13th Precinct,	136	303	3	2	127	312	
14th Precinct,	131	234	6	3	122	240	
	1412	2842	36	11	1334	2866	
Majority,		1430				1532	

		SENATE.—				ASSEMBLY.—		
3D DISTRICT.		Hudspeth, Dem.	Carr, Rep.	Ransom, Pro.	Gilliar.	Tumilty, Dem.	Ewald, Rep.	Sheeran, Ind.
Jersey City, 1st Precinct, . . .	191	321	2	. .	. .	176	312	28
2d Precinct, . . .	273	237	1	. .	. .	231	198	116
3d Precinct, . . .	129	60	4	. .	2	83	55	66
4th Precinct, . . .	102	33	. .	. .	1	73	32	43
5th Precinct, . . .	158	39	. .	. .	. .	133	40	47
6th Precinct, . . .	464	141	. .	. .	. .	341	121	196
7th Precinct, . . .	297	95	. .	2	2	267	96	41
8th Precinct, . . .	147	193	2	. .	. .	153	93	7
9th Precinct, . . .	71	63	. .	. .	1	65	61	12
	1832	1092	9	6		1522	1008	556
Majority,	740					514		

		SENATE.—				ASSEMBLY.—		
4TH DISTRICT.		Hudspeth Dem.	Carr, Rep.	Ransom, Pro.	Gilliar.	O'Neill, Dem.	Medole, Rep.	McCaffery, Ind.
Jersey City, 1st Precinct, . . .	140	53	2	. .	. .	134	59	3
2d Precinct, . . .	234	73	. .	. .	. .	228	77	1
3d Precinct, . . .	115	89	2	1	1	107	94	1
4th Precinct, . . .	112	95	1	. .	. .	115	93	. .
5th Precinct, . . .	136	117	1	. .	. .	136	115	. .
6th Precinct, . . .	202	87	. .	1	1	194	95	1
7th Precinct, . . .	197	16	. .	. .	. .	198	15	1
8th Precinct, . . .	112	48	1	2	2	105	53	2
9th Precinct, . . .	167	149	2	. .	. .	162	149	3
10th Precinct, . . .	117	190	1	2	2	108	127	2
11th Precinct, . . .	165	100	1	. .	. .	179	92	5
	1697	1017	11	6		1666	1039	19
Majority,	680					627		

		SENATE.—				ASSEMBLY.—		
5TH DISTRICT.		Hudspeth Dem.	Carr, Rep.	Ransom, Pro.	Gilliar.	Heaney, Dem.	Shea, Rep.	Gruber, Ind.
Jersey City, 1st Precinct, . . .	313	43	. .	. .	. .	298	51	15
2d Precinct, . . .	278	144	1	. .	. .	256	146	35
3d Precinct, . . .	224	218	1	. .	. .	224	189	40
4th Precinct, . . .	278	65	4	1	1	272	65	12
5th Precinct, . . .	140	314	2	. .	. .	149	284	18
6th Precinct, . . .	188	314	2	4	4	166	308	48
7th Precinct, . . .	167	211	5	. .	. .	159	177	48
8th Precinct, . . .	174	230	3	2	2	163	193	64
9th Precinct, . . .	223	61	2	. .	. .	221	59	5
10th Precinct, . . .	83	100	5	. .	. .	78	99	10
11th Precinct, . . .	84	151	2	1	1	86	141	9
	2152	1851	27	8		2072	1702	30
Majority,	301					370		

6TH DISTRICT	SENATE.				ASSEMBLY.		
	Hindspeeth Dem.	Carr, Rep.	Ransom, Pro.	Gilliar	Carroll, Dem.	Lockwood Rep.	Walsh, Ind.
Jersey City, 1st Precinct,	177	48	1	2	42	36	28
2d Precinct,	152	77	1	1	222	90	59
3d Precinct,	177	77	4	1	442	76	141
4th Precinct,	151	120	2	1	125	113	4
5th Precinct,	151	172	5	1	135	169	2
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Majority,	1475	444	13	5	1342	424	214
	1771				211		

7TH DISTRICT	SENATE.				ASSEMBLY.	
	Hindspeeth, Dem.	Carr, Rep.	Ransom, Pro.	Gilliar.	Lawless, Dem.	McElhone, Rep.
Hoboken, 1st Ward,	171	5	1	1	175	73
2d Ward,	151	1	1	1	147	29
3d Ward,	151	122	2	2	225	92
4th Ward,	144	7	1	1	319	120
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	575	211	5	5	566	314
Jersey City, 1st Precinct,	177	140	1	1	122	233
2d Precinct,	151	71	1	5	75	78
3d Precinct,	177	71	1	1	52	50
4th Precinct,	177	74	1	1	153	173
5th Precinct,	152	71	2	1	72	195
6th Precinct,	152	79	3	1	47	192
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	775	474	5	6	592	741
Kearny, 1st District,	150	77	5	3	142	113
2d District,	157	177	1	1	126	170
3d District,	158	72	1	1	66	93
4th District,	152	213	5	1	113	196
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	484	570	12	4	449	572
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Majority,	2114	1255	25	15	1907	1627
	2111				280	

		SENATE.				ASSEMBLY.			
8TH DISTRICT.		Hudspeth, Dem.	Carr, Rep.	Ransom, Pro.	Gilliar.	Moylan, Dem.	Albanus, Rep.	Bartholmes, Ind.	Conlon, Ind.
Jersey City—									
1st Precinct,	117	33	1	2	115	33	2	1	
2d Precinct,	142	73	3	2	140	75	2	3	
3d Precinct,	84	76	1		83	71			
4th Precinct,	113	84	1	9	116	89	9		
5th Precinct,	206	124	1	18	207	126	17		
6th Precinct,	194	220	2	20	195	221	20		
7th Precinct,	171	219	10	8	187	205	7	7	
8th Precinct,	185	66		9	186	58	11		
9th Precinct,	122	131	2	14	114	137	15		
10th Precinct,	167	123	2	14	167	122	15		
11th Precinct,	182	166	3	17	182	161	18		
12th Precinct,	86	57	1	25	84	51	25		
Majority,		1769	1354	27	135	1775	1359	136	11
		415				426			

		—SENATE—				—ASSEMBLY—			
9TH DISTRICT		Hudspeth, Dem.	Carr, Rep.	Ransom, Pro.	Gilliar.	Coyle, Dem.	Campbell, Rep.	Cypher, Ind.	
Hoboken—									
1st Ward, 1st District,	266	60	4	3	265	60	1		
1st Ward, 2d District,	154	66	2	5	149	75	2		
1st Ward, 3d District,	152	43	4	3	145	45	5		
1st Ward, 4th District,	299	15	3	6	276	45			
2d Ward, 1st District,	176	87	4	7	161	97			
3d Ward, 3d District,	167	93	4	5	158	92			
4th Ward, 1st District,	121	18	1	2	121	16			
4th Ward, 2d District,	160	15	4	1	162	15			
4th Ward, 3d District,	190	35	2	5	196	35			
4th Ward, 4th District,	214	52		23	211	45			
4th Ward, 5th District,	255	13	1	4	251	13	1		
4th Ward, 6th District,	161	36		7	153	37			
		2323	555	29	73	2259	550	9	
Majority,		1768				1679			

		SENATE.				ASSEMBLY.			
10TH DISTRICT.		Hudspeth Dem.	Carr, Rep.	Ransom, Pro.	Gilliar.	Tahen, Dem.	Seitz, Rep.	Benson, Ind.	
Hoboken—									
2d Ward, 2d District,	231	208	6	2	190	245	14		
3d Ward, 1st District,	249	68	1	2	217	96	2		
3d Ward, 2d District,	487	109	1	6	425	174	2		
3d Ward, 4th District,	292	235	6	1	233	290	7		
3d Ward, 5th District,	181	140	3	..	155	157	14		
Weehawken, South District,	183	53	2	..	190	52	1		
		1628	813	19	11	1410	1014	40	
Majority,		815				396			

ELECTION RETURNS.

11TH DISTRICT.	—SENATE—			—ASSEMBLY.—		
	Hudspeth Dem.	Car. Rep.	Ransom, Pro.	Gilliar.	Zeller, Dem.	Schwartz, Rep.
Guttenburg,	268	93	3	18	289	90
North Bergen, North District,	177	71	2	..	176	70
South District,	137	65	..	2	118	80
Town of Union, 1st District,	199	119	1	12	168	141
2d District,	167	160	4	16	146	129
3d District,	213	91	..	22	184	127
4th District,	168	156	2	19	153	197
	753	476	7	69	651	594
Union Township,	156	105	..	2	197	115
Weehawken, North District,	57	45	..	..	51	52
West Hoboken, 1st Ward,	270	176	1	19	255	193
2d Ward,	239	158	4	16	231	149
3d Ward,	213	103	2	13	202	123
	727	437	7	48	688	465
	2419	1212	19	139	2170	1466
Majority,	1025				794	
	21424	14169	276	429		
Majority in county,	7235					

VOTE IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN.

	—SENATE—				—ASSEMBLY.—		
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Ind.	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.
Hoboken, 1st Ward,	862	201	13	15	535	225	8
2d Ward,	47	245	19	9	351	342	14
3d Ward,	1375	650	13	14	1178	809	25
4th Ward,	1113	169	2	46	1105	166	1
	3763	1315	46	84	3469	1542	48
Majority,	2448				1927		

VOTE IN THE CITY OF JERSEY CITY.

	—SENATE—				—ASSEMBLY.—		
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Ind.	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.
Jersey City, 1st District,	746	715	302	10	725	745	..
2d District,	1412	2842	302	11	1334	2866	..
3d District,	1832	1092	9	6	1522	1008	556
4th District,	1697	1017	11	6	1666	1039	19
5th District,	2152	1851	27	8	2072	1702	304
6th District,	1405	444	13	3	1342	424	234
7th District,	858	474	6	6	592	741	..
8th District,	1769	1334	27	138	1778	1350	149
	11911	9789	149	188	11011	9875	1262
Majority,	2122				1136		

Hunterdon County.

1ST DISTRICT.	—SENATE.—			—ASSEMBLY.—		
	Martin, Dem.	Shields, Rep.	Rittenhouse Pro.	Callan, Dem.	Niece, Rep.	Bearder, Pro.
Delaware, North District,	165	97	76	144	127	62
South District,	158	150	19	160	151	13
East Amwell,	155	148	9	151	147	10
Franklin,	151	99	32	110	129	34
Frenchtown,	150	108	16	114	138	17
Kingwood,	190	144	30	176	158	24
Lambertville, 1st Ward,	219	92	6	221	92	5
2d Ward,	151	124	12	125	157	5
3d Ward,	105	177	35	131	266	22
	575	393	53	477	515	32
Raritan, East District,	163	228	34	168	214	41
West District,	201	241	44	198	229	49
West Amwell,	93	68	2	66	91	3
	2001	1676	315	1764	1899	285
Majority,	325				135	

2D DISTRICT.	—SENATE.—			—ASSEMBLY.—		
	Martin, Dem.	Shields, Rep.	Rittenhouse Pro.	Tine, Dem.	Bird, Rep.	Cregar, Pro.
Alexandria,	177	74	16	155	79	18
Bethlehem, East District,	108	65	10	105	69	10
West District,	161	85	4	176	71	4
Clinton, Town of,	72	104	23	87	86	24
Clinton Township,	188	141	59	194	105	80
High Bridge,	165	160	39	156	166	41
Holland,	192	145	9	192	143	9
Lebanon, East District,	99	47	8	97	46	11
West District,	140	108	9	139	107	10
Readington, North District,	201	149	26	202	141	30
South District,	121	119	8	138	98	9
Tewksbury, East District,	162	55	14	158	53	19
West District,	109	48	8	107	48	9
Union	130	69	16	115	71	19
	2025	1369	249	2021	1283	293
Majority,	656			738		
	4026					
Majority in county,	981	3045	564			

Mercer County.

— ASSEMBLY. —

1ST DISTRICT.	Pellicker, Dem.	Hutchinson, Rep.	Hendrickson, Pro.
East Windsor, North District,	74	95	14
South District,	85	85	24
Ewing,	105	120	18
Hamilton, North District,	7	13	19
South District,	75	77	25
West District,	32	72	5
Hopewell, Central District,	64	101	41
East District,	125	97	5
West District,	36	82	15
	<hr/> 255	<hr/> 347	<hr/> 64
Lawrence,	2	77	3
Princeton, 1st District,	76	111	4
2d District,	67	142	11
Trenton, 1st Ward, 1st District,	124	121	13
1st Ward, 2d District,	77	121	10
1st Ward, 3d District,	142	200	11
7th Ward, 4th District,	150	150	14
5th Ward, 1st District,	75	153	25
5th Ward, 2d District,	42	103	5
1st Ward, 1st District,	27	197	14
10th Ward, 2d District,	2	126	20
Washington,	31	64	7
West Windsor,	29	73	..
	<hr/> 1077	<hr/> 2602	<hr/> 306
Majority,		932	

— ASSEMBLY. —

2D DISTRICT.	Launings, Dem.	Mulhern, Rep.	Brown, Pro.
Trenton, 2d Ward, 1st District,	186	168	6
2d Ward, 2d District,	150	193	10
5th Ward, 1st District,	150	154	9
5th Ward, 2d District,	150	160	7
5th Ward, 3d District,	172	93	3
5th Ward, 4th District,	195	155	3
7th Ward, 1st District,	279	111	10
7th Ward, 2d District,	267	81	7
7th Ward, 3d District,	289	158	19
7th Ward, 5th District,	192	102	5
8th Ward, 1st District,	242	177	9
8th Ward, 2d District,	125	125	7
	<hr/> 2347	<hr/> 1677	<hr/> 95
Majority,	670		

— ASSEMBLY. —

3d DISTRICT.			Burns, Dem.	Knorr, Rep.	Sortor, Pro.
Trenton, 3d Ward, 1st District,			99	149	16
3d Ward, 2d District,			84	170	13
3d Ward, 3d District,			123	53	5
3d Ward, 4th District,			287	149	4
4th Ward, 1st District,			217	149	11
4th Ward, 2d District,			323	81	7
6th Ward,			294	116	6
9th Ward, 2d District,			126	106	18
9th Ward, 3d District,			157	77	18
11th Ward, 1st District,			154	79	19
11th Ward, 2d District,			249	89	14
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			2107	1190	131
Majority,			917		

VOTE IN THE CITY OF TRENTON.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Trenton, 1st Ward,	343	522	34
2d Ward,	336	361	16
3d Ward,	593	502	38
4th Ward,	549	221	18
5th Ward,	677	562	22
6th Ward,	294	116	6
7th Ward,	1117	632	55
8th Ward,	367	302	16
9th Ward,	397	439	66
10th Ward,	193	322	34
11th Ward,	493	168	33
	5260	4147	338
Majority,	1113		

Middlesex County.

— SENATE. — — ASSEMBLY. —

1ST DISTRICT.	Adrain, Dem.	Goodwin, Rep.	Kelly, Pro.	Beckman, Dem.	Brown, Rep.	De Forest, Pro.
Perth Amboy, 1st Ward,	151	211	27	177	193	23
2d Ward,	243	160	32	269	137	34
3d Ward,	250	114	22	250	115	21
	649	485	81	696	445	78
Piscataway, 1st District,	105	129	18	112	124	16
2d District,	136	139	30	141	136	29
Raritan, 1st District,	223	198	25	225	198	23
2d District,	123	115	14	121	116	15
Woodbridge, 1st District,	256	191	16	203	243	16
2d District,	127	133	5	94	168	5
	1619	1390	189	1592	1430	182
Majority,	229			162		

2D DISTRICT.	—SENATE.—			ASSEMBLY.	
	Adrain, Dem.	Goodwin, Rep.	Kelly, Pro.	Daly, Dem.	McKeag, Rep.
New Brunswick, 1st Ward, 1st District, . . .	156	66	4	143	77
1st Ward, 2d District, . . .	163	107	5	144	119
2d Ward, 1st District, . . .	309	162	2	309	180
2d Ward, 2d District, . . .	186	148	3	175	151
3d Ward,	61	106	2	286	120
4th Ward,	104	108	1	92	111
5th Ward, 1st District, . . .	266	257	6	246	274
5th Ward, 2d District, . . .	239	201	7	236	265
6th Ward, 1st District, . . .	349	157	.	242	166
6th Ward, 2d District, . . .	270	156	1	271	157
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority,	337	1545	29	2249	1627
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	789			622	

3D DISTRICT.	—SENATE.—			ASSEMBLY.	
	Adrain, Dem.	Goodwin, Rep.	Kelly, Pro.	Warner, Dem.	Fountain, Rep.
Cranbury,	74	226	12	100	200
East Brunswick, 1st District,	221	55	12	237	72
2d District,	162	60	10	162	64
3d District,	132	73	7	141	66
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	515	218	29	540	202
Madison,	223	111	3	220	119
Monroe, 1st District,	51	107	.	54	105
2d District,	139	112	12	140	114
North Brunswick,	122	163	9	125	162
Sayreville,	239	113	4	242	114
South Amboy, 1st District,	153	133	13	185	116
2d District,	294	220	13	364	158
South Brunswick, 1st District,	132	145	1	142	136
2d District,	93	70	4	97	65
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority,	2635	1623	100	2204	1494
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	412			715	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5051	4561	318		
Majority in county,	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	6430				

Monmouth County.

ASSEMBLY.				
1ST DISTRICT.	Pumyea, Dem.	Strahan, Ind. Dem.	Reid, Rep.	Conover, Pro.
Freehold, 1st District,	128	162	51	14
2d District,	64	240	43	3
3d District,	148	198	55	14
	<hr/> 340	<hr/> 600	<hr/> 149	<hr/> 31
Howell, East District,	205	98	65	8
West District,	110	101	40	9
Manalapan,	178	134	158	13
Millstone,	91	279	53	10
Shrewsbury, Macedonia District,	2	2	61	1
Upper Freehold, 1st District,	87	160	75	.
2d District,	89	58	126	12
	<hr/> 1102	<hr/> 1432	<hr/> 727	<hr/> 84
Majority,		330		

ASSEMBLY.			
2D DISTRICT.	Honce, Dem.	Van Dorn, Rep.	Chasey, Pro.
Atlantic,	151	34	5
Eatontown, 1st District,	41	107	5
2d District,	59	68	5
Marlboro,	327	27	9
Matawan,	190	142	18
Neptune, 1st District,	131	202	17
2d District,	87	163	38
3d District,	46	45	6
4th District,	55	63	13
	<hr/> 319	<hr/> 473	<hr/> 74
Ocean, 1st District,	63	64	5
2d District,	70	46	5
3d District,	108	144	13
4th District,	49	72	26
5th District,	101	133	10
6th District,	100	94	6
	<hr/> 491	<hr/> 553	<hr/> 65
Wall, 1st, District,	118	61	22
2d District,	188	127	51
	<hr/> 1884	<hr/> 1592	<hr/> 254
Majority,	292		

3d DISTRICT.	ASSEMBLY.		
	Heyer, Dem.	Parker, Rep.	Decker, Pro.
Holmdel,	19	93	7
Middletown, 1st District,	16	161	6
2d District,	147	116	23
3d District,	63	155	26
4th District,	52	61	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	272	276	76
Raritan, 1st District,	106	210	52
2d District,	52	120	23
Shrewsbury, East District,	123	121	5
Middle District,	109	141	9
South District,	129	222	6
West District,	172	214	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	612	567	35
Majority,	225	173	176
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		544	

Morris County.

1st DISTRICT.	ASSEMBLY.		
	Smith, Dem.	Malley, Rep.	Thorpe, Pro.
Chatham, East District,	31	151	13
North District,	126	102	9
South District,	122	27	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	279	280	31
Chester,	214	65	14
Mendham,	126	27	29
Morris, East District,	135	239	12
North District,	125	222	21
South District,	112	176	6
West District,	151	201	20
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	523	633	59
Mount Olive,	102	56	21
Passaic,	111	54	5
Randolph, Central District,	110	115	40
North District,	92	142	64
South District,	117	92	15
West District,	33	127	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	350	489	159
Roxbury, Port Morris District,	52	80	15
Succasunna District,	135	90	14
Washington, North District,	40	29	12
South District,	166	50	20
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2215	2148	379
Majority,	67		

ASSEMBLY.

2D DISTRICT.	Headley, Dem.	Post, Rep.	Smith, Pro.
Boonton, East District,	45	85	23
West District,	53	138	13
Hanover, North District,	39	99	2
South District,	128	112	6
Jefferson,	99	134	6
Montville,	25	91	8
Pequannock, 1st District,	25	156	13
2d District,	96	154	8
Rockaway, North District,	84	115	28
South District,	73	79	20
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority,	663	1163	127
		500	

Ocean County.

ASSEMBLY

	Kilpatrick, Dem.	Ernst, Rep.	Simpson, Pro.
Beach Haven,	11	32	4
Berkley,	27	40	8
Brick, East District,	47	100	2
Middle District,	13	75	1
West District,	41	123	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	101	303	12
Dover,	81	272	18
Eagleswood,	15	55	2
Jackson,	85	61	1
Lacey,	26	66	3
Little Egg Harbor,	24	92	59
Manchester,	63	82	.
Ocean,	26	28	.
Plumsted,	60	67	3
Stafford,	46	90	4
Union,	53	104	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority,	623	1292	117
		669	

Passaic County.

1ST DISTRICT.	—SENATE.—			—ASSEMBLY.—		
	Hinchliffe, Dem.	Emley, Rep.	Hill, Pro.	Buschmann, Dem.	Parker, Rep.	Miller, Pro.
Manchester,	177	444	13	152	254	12
Paterson, 1st Ward, 1st District,	235	395	16	207	329	21
1st Ward, 2d District,	220	343	11	204	346	15
1st Ward, 3d District,	143	244	4	89	246	4
2d Ward, 1st District,	167	227	18	155	269	20
2d Ward, 2d District,	150	225	2	141	234	3
6th Ward, 1st District,	117	142	3	162	174	3
6th Ward, 2d District,	315	110	1	231	143	2
Pompton,	156	223	6	161	218	6
Wayne,	117	168	7	110	171	9
West Millford,	175	207	16	124	213	20
Majority,	2245	2444	97	1706	2589	115
		419			803	

	—SENATE.—			—ASSEMBLY.—			
2D DISTRICT.	Hinchliffe, Dem.	Emley, Rep.	Hill, Pro.	Smith, Dem.	Ward, Rep.	Jackson, Pro.	Durgett, Ind. Dem.
Little Falls,	142	202	7	92	177	6	75
Paterson, 2d Ward, 3d District, .	199	233	13	189	202	20	38
2d Ward, 4th District, .	291	374	16	249	338	24	75
7th Ward, 1st District, .	421	119	2	322	123	2	93
7th Ward, 2d District, .	456	146	5	368	105	5	134
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority,	1509	1974	43	1280	945	57	420
	435			335			

	—SENATE.—			—ASSEMBLY.—			
3D DISTRICT.	Hinchliffe, Dem.	Emley, Rep.	Hill, Pro.	Flynn, Dem.	Holland, Rep.	Hampson, Pro.	Carroll, Ind. Dem.
Paterson, 5th Ward, 1st District, .	226	190	6	222	190	7	.
5th Ward, 2d District, .	305	240	6	292	250	6	1
5th Ward, 3d District, .	234	122	6	221	130	7	2
5th Ward, 4th District, .	338	245	4	330	247	4	.
8th Ward, 1st District, .	301	144	6	303	140	6	1
8th Ward, 2d District, .	408	131	4	362	171	4	1
8th Ward, 3d District, .	390	125	9	356	158	8	.
8th Ward, 4th District, .	302	240	7	293	251	6	.
8th Ward, 5th District, .	223	133	7	190	165	6	.
	2727	1570	55	2569	1702	54	5
Majority,	1157			867			

—SENATE.— —ASSEMBLY.—

4TH DISTRICT.	Hinchliffe, Dem.	Emley, Rep.	Hill, Pro.	Wynne, Dem.	Gledhill, Rep.	Crane, Pro.
Acquackanonk,	191	216	5	190	211	5
Passaic City, 1st Ward,	400	154	5	340	204	5
2d Ward,	136	350	18	118	367	17
3d Ward,	84	150	12	51	184	12
4th Ward, 1st District,	187	145	8	133	177	7
4th Ward, 2d District,	59	140	2	53	144	2
	866	939	45	695	1076	43
Paterson, 3d Ward, 1st District,	202	187	9	196	191	9
3d Ward, 2d District,	259	262	10	243	276	11
3d Ward, 3d District,	257	431	14	208	479	17
3d Ward, 4th District,	155	196	5	143	207	6
3d Ward, 5th District,	404	437	10	408	433	10
4th Ward, 1st District,	80	202	7	71	209	7
4th Ward, 2d District,	126	239	8	181	241	8
4th Ward, 3d District,	199	424	10	183	433	12
4th Ward, 4th District,	160	427	9	161	422	12
	2899	3960	125	2679	4178	125
Majority,		1061			1499	
	9160	9048	320			
Majority in county,	112					

VOTE IN THE CITY OF PATERSON.

—SENATE.— —ASSEMBLY.—

	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	De	Rep.	Pro.	Ind.
Paterson, 1st Ward,	551	895	31	500	923	40	7
2d Ward,	837	1062	49	734	1043	67	113
3d Ward,	1277	1513	48	1198	1586	53	7
4th Ward,	565	1292	27	596	1305	24	7
5th Ward,	1103	797	22	1065	817	24	3
6th Ward,	502	252	4	443	307	5	7
7th Ward,	877	265	7	750	228	7	232
8th Ward,	1624	773	33	1504	885	30	2
	7336	6849	221	6790	7094	250	350
Majority,	487				304		

Salem County.

—ASSEMBLY.—

	Strimple, Dem.	Hunt, Rep.	Hooven, Pro.
Alloway,	211	96	22
Elsinboro,	44	49	1
Lower Alloways Creek,	119	126	10
Lower Penns Neck,	151	111	10
Mannington,	122	192	17
Oldmans,	174	165	10
Pilesgrove, North District,	134	155	25
South District,	125	174	21
Pittsgrove, 1st District,	157	91	33
2d District,	143	63	11
Quinton,	90	179	15
Salem, East Ward, 1st District,	190	89	21
East Ward, 2d District,	147	153	78
West Ward, 1st District,	167	67	29
West Ward, 2d District,	136	65	26
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	600	424	169
Upper Penns Neck, North District,	162	109	23
South District,	155	79	5
Upper Pittsgrove,	167	223	35
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2735	2259	413
Majority,	379		

Somerset County.

—ASSEMBLY.—			
	Bergen, Dem.	Dilts, Rep.	McNabb, Pro.
Bedminster,	226	103	9
Bernards, 1st District,	172	71	19
2d District,	101	39	4
Branchburg,	114	105	16
Bridgewater, 1st District,	260	196	23
2d District,	156	169	53
3d District,	244	246	14
4th District,	242	168	16
	<hr/> 902	<hr/> 779	<hr/> 106
Franklin, 1st District,	61	97	. .
2d District,	115	87	17
3d District,	80	101	1
	<hr/> 256	<hr/> 285	<hr/> 18
Hillsboro, 1st District,	81	124	14
2d District,	92	157	8
Montgomery,	93	113	12
North Plainfield, 1st District,	132	203	21
2d District,	135	141	23
Warren,	82	33	16
	<hr/> 2386	<hr/> 2158	<hr/> 266
Majority,	223		

Sussex County.

	SENATE.		ASSEMBLY.		
	McMickle, Dem.	Ryerson, Rep.	Bowman, Pro.	Swartwout, Dem.	Wilson, Pro.
Andover,	177	59	7	132	8
Byram,	7	72	17	87	17
Frankford,	119	177	10	147	13
Green,	72	40	5	73	5
Hampton,	6	50	5	25	5
Hardyston,	131	159	5	156	9
Lafayette,	72	62	7	73	9
Montague,	71	70	1	77	1
Newton, 1st District,	127	104	17	122	21
2d District,	174	161	23	176	31
Sandyston,	71	61	4	63	2
Sparta,	127	114	6	206	1
Stillwater,	157	72	4	156	6
Vernon,	154	102	3	150	4
Wallpack,	70	16	2	71	1
Wantage, East District,	207	172	6	252	10
West District,	107	147	5	114	9
Majority,	173	171	125	2168	156

Union County.

1ST DISTRICT.	ASSEMBLY.			
	Carroll, Dem.	Schmidt, Rep.	Hoyt, Pro.	Harris, Labor.
Elizabeth, 1st Ward, 1st District,	252	26	3	27
1st Ward, 2d District,	251	17	3	16
2d Ward, 1st District,	215	20	2	4
2d Ward, 2d District,	202	86	4	11
3d Ward, 1st District,	102	36	2	25
3d Ward, 2d District,	125	107	4	32
4th Ward, 1st District,	103	100	2	11
4th Ward, 2d District,	84	96	9	6
5th Ward, 1st District,	130	142	7	38
5th Ward, 2d District,	20	27	1	3
6th Ward,	228	145	5	4
10th Ward,	127	176	6	10
11th Ward,	131	273	12	1
Majority,	1823	1271	65	195

		ASSEMBLY.			
2D DISTRICT.		Lane, Dem.	Woodruff, Rep.	Valentine, Pro.	Hirtzel, Labor.
Cranford,		103	143	32	1
Elizabeth, 7th Ward, 1st District,		153	31	1	47
7th Ward, 2d District,		118	36	2	31
8th Ward, 1st District,		210	253	7	3
8th Ward, 2d District,		103	91	6	28
9th Ward, 1st District,		151	120	7	.
9th Ward, 2d District,		184	68	2	21
12th Ward, 1st District,		46	106	4	1
12th Ward, 2d District,		102	55	5	2
New Providence,		55	42	5	1
Springfield,		60	72	4	1
Summit,		321	130	22	2
Union,		132	137	4	2
		<u>1832</u>	<u>1202</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>140</u>
Majority,		530			

		ASSEMBLY.		
3D DISTRICT.		Flower, Dem.	Kyle, Rep.	Osborn, Pro.
Clark,		24	20	1
Fanwood,		57	15	1
Linden,		65	163	5
Plainfield, 1st Ward,		157	207	10
2d Ward,		130	245	9
3d Ward,		82	216	15
4th Ward, 1st District,		134	130	11
4th Ward, 2d District,		147	107	10
		<u>650</u>	<u>913</u>	<u>63</u>
Rahway, 1st Ward,		122	106	12
2d Ward,		121	110	11
3d Ward, 1st District,		126	142	11
3d Ward, 2d District,		82	99	9
4th Ward,		103	95	11
		<u>554</u>	<u>552</u>	<u>54</u>
Westfield,		163	186	51
		<u>1513</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>178</u>
Majority,			504	

TE IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH.

ASSEMBLY.				
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Lab.
Eleventh, 1st Ward,	150	54	5	43
2d Ward,	114	115	1	15
3d Ward,	117	143	10	64
4th Ward,	107	150	11	17
5th Ward,	150	100	7	11
6th Ward,	200	145	5	4
7th Ward,	151	107	1	78
8th Ward,	100	144	15	11
9th Ward,	100	107	0	21
10th Ward,	107	100	0	10
11th Ward,	100	103	12	1
12th Ward,	100	104	9	3
Majority,	100	104	101	322

Warren County.

		ASSEMBLY.	
1ST DISTRICT.	Wilson, Dem.	Raub, Rep.	Dunford, Rep.
Albany, N. Y.	50	34	3
Blairstown,	263	23	80
Franklin,	7	6	10
Frelinghuysen,	25	24	7
Greenwich,	70	53	5
Hackettstown, 1st District,	101	20	26
" 2d "	22	21	21
Hardwick,	31	9	3
Independence,	71	24	5
Mansfield,	115	21	20
Oxford, 2d District,	175	23	18
Washington Borough, East District,	143	66	76
" " West "	124	44	53
Washington Township,	96	35	16
	1531	695	271
Majority,	836		

—ASSEMBLY.—

2D DISTRICT.	Hagerty, Dem.	Clifford, Rep.	Lefferts, Pro.
Belvidere,	127	80	114
Harmony,	82	44	7
Hope,	80	77	20
Knowlton,	124	60	15
Lopatcong,	103	36	10
Oxford, 1st District,	123	32	48
Pahaquarry,	37	8	..
Phillipsburg, 1st Ward,	125	107	9
2d Ward,	131	74	6
3d Ward,	132	87	20
4th Ward,	141	83	8
	529	351	43
Pohatcong,	75	83	3
	1280	771	260
Majority,	509		

Recapitulation.

VOTE BY COUNTIES FOR MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Labor.	Majorities. Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic,	2251	2522	253	..	..	271
Bergen,	3062	2154	102	..	908	..
Burlington,	5949	5381	497	..	568	..
Camden,	4946	5537	610	..	..	591
Cape May,	1192	1212	128	..	..	20
Cumberland,	3104	3709	301	..	..	605
Essex,	19379	18213	945	..	1166	..
Gloucester,	2942	2856	241	..	86	..
Hudson,	21105	15049	..	..	6056	..
Hunterdon,	3785	3182	578	..	603	..
Mercer,	6131	5476	532	..	655	..
Middlesex,	6050	4551	182	..	1499	..
Nonmouth,	5777	4202	514	..	1575	..
Morris,	2878	3311	506	..	..	433
Ocean,	623	1292	117	..	..	669
Passaic,	8739	9414	351	..	..	675
Salem,	2638	2259	413	..	379	..
Somerset,	2386	2158	266	..	228	..
Sussex,	2168	..	156	..	2168	..
Union,	5168	4590	353	335	578	..
Warren,	2811	1466	531	..	1345	..
	113084	98534	7585	335	17814	3264
Majority,	14550				14550	

Total Number of Election Precincts, by Counties.

Atlantic, 32; Bergen, 30; Burlington, 37; Camden, 57; Cape May, 12; Cumberland, 2; Essex, 97; Gloucester, 20; Hudson, 117; Interdon, 26; Mercer, 45; Middlesex, 32; Monmouth, 57; Morris, 29; Ocean, 15; Passaic, 40; Salem, 15; Somerset, 17; Sussex, 17; Union, 40; Warren, 26.
Total, 776.

For Congress, 1890.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Pluralities.

COUNTIES.	Newell, Dem.	Bergen, Rep.	Nicholson, Pro.	Dem.	Rep.
Camden,	5,277	1,224	111	..	2297
Cape May,	7,111	1,111	111	..	162
Cumberland,	1,111	1,111	141	..	354
Gloucester,	1,111	2,054	341	..	94
Salem,	1,111	1,111	211	1,117	..
	<hr/> 17,722	<hr/> 1,702	<hr/> 2,577	<hr/> 1,117	<hr/> 2,907
Bergen's Plurality,		2710			2710

SECOND DISTRICT.

Pluralities.

COUNTIES.	Haven, Dem.	Buchanan, Rep.	Brown, Pro.	Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic,	1,111	2,422	1,111	..	452
Burlington,	2,616	6,145	3,011	..	474
Mercer,	747	7,151	3,431	310	..
Ocean,	1,111	1,111	1,111	..	547
	<hr/> 16,352	<hr/> 17,815	<hr/> 12,000	<hr/> 310	<hr/> 1,473
Buchanan's plurality,		1163			1163

THIRD DISTRICT.

Pluralities.

COUNTIES.	Geissenhainer, Dem.	Clark, Jr., Rep.	Snyder, Pro.	Dem.	Rep.
Middlesex,	5,723	4,625	3,351	1,093	..
Monmouth,	7,332	3,489	2,351	1,863	..
Union,	7,191	3,034	2,301	1,557	..
	<hr/> 20,246	<hr/> 11,148	<hr/> 11,003	<hr/> 4,513	<hr/> ..
Geissenhainer's plurality,	4518				

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Pluralities.

COUNTIES.	Fowler, Dem.	Goodman, Rep.	Schenk Pro.	Dem.	Rep.
Hunterdon,	3893	2607	820	1486	. .
Somerset,	2877	2534	222	343	. .
Sussex,	2151	1387	119	764	. .
Warren,	4533	2247	422	2291	. .
	<u>13459</u>	<u>8775</u>	<u>1583</u>	<u>4684</u>	<u>. .</u>
Fowler's plurality,	4684				

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Pluralities.

COUNTIES.	Cadmus, Dem.	Beckwith, Rep.	Bradbrook, Pro.	Dem.	Rep.
Bergen,	4315	3111	109	1204	. .
Morris,	4374	4038	556	286	. .
Passaic,	8126	8260	404	. .	134
	<u>16815</u>	<u>15409</u>	<u>1069</u>	<u>1490</u>	<u>134</u>
Cadmus' Plurality,	1356			1356	

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Pluralities.

COUNTY.	English, Dem.	Condit, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	Dem.	Rep.
Essex,	23278	21468	995	1610	. .
English's plurality,	1610				

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Pluralities.

COUNTY.	McDonald, Dem.	McEwan, Jr., Rep.	Brown, Pro.	Dem.	Rep.
Hudson,	21375	16761	443	5114	. .
McDonald's plurality,	5114				

	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Total Vote for Congress,	128417	114808	8425
Democratic plurality for Congressmen,			13609

For Governor in 1889.

COUNTIES.	Number of Names on Poll Books.	Ballots Rejected.	Albion, Dem.		Crilly, Rep.	La Monte, Pro.	Scattering.	Pluralities.	
			Albion,	Dem.				Democrat.	Republican.
Atlantic,	7711	41	2247	2711	271	271	1	822	571
Bergen,	7711	27	4171	174	143	1	822	1611	1611
Burlington,	1711	41	571	744	473	1	1611	2714	2714
Camden,	1711	41	171	1771	272	1	393	869	869
Cape May,	271	1	184	171	127	1	1658	1658	1658
Cumberland,	7711	17	427	473	627	2	858	435	435
Essex,	4711	27	2717	2717	627	1	13516	13516	13516
Gloucester,	7711	17	271	271	247	1	13516	13516	13516
Hudson,	1711	17	2717	171	171	1	13516	13516	13516
Hunterdon,	7711	17	427	473	627	2	858	435	435
Mercer,	1711	17	2717	171	171	1	13516	13516	13516
Middlesex,	1711	17	2717	171	171	1	13516	13516	13516
Monmouth,	1414	27	771	647	544	1	1474	1474	1474
Morris,	1711	17	427	473	627	2	858	435	435
Ocean,	7711	17	1417	1417	171	1	13516	13516	13516
Passaic,	1711	17	771	647	544	1	1474	1474	1474
Salem,	7711	17	1417	1417	171	1	13516	13516	13516
Somerset,	7711	17	1417	1417	171	1	13516	13516	13516
Sussex,	4711	17	2717	171	171	1	13516	13516	13516
Union,	12221	17	771	647	544	2	701	701	701
Warren,	7711	17	1417	1417	171	1	13516	13516	13516
Plurality,	27017	77	14243	14243	14243	13	23633	9380	9380
			14253	14253			14253		

Presidential Vote—1888.

COUNTIES.	Dem.		Rep.		Pro.		Pluralities.	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic,	2554	322	263	476	476	476	476	476
Bergen,	4267	423	104	658	658	658	658	658
Burlington,	771	747	571	510	510	510	510	510
Camden,	771	147	431	2592	2592	2592	2592	2592
Cape May,	110	543	165	363	363	363	363	363
Cumberland,	4353	5542	849	1189	1189	1189	1189	1189
Essex,	25112	25203	756	116	116	116	116	116
Gloucester,	3292	3279	316	877	877	877	877	877
Hudson,	27669	19440	299	8169	8169	8169	8169	8169
Hunterdon,	5530	3555	549	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975
Mercer,	8214	9475	373	1241	1241	1241	1241	1241
Middlesex,	7202	6061	265	1148	1148	1148	1148	1148
Monmouth,	8569	7356	646	1153	1153	1153	1153	1153
Morris,	5530	5826	521	246	246	246	246	246
Ocean,	1465	2315	113	850	850	850	850	850
Passaic,	8950	9984	281	1034	1034	1034	1034	1034
Salem,	3135	3352	273	217	217	217	217	217
Somerset,	3293	3141	195	152	152	152	152	152
Sussex,	3310	2343	160	967	967	967	967	967
Union,	7568	6649	252	919	919	919	919	919
Warren,	5077	3358	506	1719	1719	1719	1719	1719
Average vote,	151493	144344	7904	16860	16860	16860	16860	16860
Plurality,	7149	7149		7149	7149	7149	7149	7149

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1891.

COUNTIES.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Atlantic	310	616	525
Bergen	315	830	774
Burlington	392	855	876
Camden	4104	1892	1963
Cape May	85	212	170
Cumberland	375	950	719
Essex	2188	6386	5590
Gloucester	231	580	429
Hudson	2076	6137	7349
Hunterdon	299	453	515
Mercer	773	898	1358
Middlesex	409	1023	1054
Monmouth	588	1039	1101
Morris	339	882	852
Ocean	137	282	242
Passaic	937	2605	2387
Salem	178	432	374
Somerset	171	425	430
Sussex	159	241	300
Union	568	1459	1306
Warren	671	685	535
	<hr/> 15,305	<hr/> 28,882	<hr/> 28,840

CITIES.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Atlantic City	197	313	288
Bayonne	117	510	412
Bordentown	39	96	88
Bridgeton	116	315	228
Burlington	82	116	151
Camden	3939	1276	1407
Elizabeth	338	975	755
Gloucester City	50	114	146
Harrison	34	249	274
Hoboken	447	1306	1139
Jersey City	1187	3140	4386
Long Branch	75	125	93
Millville	85	253	170
Morristown	62	194	135
Newark	1704	4810	4420
New Brunswick	137	294	327
Orange	173	485	397
Passaic	91	352	332
Paterson	773	2040	1867
Perth Amboy	88	180	234
Phillipsburg	328	172	138
Plainfield	92	230	198
Rahway	77	70	126
Salem	59	95	93
Town of Union	120	168	289
Trenton	642	667	929
	<hr/> 11,052	<hr/> 18,545	<hr/> 19,022

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

President, Edw. Burrough, Merchantville; Vice-President, Morris Bacon, Greenwich; Treasurer, D. D. Denise, Freehold; Secretary, Franklin Dye, Trenton; Executive Committee, Prof. E. B. Voorhees, New Brunswick; Wm. R. Lippincott, Fellowship; H. F. Boline, Locktown. Also the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

A part of the work of the Board, as stated in the law, is "to collect and disseminate reliable and useful information, and to encourage a higher standard in the agriculture and horticulture of the State; to investigate such subjects relating to the improvement of land and agriculture, in its various branches in this State, as the Executive Committee may think proper; to cause to be made, experimental and practical, tests of specific remedies or cures of diseases of domestic animals and poultry, and of plants, vegetables and fruits, and of insects injurious thereto; and to employ suitable persons to lecture before the State Board of Agriculture at its annual or other meetings, and in the counties of the State as far as the sum herein appropriated will allow."

The act provides, also, for the organization of County Boards of Agriculture in the several counties. These become a co-ordinate branch of the State Board, and are susceptible of doing the work of an agricultural institute for the farmers when thus organized. All farmers of the State can become members of the County Boards if they desire to, and through them have representation in the State Board.

There are sixteen County Boards now organized, also a State Horticultural Society and a State Poultry Association. The meetings of these societies are assuming the institute character, and their value as a means of practical information on all questions connected with the improvement of the farm, stock, dairy, poultry, fruit and market-garden interests of the State, is shown by the increased membership and attendance.

All these societies, except the Poultry Association, receive financial aid from the State Board appropriation, amounting to \$1,000 annually.

The low price received by farmers for what they have had to sell for a number of years past has had a corre-

sponding influence in depreciating farm values. The struggle to *hold on* has been maintained under the most discouraging circumstances, and any aid in the way of legislation that may help this valuable industry to a more prosperous condition will be of general benefit, for its influence will be felt in all other branches of business. Taking 100 as representing a fairly prosperous condition, the reports make their condition of prosperity, in 1891, 85 per cent. The value of lands suitable for farming purposes varies in different parts of the State, running from \$30 to \$60 per acre. Much of it was bought at twice and three times as much immediately after the war, and heavily mortgaged at 6 per cent. annual interest. This fact, considered in connection with the constantly increasing taxes and low price of farm crops, has led to the long-continued depression in agriculture. A moderate advance in the price of grain, of which there was a large crop this year, will somewhat relieve our grain-growing farmers.

As there is no means provided by law in this State for collecting agricultural statistics, it is not possible to give accurate statements as to the annual value of our farm and market-garden crops. Average yields per acre of the various farm crops are as follows: Corn, 33 bushels; wheat, 15½; rye, 14½; oats, 30; buckwheat, 14; hay, 1.05 tons; potatoes (white), 98 bushels; potatoes (sweet), 99 bushels. Apples, pears, peaches and grapes have all given crops in excess of any previous year, for the same year; and this superabundance has reduced prices below profits to the growers. The number of farms in the State is 34,307, having an average size of 85 acres.

In farm stock we number: Horses, 97,257; worth \$9,898,090. Mules, 9,406; worth \$1,101,494. Oxen and other cattle, 65,820; worth \$1,846,867. Cows, 185,328; worth \$6,301,152. Sheep, 100,075; worth \$395,497. Hogs, 194,436; worth \$1,633,653. Aggregating a total valuation of \$21,176,753.

About five thousand copies of the annual report of the State Board of Agriculture are distributed each year in New Jersey; and it is called for in almost every other State in the Union, in Canada, England, France, Germany and New Zealand.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Amount of money appropriated by the State for the support of public schools, \$2,152,560; township school tax, \$62,107.77; surplus revenue, \$31,829.32; district and city tax for teachers' salaries, \$616,249.35; district and city tax for building and repairing school-houses, \$836,198.65; total amount for all school purposes, \$3,698,945 09. Value of school property, \$9,098,576; number of school districts, 1,386; number of school-houses, 1,669; number of private schools having 25 pupils, or more, 261; number of male teachers, 760; female teachers, 3,857; average salary per month paid to male teachers, \$76.38; to female teachers, \$44.40; number of children the school-houses will seat comfortably, 227,402.

The following table gives the number of children in the State between the ages of five and eighteen, and the number enrolled in the public schools for the past school year:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Census.</i>	<i>En-rolled.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Census.</i>	<i>En-rolled.</i>
Atlantic.....	6,938	5,279	Monmouth.....	18,967	14,002
Bergen.....	12,423	7,959	Morris.....	14,152	9,283
Burlington.....	14,666	9,877	Ocean.....	5,008	3,969
Camden.....	26,260	26,542	Passaic.....	28,800	16,978
Cape May.....	2,820	2,268	Salem.....	6,867	5,653
Cumberland.....	12,119	9,369	Somerset.....	7,228	5,071
Essex.....	76,638	36,402	Sussex.....	5,802	4,939
Gloucester.....	7,722	6,951	Union.....	18,174	9,974
Hudson.....	111,694	39,098	Warren.....	10,130	7,614
Hunterdon.....	8,886	7,092			
Mercer.....	19,686	10,593	Total.....	430,279	237,600
Middlesex.....	15,290	8,706			

Number of children attending private schools, 54,865; number of children attending no school during the year, 137,814; average time the schools were kept open, 9.5 months.

SECOND ANNUAL MESSAGE

—OF—

LEON ABBETT, GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY,

—TO—

THE LEGISLATURE, SESSION OF 1892.

Delivered January 12th, 1892.

Gentlemen of the Senate and General Assembly:

In obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, I herewith present to you my annual message, showing the condition of the State and recommending such measures as I deem expedient.

CONDITION OF THE STATE.

I congratulate the people upon the splendid condition of the State at the close of the fiscal year. Its financial condition was never better; for the first time since 1885, the fiscal year has closed without any floating debt. Under the acts of the Legislature, improvements have been made at the State House, a new Assembly Chamber has been built, extensive alterations have been made in the old library building, giving additional office accommodation; the courts have been provided with a new room for holding a branch court and a room for consultation, all of which improvements were rendered necessary by the growth of the State and its important interests, and will be completed without borrowing money and without additional taxation.

Under the liberal laws of the State many new corporations have been created, largely increasing the receipts from fees for filing certificates, and the amount of tax payable by miscellaneous corporations. The railroad

and miscellaneous tax acts of 1884, and their several supplements, and the practical and efficient administration of these laws, have increased the revenues sufficient to meet the expenditures rendered necessary by the rapidly growing population of the State and its increasing needs.

With all the work that has been accomplished, no new tax has been levied upon any corporation, and the people still continue free from the imposition of any direct State tax for governmental purposes. The promise made by the Executive in 1884, that no direct State tax should be imposed upon the people, has been faithfully kept. So long as the government is carried on under existing laws and under its present economical management, no such tax will be necessary. If the future needs of the State require further revenue, the taxes upon corporations can fairly be increased until they pay equally with individuals. The municipalities of the State, however, may properly ask for additional revenue from corporations. There is no present necessity for increased taxation for ordinary State expenditures. In view of this excellent condition of State affairs, I do not feel called upon to ask the Legislature for any additional tax, either corporate or individual, for the ordinary expenses of the State government. The expenditures of the State are kept within the limits of the present sources of revenue, and therefore there is no reason for any increase. If, however, the Legislature should make appropriations for new buildings or enlarged accommodations for present State institutions, new sources of revenue must be provided. This can be done by the imposition of a collateral inheritance tax, or by the other methods recommended in my last message.

I again recommend to the Legislature that, in making appropriations, they provide in the act for the sources of revenue out of which the same shall be paid. The passing of an act for a large appropriation does not secure the payment thereof; the appropriation must be postponed by the finance department until sufficient money is realized from some source to meet it. The excess of ordinary revenues over ordinary expenditures is not sufficient to meet very heavy additional drafts. Many of the old appropriations are still unprovided for. In the course of time these will gradually be paid, but if new appropriations are added, additional sources of revenue must be provided.

During the past fiscal year the entire floating debt of \$400,000, which existed at the commencement of my

administration, was fully paid off and discharged, and over \$10,000 paid for interest thereon. Over \$64,000 has been expended for obtaining title to the camp-ground at Sea Girt, which was taken under condemnation proceedings instituted under acts of 1888 and 1889. Payments have been made for the Home for Disabled Soldiers, the State Lunatic Asylum, the Agricultural Experiment Station, and other purposes, amounting to over \$75,000. Over \$92,000 was spent to enlarge and rebuild the Assembly Chamber; \$90,000 of the public debt has been paid; over \$41,000 has been loaned to the Sinking Fund, and alterations and additions have been made to the State House, upon which nearly \$26,000 have been expended. The total special appropriations and extraordinary net disbursements, including the temporary loans paid, and amounts paid for expenses incurred in fiscal year ending October 31st, 1890, amount to \$889,403.53. The total ordinary net disbursements, properly chargeable to the last fiscal year, amount to \$1,272,612.34, making a total of \$2,162,015.87.

The total ordinary receipts were \$1,747,809.13. The total net receipts, including \$382,614.83, money received from the United States, which makes a total of \$2,130,423.96. The fiscal year closed with a balance in bank to State Fund account of \$402,168.96.

The sum of \$382,614.83 was collected from the United States, without the payment of any commission or charge therefor. The State received and retained for its use every dollar paid by the National Government. The charges made for such collections and paid by other States would have largely depleted this fund. The offers made to the Executive in this case would have cost the State fifteen per cent. for collection, amounting to over \$57,000. I believed that this could be saved, and, with the assistance of the Quartermaster-General, made the necessary examinations and investigations. I drew all the papers necessary to properly present the case in Washington; the Treasurer and Comptroller, at my request, went twice to that city, and, without any charge to the State, collected the money, and paid the whole amount into the treasury. The performance of these acts by the State officers has saved the State a large sum of money. I know of no other State that is able to show the same record.

FINANCES.

The reports of the Comptroller and Treasurer present in detail the financial operations of the State for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1891.

There are two funds referred to in these reports, one the State and the other the School Fund; they are kept separate from each other, and I shall deal with them in the same manner.

STATE FUND.

The State Fund received during the fiscal year the following amounts:

Railroad Tax.

From tax on railroad corporations payable within the fiscal year.....	\$931,937 11	
From tax on railroad corporations payable in former years and collected this year.....	\$115,297 99	
Less amount returned.....	1,250 00	
	<hr/>	114,047 99
		<hr/>
		\$1,046,035 10

Miscellaneous Corporations.

From tax on miscellaneous corporations payable within the year.....	\$355,014 02	
From tax on miscellaneous corporations, payable in former years and collected this year.....	\$50,110 46	
Less amount returned.....	65 50	
	<hr/>	50,044 96
		<hr/>
		405,058 98

Fees, &c.

From official fees from Secretary of State and as Clerk of Court of Pardons, Clerk Court of Errors and Appeals, Prerogative Court and Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of Banking, &c., and from Superintendent of Vital Statistics.....	\$23,904 67	
Filing articles of incorporation, &c.	91,479 26	
Life insurance companies of other States.....	6,616 96	
	<hr/>	122,000 89
Prison receipts, thirteen months—		
For October, 1890, paid in November, 1890....	\$6,093 81	
For fiscal year ending October 31st, 1891.....	73,775 50	
	<hr/>	79,869 31
Rivarian Lands—		
Grants.....	\$58,479 56	
Rents	580 66	
Sale of sand.....	500 00	
	<hr/>	\$59,560 22

Less amount paid to Riparian Commissioners.....	10,000 00	
Judicial fees.....		\$49,560 22
Interest and dividends.....		24,952 64
Fines.....		18,870 00
Proceeds of escheats.....	\$1,051 00	112 50
Less amount disbursed	246 51	
Fees of commissioners.....		804 49
		545 00
Total ordinary net receipts.....	\$1,747,809 13	
Direct war tax refunded by the United States.....		382,614 83
Total net receipts.....	\$2,130,423 96	
Balance on hand October 31st, 1890.....		433,760 87
Total.....	\$2,564,184 83	

Disbursements.

Usual disbursements for fiscal year ending October 31st, 1891.....	\$1,272,612 34	
Special appropriations paid.....	136,751 53	
Amount paid for expenses incurred in previous fiscal year.....	36,393 30	
Temporary loans paid and interest thereon.....	410,230 16	
Paid on war debt and loaned sinking fund.....	131,357 00	
Other expenditures.....	174,671 54	
Total disbursements.....	\$2,162,015 87	
Balance on hand October 31st, 1891.....		402,168 96
		\$2,564,184 83

The ordinary receipts on State account for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1892, will, in all probability, be equal to those received during the preceding fiscal year. There may, however, be a diminution in some of the usual sources of revenue, and it would therefore not be safe to act upon a basis of total ordinary receipts of over \$1,700,000. This will leave a balance over ordinary State expenses for 1892, which can be used to meet appropriations heretofore made by the Legislature, and for which no other source of revenue has been provided.

Assets of the State Fund.

The securities in this fund are as follows:

1,887 shares of the stock of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company of the par value of	\$188,700 00
Centennial stock, par value.....	74,116 67
(This stock is of no value.)	
Bonds of the several counties of the State for surplus revenues of the United States.....	764,670 44
(These bonds are of no value as an asset.)	
Principal sum named in a riparian lease granted under act of March 19th, 1890.....	8,295 00

The only assets of this fund, which are of any value, are the 1,887 shares of stock, which are worth \$471,750, and the above riparian lease, upon which the State receives annually a rental of seven per cent. on the principal sum. My former message gave the history of the items of Centennial stock and bonds above referred to, and stated the reasons why they were no longer of any value.

SCHOOL FUND.

The total amount of the School Fund October 31st, 1891, was \$3,796,402.38. Its investments were as follows:

Riparian leases held as the property of the Fund.....	\$638,311 60
Bonds secured by mortgages.....	610,988 50
Newark city bonds.....	465,000 90
Bonds of school districts.....	249,817 50
City of Bayonne bonds.....	162,500 00
Union county bonds.....	145,000 00
Real estate.....	132,950 00
Mercer county bonds.....	120,000 00
New Jersey bonds.....	118,000 00
Hudson county bonds.....	100,000 00
1,000 shares of stock of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.....	100,000 00
New Brunswick city bonds.....	81,000 00
East Orange bonds.....	78,000 00
Paterson city bonds.....	75,000 00
Jersey City bonds.....	50,000 00
Franklin township, Essex County, bonds.....	50,000 00
Town of Freehold bonds.....	46,000 00
Union township, Bergen county, bonds.....	42,500 00
355 shares of the stock of the New Jersey Railroad and Trans- portation Company.....	35,500 00
220 shares of the stock of the Trenton Banking Company.....	11,000 00
Trenton city bonds.....	4,000 00
	<hr/>
Cash on hand October 31st, 1891.....	\$3,315,567 60
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$3,796,402 38

†

In addition to the above there is due, as interest on securities, and for rentals under riparian leases, \$100,836.38.

The receipts of the School Fund during the past fiscal year were as follows:

From income.....	\$187,014 75
From securities paid off—	
School district bonds.....	\$16,942 50
Bonds, mortgages, etc.....	17,948 50
East Orange bonds paid off.....	5,500 00
Leases.....	15,778 35

December 3d, 1890, Treasurer Toffey received on account of Manor Real Estate and Trust Company, alleged to be for conversion of lease to William E. Dodge into a grant, check of P. R. R. Co., \$13,325.00, cash, \$2 17; total, \$13,327.17. It was irregularly paid off for reasons hereafter stated.

The principal sum of this lease is.....	\$13,000 00	
		\$69,169 35
Balance on hand November 1st, 1890.....		662,025 64
		<hr/> \$918,209 74

This amount is accounted for as follows :

Investment of School Fund during year.....	\$183,100 00	
Premium paid on investment	8,650 00	
Interest advanced on investments.....	491 94	
		\$192,241 94
Disbursements on account of Normal and Model, Farnum and Deaf-Mute Schools, Industrial Education, State school department, and other items shown in Treasurer's report.....		245,133 02
		<hr/> \$437,374 96
Balance on hand October 31st, 1891.....		480,834 78
		<hr/> \$918,209 74

The payment of the principal sum on the William E. Dodge lease was not made through the Riparian Commissioners, as it should have been; it was paid directly to Mr. Toffey, then Treasurer. This irregular course was taken for the apparent purpose of evading the conversion of the lease into a grant under the form of conveyance prescribed by the Riparian Commissioners. The payment thus made will not, in my judgment, give the corporation that made it the rights of a grantee from the State. Such rights can only be secured by affirmative action of the Board of Riparian Commissioners.

SINKING FUND.

The Sinking Fund account has been transferred to the State Treasurer, under the act of March 11th, 1891 (*P. L.* 1891, *p.* 136). This transfer was made at the expiration of the term of office of the old Sinking Fund Commissioners, for the purpose of saving the expenses attendant on this Board. Under this act the State Treasurer performs the duties of the old Board without compensation.

The report of the late Commissioner of the Sinking Fund shows the following assets October 31st, 1890, viz.:

Loans on bonds and mortgage.....	\$309,216 68
Unpaid interest due October 31st, 1890.....	3,600 00
Real estate, cost as per statement.....	216,417 67
Decree of Thomas Crozier	6,066 44
Balance in banks.....	17,806 27

Making a total of..... \$553,107 06

The Treasurer reports that the assets of the fund at the end of the fiscal year, October 31st, 1891, were as follows:

Loans on bonds and mortgages.....	\$274,352 68
Unpaid interest due October 31st, 1891.....	1,937 58
Real estate, cost per statement.....	226,580 41
Due from Thomas Crozier on decree.....	6,441 44
Balance in bank	29,324 82

Making a total of..... \$538,636 93

Decrease in assets during the fiscal year..... \$14,470 13

This decrease is accounted for as follows:

Bonds and mortgages October 31st, 1890.....	\$309,216 68
Bonds and mortgages October 31st, 1891.....	274,352 68

Decrease \$34,864 00

Interest account unpaid October 31st, 1890.....	\$3,600 00
Interest account unpaid October 31st, 1891.....	1,937 58

Decrease 1,662 42

\$36,526 42

Deduct real estate, increased.....	\$10,162 74
Deduct Thomas Crozier decree, increased.....	375 00
Deduct balance in bank, increased.....	11,518 55

22,056 29

\$14,470 13

The following amounts were collected and received on this account during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1891:

For interest.....	\$15,716 63
For rents	4,792 72
For sales of real estate	1,735 00
For mortgages paid in full and on account.....	22,364 00
For amount of note for sale of timber on Allen Farm.....	\$257 75

\$44,866 10

For State appropriation	\$90,000 00
For State loan to Sinking Fund.....	41,357 00

131,357 00

\$176,223 10

Balance in bank October 31st, 1890.....	17,806 27
---	-----------

\$194,029 37

The following amounts were disbursed from this fund:

Expenses paid from this fund.....	\$2,373 55	
Principal and interest of debt paid	162,331 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$164,704 55	
Balance in bank October 31st, 1891.....	29,324 82	
	<hr/>	\$194,029 37

TAX LAWS.

The inequalities of assessments and valuations of land on the part of tax assessors, and the necessity of the passage of some law to correct unfair assessments, and enforce existing laws, where no relief could be had from local authorities, induced the Legislature of 1891, upon the recommendation of the representatives of the State Board of Agriculture and other citizens, and after a thorough examination by a non-partisan commission created under the act of April 7th, 1890, (*Laws of 1890, page 515*), to pass an act entitled "A general act concerning taxes" (*Laws of 1891, page 189*), under which I appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three commissioners, viz.: Albert H. Slape, of Salem; Charles C. Black, of Hudson, and Theodore P. Hopler, of Warren. The Board organized on the twenty-fifth day of March by the election of Albert H. Slape as president and Thomas B. Usher as clerk. The commissioners immediately proceeded to perform the onerous duties imposed upon them by the act. In order to familiarize themselves with the methods pursued by the local assessors, they held a series of meetings in each county of the State to hear complaints and listen to suggestions concerning matters affecting their duties, and the practice of the assessors, in the matter of the assessment and collection of taxes. Since its organization the board has heard appeals in different parts of the State, and acted thereon by decisions which have generally met with approval. The law has also been practically applied in Camden county in a case where three exclusively agricultural townships appealed to the board to increase the tax valuations of two cities, one township and one borough, so as to equalize the assessments in these seven taxing districts. In this case a readjustment of taxes has been made. There has been a large increase by the local assessor in the ratables of Atlantic City, by which the agricultural portions of the county receive substantial benefits. In all the instances where appeals were taken

by a sufficient number of parties to warrant it, the board has heard the appeals in the locality where the appellants lived. The commissioners have faithfully performed their duty and have given general satisfaction to the people, and I have no doubt but that their efforts will result in substantial improvements in the methods of taxation, so that equality in assessments will be established.

The wisdom of the creation of this board is fully endorsed by the president of the State Board of Agriculture. He reports that this subject, which has long been under discussion, has at last found a practical solution in the establishment of the tax board; that the new law, while not perfect, still establishes the principle of State supervision of taxation, which will eventually become the safeguard for real estate, and especially for farm and suburban property; that some of the local assessors ignore the law, and the recommendations of the State Board of Taxation, while others conscientiously endeavor to comply with the law in its entirety; that the good effect of this law was notably shown in the cases arising in Camden county, where three of the assessors attempted to comply with the law, and assess the ratables at approximately their true value, while others ignored the law, and assessed at rates ranging from thirty-three to seventy-five per cent; that this led to dissatisfaction, and the taxpayers who were assessed at full rates called meetings and appointed committees to lay their grievances before the State Board of Taxation; that he was made chairman of these committees, and through him the matter was laid before the State Board of Taxation; that a meeting was held in Camden, and after hearing testimony and argument, the State Board increased the valuations in the four localities where the property was not assessed at true value and equalized the tax assessment in the seven localities before the board on appeal; that the novelty of the interference of the State Board created comment, but was endorsed by the best thinking people of the county. The president of the State Board of Agriculture says that the result has fully exemplified the wisdom of the creation of a State Board of Taxation; that the principle of State supervision is a correct one, and with intelligent and conscientious commissioners, clothed with the necessary powers, and a thoroughly devised system of rules, easily understood and explained, the equalization of the burdens of taxation will be solved.

Prior to the creation of this tribunal it was impossible to secure speedy justice and relief from the action of the local boards and assessors. The present mode of hearing appeals is simple and inexpensive; the decisions are promptly given, and they have received the general approval of the taxpayers. The work already done by this commission, and the benefits derived therefrom, amply justify the wisdom of the Legislature in establishing the board.

There are certain recommendations made by the commissioners which should receive the careful attention of the Legislature in order to determine the wisdom of the adoption of any or all of them. Some of these, it seems to me, should be adopted without hesitation, while others relate to matters about which there may be a difference of opinion. The evident care bestowed upon these questions by the board should induce the Legislature to make a careful examination of them, and determine what amendments should be made to the present tax act in order to make it more effective.

The main recommendations of the board are as follows:

First. Compelling assessors to obey the law by penalties of removal and forfeiture with increased pay of assessors in townships under ten thousand inhabitants.

Second. By making the time for assessment, and its completion, the collection of taxes, and lien on the property, uniform in all taxing districts, and giving each taxpayer ample opportunity to see how the assessments are made, for the purpose of furnishing evidence for an appeal in case of unjust taxation.

Third. Redrafting the law covering exemptions, and limiting the exemptions to those founded upon good reasons and public policy.

Fourth. Fixing a tax rate which shall not be exceeded in any taxing district.

Fifth. Requiring all assessments on lands and improvements to be made separately in municipalities of over five thousand inhabitants.

Sixth. Giving the State Board of Taxation power to increase individual assessments.

Seventh. Requiring all incorporated companies in the State, on demand, to file with the State Board of Taxation a list of their shareholders, with the addresses, and requiring the said corporations to pay the tax on such shares as are held by non-residents of the State of New

Jersey, thus increasing the amount of tax derived from invisible personal property.

Eighth. No deduction for individual debts, except from the assessed value of personal property.

TAXABLE AND EXEMPT PROPERTY IN THE STATE.

In connection with the matter of taxation it is interesting to consider the value of property in this State, and the extent of exemptions under existing laws.

The total assessed valuation of property in the State subject to taxation is as follows:

Value of railroad property in 1891.....	\$210,044,945 00
Other classes of property in 1891, as they appear by the return of ratables in the Comptroller's office.....	701,320,029 35
Total.....	\$911,364 974 00
To ascertain the total real and personal property in the State we must add to the above—	
First. The deduction for debts made from the valuation of the real and personal estate of individuals by local assessors under section 26 of the act of April 11th, 1866, amounting to.....	35,000,000 00
Second. The amount returned by local assessors of real estate exempt under section 4 of the act of March 19th, 1891.....	(a) 53,387,979 00
Third. The amount of exemptions to veterans, national guardsmen, firemen, etc., under special acts, amounting to.....	10,000,000 00
Total.....	\$1,009,752,953 00

MUNICIPALITIES AND TAXATION.

Municipal taxation is the heaviest burden imposed upon the taxpayer. It is unequal in different parts of the State. In certain municipalities the tax is limited by a percentage upon the ratables; in other places there are no restrictions. Annexed hereto is Appendix A, which shows that the local tax rate varies from 74 cents on \$100 in Upper Pittsgrove township, Salem county, to \$4.70 per \$100 in Cape May City. There is no direct State tax upon individuals except the State school tax, which is returned to the localities for the purposes of

(a) Of the \$53,387,979 of exemptions, \$20,000,000 is classed as church property, \$15,000,000 as school, college and other property used for educational purposes; \$11,000,000 as graveyards and cemeteries, and the balance is for property used for public purposes by the State or municipalities. The total amount of these exemptions, in the judgment of the State Board of Taxation, is estimated at about \$75,000,000, instead of that given by the Assessors.

education. If, therefore, relief could be obtained by some act limiting the amount of local tax, it would be the most important to the taxpayer. Every experiment to keep municipal tax within reasonable limits, except the one limiting the amount by a percentage on the ratables, seems to have failed. Whether the tax budget is made by elective officers or appointive officers, the result seems to be the same. Debt is incurred, and the tax rate is increased unless there is an iron rule limiting expenditures.

As the great burden upon the citizens comes from municipal taxation, the Legislature should endeavor to find some method which will render it impossible for extravagance, incapacity or fraud, to impose unnecessary burdens upon the taxpayers in the municipalities. The charters of certain cities and localities which fix the tax rate, beyond which the local authorities cannot assess, is, in my judgment, the only sure method of tax limitation. It may not be the best, and your wisdom may find some better rule, but in the absence of any better method, I urge upon the Legislature the passage of a general act limiting the tax rate in cities and towns, and if deemed wise, in other localities, by fixing a percentage upon the ratables, beyond which it shall be unlawful to go.

In considering this question of municipal taxation, I present to you certain statistics which bear upon this subject. The figures presented are not exact, because of the difficulty of obtaining accurate information from certain local officers, whose duty it is to furnish the same, but they are approximately correct, and will be sufficient in the practical consideration of the subject.

I have already stated that the total amount of ratables as returned to, and on file in the office of the Comptroller, is \$701,320,029 35; the total amount of funded and floating indebtedness is \$53,915,800.31. The items of this last amount, as returned from the different localities, are first liens on the property in the different tax districts. It is a burden upon the property; it is an additional first lien to mortgages and other incumbrances, and affects the value of real estate in different localities, as the burden is greater or less therein. The details of places and amounts of debt by which this sum is reached, with a list of the places that have not made reports to the Comptroller, are annexed hereto in Appendix B.

The aggregate amount of local tax assessed, so far as it can be ascertained from the data in the Comptroller's

office, is \$18,238,706.98. While this is not absolutely correct, it is sufficiently accurate to enable the Legislature to deal with the subject. Of this amount about three millions was for the purpose of paying the interest on municipal indebtedness.

No more important subject demands legislative attention than this question of local taxation and its limitation. Every taxpayer in the State directly feels its effect. This local tax must be taken out of the income derived from property. Indirectly every tenant must feel its influence and effect, in increasing the amount of rentals to be paid. The land owner must either secure its return to him, by imposing the burden upon the tenant, or his income will be substantially diminished by reason thereof. This burden also affects the prosperity of every locality. Heavy taxation drives away investments and depreciates value of property in any locality. No service that the Legislature can render the people will be more gratefully appreciated than a law which will stop the increase of public debt, provide for the payment of that now existing, and secure a limitation of the tax rate for municipal purposes. If you do not deem it wise to pass an act affecting all municipalities, the act may provide for a limitation of indebtedness based upon classification of the municipalities of the State. It is also a proper matter for your consideration, whether certain cities, with large public debts, should not be compelled to reduce their present indebtedness below a fixed standard before incurring further bonded debt. Such an act should also provide for the decrease of indebtedness until it reaches a fixed ratio to the ratables of the localities. It should provide effectual restraint against creating further debts, where the debts now exceed certain ratio of the ratables. It should provide that the ordinary expenses of municipal government should be kept at the lowest figure, consistent with the proper service in the various departments, and in making appropriations the municipal government should be compelled to itemize the amounts to be raised for different purposes, wherever practicable, so that taxpayers may know the specific uses for which the tax is imposed.

The history of other States in dealing with this subject will be found extremely valuable, and will serve to show the almost universal appreciation in this country of the necessity of constitutional or statutory regulations to secure limitation of municipal indebtedness and expenditures. It is interesting to note that, while few constitu-

tional restrictions were adopted prior to 1860, the States admitted to the Union since that date, with the exception of West Virginia, have adopted constitutional provisions or passed stringent laws limiting the power of municipalities to create indebtedness. It is also noticeable that the States deal differently with the question involved.

In order to aid your body in the investigation on this subject I annex to my message, as "Appendix C," a summary of the constitutional and statutory provisions of the different States of the Union, so far as it has been possible, within the limited time, to have the same prepared.

STATE TAX ON RAILROADS AND CANALS FOR LOCAL USES.

The taxing districts of the State have received substantial aid from the operations of the railroad tax act of 1884. Under the provisions of that act, and the assessments made by the State Board of Assessors, certain taxes are collected by the State for local uses and paid to the localities. The amounts thus received necessarily reduce the sums required to be raised by local assessments upon the ratables.

The tax levied on the property of the railroad and canal companies for the use of taxing districts, under the railroad tax act of 1884, as reported to the Comptroller by the State Board Assessors, and payable in the year 1891, was \$338,552.45. Of this there was collected the sum of \$338,478.55, leaving \$73 90 to be received. In addition to this, taxes of former years, and interest thereon, were collected during the year, amounting to \$30.30, making the whole amount \$338,582.75. This total was distributed to the several cities and counties in the sums assessed for their use respectively.

The details as to the companies paying this tax, and the cities and counties to which it was distributed, will be found in the Comptroller's report.

STATE LANDS UNDER WATER.

The reports of the Riparian Commissioners and of the State Treasurer show :

Receipts for State Fund.

For grants in fee under act of March 19th, 1890.....	\$58,479 56
For rentals under Thompson lease made under said act (the principal sum of said lease being \$8,295)	580 69
For license to dig sand.....	500 00
Total.....	\$59,560 22

Receipts for School Fund.

Far old leases converted into grants under act of March 11th, 1869.	\$15,778 35
For rentals paid to State Treasurer on old leases under act of March 11th, 1869.	50,666 23
	<hr/> \$66,444 58

In addition to the above, the State Treasurer reports under the title of "School Fund"—

Received interest on back rentals due on old leases	\$3,406 24
Received costs in Lyle suit.	45 00
	<hr/> \$69,895 82

The principal sum of an old lease to Wm. E. Dodge was irregularly paid directly to Mr. Toffey, the former State Treasurer, amounting to	13,000 00
	<hr/> \$82,895 82

(The reason for thus paying this amount of \$13,000 has already been stated.)

The expenses of the commission for salaries, clerk hire, engineering, office rent, and all other disbursements connected with the transaction of the business for the past year, amounted to \$14,345.22.

During the year the commission, in company with the Governor, continued the personal examination of the riparian lands, which was inaugurated during the first year of my present term, with a view to a readjustment of prices to be charged for riparian rights. Particular attention was given to the southern portion of the State, along the shores of the Delaware river and bay, where riparian land is rapidly increasing in value. The old valuations in other parts of the State were also carefully reconsidered. After consideration, old valuations were revised and readjusted, and materially increased, so that the State might receive a fair equivalent from these lands under water.

Another important subject considered by the commission was a plan for commercial development and the improvement of the lands of the State under water in that part of New York bay known as the "Jersey Flats." The prospective value of this land has long been recognized, and the best method for improving it has been a subject for discussion for many years.

The act of February 10th, 1891 (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 15), authorized the commission, after consultation with the United States Harbor Line Board, to establish lines for piers and solid filling around the reefs and shoals on these flats. A plan was formulated, adopted and submit-

ted to the Harbor Line Board for their consideration, and several consultations upon the subject were had between the Harbor Line Board and the Riparian Board. While the United States authorities have not directly expressed their disapproval of the plan proposed, they have inferentially done so by subsequently adopting harbor lines for the locality in question, which interfere with the plan of improvement as adopted by the commission. The lines adopted by the Harbor Line Board, aside from their interference with what the Riparian Board conceived to be necessary for the proper and advantageous development of the State's valuable lands under New York bay, are also open to serious objection, because, if adhered to, they may prevent the State from utilizing much of its lands under water, and also deprive the grantees of the State of vested rights, without compensation. The Riparian Board protested to the Secretary of War against these lines being adopted, but without avail.

I call your special attention to the correspondence on this subject between the representatives of the State and the United States, which is annexed to the report of the Riparian Commissioners. The legal position of the State upon this subject will be found fully stated therein, and will, in my judgment, be sustained by the courts.

The question is one of grave importance, as the lands in question are worth several millions of dollars to the State, if the improvements suggested by the Riparian Board can be carried into practical operation with the assent of the United States. I am fully satisfied that not only are these contemplated improvements not injurious to navigation, but that they will be of great advantage to the commerce of New York harbor. They would convert the present shoals and flats on New Jersey soil, between Bedloe's Island and Robin's Reef, into more than nine miles of water front of wharves and piers, with great warehouses thereon, with deep channels on either side thereof, which with proper railroad connections with the New Jersey shore, would add to the facilities of the great commerce between the Western States and Europe, and reduce the charge for transportation and handling of the grain and other products of our country.

By the act of March 20th, 1891, the digging or removal of deposits of sand from the tide waters of the State was prohibited, unless permission was first granted by the Riparian Board. Under the provision of this statute,

one license has been granted and \$500 received therefor. Other applications are now pending, and with the improved appliances now available for the dredging of deposits of sand from tidal waters there will be developed a profitable industry, yielding a substantial revenue to the State.

AGRICULTURE.

I fully discussed the subject of agriculture in my last message. I repeat the recommendations made therein for the creation of a Commissioner of Agriculture and of a Railroad Commission; and also for the passage of laws against unjust discrimination in freight rates, and in relation to other matters referred to in that message.

The Legislature acted upon two of the subjects mentioned in that message, to wit, in reference to roads and the creation of a State Board for the equalization of tax assessments.

The act in reference to roads requires an amendment. It was drawn and passed in view of the passage of a law creating a Commissioner of Agriculture, but the Legislature, not having deemed it wise to create a bureau of agriculture, it will be necessary to amend the road act and provide for the substitution of some person to perform the duties of Commissioner of Agriculture named therein. I recommend that the performance of these duties be vested in the President of the State Board of Agriculture until the establishment of a State Commissioner.

Owing to the misapprehension that evidently existed in reference to the question of abandoned farms in this State, I directed the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture to make a personal investigation, taking as a basis the reports sent to the Bureau of Labor and Statistics. His examination confirms the view that I entertained before it was made. There are no farms in New Jersey which come truly or properly under the head of abandoned farms. The uses of farm lands have been changed in certain localities for suburban residences, or for other purposes; a few farms in the State may have been temporarily uncultivated, but only for a short period. The examination made by the Secretary of the board shows that farm land in New Jersey is rising in value, and that there is an increasing demand for it. In the southern part of the State thousands of acres upon which formerly no crops whatever were raised, are now becoming exceedingly productive in the cultivation of

berries, fruits and other products, for the culture of which the land has been found to be especially adapted.

The president of the State Board of Agriculture reports that many new settlers have been attracted to South Jersey, noticeably to Salem and Cumberland counties, and that their thrift and evident prosperity have again demonstrated the productiveness of the white sand section of this part of the State which a few years ago was considered a sterile region.

The recommendation of the State board that the study of agriculture should receive more attention in the State College of Agriculture, led to a conference, which has had beneficial and practical results satisfactory to the board.

The president reports that the legislation of the past session in reference to roads is considered by farmers to be a step in the right direction, and its practical application is looked forward to as the inauguration of a better road system throughout the State. He recommends that no legislation be enacted to prevent the law having a fair trial.

He also recommends the passage of an act to protect suburban residents by giving the owners and their tenants the powers of constables, to prevent trespassing.

The secretary of the State Board of Agriculture recommends the codification of the laws in reference to roads, and the appointment of a commission for that purpose. In view of the conflicting provisions of many of these acts, and the reasons set forth in the secretary's report, I deem the suggestion a wise one.

He asks that power be given the State board to collect, through the assessors, agricultural statistics, which will be of great advantage to the proper handling of questions relating to this subject.

If a Commissioner of Agriculture be created, all these matters should properly and naturally be referred to him.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The report shows the distribution of seven bulletins among nearly 15,000 farmers of the State, upon a variety of subjects. The chemist reports the analyses made of fertilizing and waste materials, and experiments made upon different farms in reference to certain crops therein set forth.

The report also refers to certain investigations in reference to oyster culture, and states that arrangements

have been made by which these experiments will be continued at Sea Isle City, in this State. He reports that success was attained in the raising of young oysters from eggs artificially treated and transported.

Various other matters of interest are set forth in the report, which will repay careful study by those interested in agriculture.

STATE WEATHER SERVICE.

The director of the New Jersey State Weather Service reports that it is now well organized, and through its crop bulletin presents weekly to the farmers, fruit growers and truckers of the State, a vast amount of crop statistics, climatic data and other information of great value.

A station for meteorological observation has been established in each county for the purpose of obtaining standards of temperature and rainfall, a knowledge which is of great importance to the people of New Jersey.

A small appropriation is asked for the continuation of this service.

EDUCATION.

In my former message, I dealt very fully with the school system of the State, including its history and all matters connected with it. Since that time, in order to consolidate the school system and render it more efficient, and decrease its expenditures, the Legislature passed an act vesting the entire control of the Normal, Model, Deaf-Mute and Farnum Schools in a new State Board of Education. Under the act of March 17th, 1891 (*Laws of 1891, page 167*), the new board has general supervision of all matters connected with the subject of education. The Trustees of the Deaf-Mute School have been abolished, and the management of the institution has been simplified and improved, and its expenses have been decreased. The new Board of Education consists of the Trustees of the School Fund and eight members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The law directs that not more than four of the trustees appointed by the Governor shall be of the same political party. Under this act the following gentlemen were appointed: Nicholas M. Butler, William R. Barricklo, William W. Varick, John P. Brothers, Alexander G. Cattell, James Deshler, James L. Hayes and John H. Scudder.

The new board was organized, by-laws adopted and committees appointed. Since its organization it has changed the financial system of the State Normal School by causing all moneys received by the steward to be paid daily to the treasurer of the board. Under the former system the steward acted both as receiving and disbursing officer.

The State Superintendent reports that the school census of 1891 shows 430,340 children between the ages of five and eighteen, an increase of 19,828 over the previous year; that there were enrolled in the public schools 237,500, an increase of 3,428; that the number of children attending private schools was 54,865, an increase of 7,586; that the number of children not attending any school was 137,975; that the public schools will accommodate 227,402, but that the average attendance is only 146,713.

The amount expended for all school purposes, as near as the same can be ascertained, is shown by the following account:

Amount of State school tax collected and distributed to the counties last year.....	\$1,995,260 00
Amount of State appropriation.....	100,000 00
Interest of surplus revenue, used by counties.....	31,829 32
Township school tax.....	62,107 77
District school tax for teachers and fuel.....	616,249 35
District school tax for building and repairing school-houses...	836,198 65
State appropriation for manual training.....	11,254 66
Amount raised by local tax or subscriptions for manual training,	11,750 00
Amount appropriated by State for school libraries.....	3,040 00
Amount raised by subscription and by entertainments for school libraries	4,150 00
Amount expended for teachers' institutes.....	1,700 00
Appropriation for State Normal School.....	20,000 00
Repairs of Normal School... ..	1,419 23
Appropriation for Farnum School.....	1,200 00
Appropriation for the distribution of Smith's History to schools,	68 55
Expenses of State Board of Education.....	1,818 62
Expenses of Department of Public Instruction.....	8,830 70
County Superintendents' salaries	21,247 24
Expenses of County Superintendents.....	5,987 46
Expenses of school fund.....	7,294 10
Amount of indebtedness of school districts (exclusive of cities) incurred during the year.....	160,700 00
Amount expended for extension of Normal School building...	35,323 30
Paid for distribution in schools of geological maps.....	715 86
Amount paid for plans of school-houses.....	500 00
Paid Deaf-Mute School.....	46,968 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,985,612 81

The following are some of the principal expenditures:

For teachers' salaries.....	\$2,443,061 50
For fuel.. ..	98,064 29
For building and repairing school-houses.....	680,831 97
For janitors' salaries, books, stationery, taking census, etc....	408,666 91

The total value of ordinary school property is \$9,098,-576. The number of male teachers is 760, with an average salary of \$76.38 per month; the number of female teachers is 3,857, with an average salary of \$44.40 per month.

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

The Normal School was established under the act of 1855 (*P. L.* 1855, *page* 25), for the training and education of teachers in the art of instructing and governing the common schools of the State. Since that time 1,310 teachers have graduated therefrom. The Model School is maintained as an adjunct of the Normal School for the purpose of providing a training school for those who intend to become teachers, so that when a Normal graduate takes charge of a school, he or she will not only know what to teach, but what is equally, if not more important, how to teach. This school is more than self-supporting. The original cost of the Normal and Model Schools was \$155,000; the present value of this school property is estimated at \$306,000.

In 1891, 326 pupils were in attendance at the Normal School, of whom twenty-four graduated from the advance course and sixty-five from the elementary course. Of graduates eighty-seven are reported as teaching. The attendance at the Model School during the year was 541, of whom seventeen graduated.

The revenue for the support of these institutions, in addition to the \$20,000 annually appropriated by the State, is derived from the tuition fees of the Model School, amounting to \$15,729.63, and from other sources, \$3,421.26. This, with the balance of \$7,271.07, on hand at the date of the last School Treasurer's report, made the total receipts \$46,421.96. The disbursements amounted to \$38,781.60, leaving a balance on hand at the end of the school year, August 31st, 1891, of \$7,640 36.

The receipts of the boarding halls in the last school year were \$51,307.13; disbursements, \$37,554.19, leaving a balance on hand of \$13,752.94.

A new building has been erected connecting the Normal and Model Schools, which increases the facilities of these institutions, and enables the schools to introduce physical and manual training, and give instruction in natural sciences, so as to show their practical bearing upon our agricultural and other industries.

FARNUM SCHOOL.

This school, situated on the Delaware river at Beverly, was built by Paul Farnum in 1855. In 1857, by an act of the Legislature, it was made part of the State school system, and Mr. Farnum endowed it with \$20,000.

During the past year, sixty male and sixty-seven female pupils were enrolled; the average attendance was 110. The income of the school is derived from the State appropriation of \$1,200, the interest on the endowment of \$20,000, amounting to \$960, and the money collected from tuition fees, amounting to \$2,455. The total receipts were \$5,298.08, and the expenditures amounted to \$4,498.90, leaving a balance of \$799.18.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

There were 139 pupils in this school during the fiscal year, being an increase of twenty over the previous year. The average attendance was $124\frac{3}{4}$ pupils. The State pays to maintain the institution \$76 per quarter for each pupil. This makes a total of \$37,924 for the last fiscal year. The State also paid in the last fiscal year \$9,044 for the quarter ending October 31st, 1890, making a total of \$46,968.

During the past year special attention has been given by the school to industrial as well as literary education.

The disbursements for the year for salaries of officers and teachers, and for all purposes connected with the tuition and maintenance, amounted to \$42,972.50. There was a balance on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year of \$3,440.99, leaving a balance October 31st, 1891, of \$7,436.49.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard consists of 325 officers and 3,909 enlisted men, making a total of 4,234, which is an increase during the year of fourteen. This force is organized into fifty-seven companies of infantry and two gatling gun companies. No companies have been disbanded during the year, nor have any new companies been mustered into service.

The total expenditures for National Guard purposes for the last fiscal year amounted to \$124,418 68.

The total number of Springfield breech-loading rifles, calibre 45, in possession of the State, is 3,959. In addi-

tion, the State possesses a considerable number of muskets, serviceable and unserviceable, of obsolete patterns. An effort is now being made, in pursuance of the concurrent resolution passed by the Legislature last session, to have these obsolete arms exchanged by the National Government for the Springfield breech-loading rifle of the latest improved model.

The encampment of the First Brigade, consisting of 1,720 officers and men under the command of General Dudley S. Steele, took place at the State camp-grounds, Sea Girt, from July 13th to 18th, and received universal commendation. I take pleasure, as Commander-in-Chief, in recognizing the officers and men in this encampment as entitled to the highest praise for their splendid appearance, discipline and drill. The total cost of this encampment, as shown by the Quartermaster-General's report, exclusive of rifle practice, was \$37,006.33. The cost of rifle practice of both brigades, including repairs and permanent improvements at the ranges, was \$9,286.15.

There are no unsettled bills chargeable to the encampment account. For the first time, the troops were paid off before leaving the camp, and although this involved considerable labor at the closing hours of the encampment, it was appreciated by both officers and men. The plan will be adhered to in the future.

The current expenses for the camp-grounds were \$8,476.72.

The Quartermaster-General reports that the total expenses for militia purposes during the past year amounted to \$124,418.68. This report gives in detail the items thereof. From this is to be deducted the sum of \$1,274.38, which is properly chargeable to the expenses of 1890. This leaves the net expenses of the National Guard for 1891 at \$123,144.38. The increased expenses over the preceding year are fully stated and explained in the report of the Quartermaster-General.

Under direction of the Governor, 300 common tents were loaned to the Seabright Fire Relief Fund Committee for the relief of the people deprived of shelter by the disastrous fire at Seabright on the sixteenth of June last.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

The Inspector-General of Rifle Practice reports that the results of the season of 1891 were extremely gratifying and eminently successful; that the number of marks-

men increased from 805 in 1890, to 845 in 1891; that the matches which were held at the close of the season, under the auspices of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, resulted in bringing together a large number of riflemen from other States, together with two teams from the District of Columbia; that the entire expenses of the meeting were borne by the association; that the direct expenses of rifle practice were increased during the season because of the necessity of the reconstruction of the target pits and butts, they having become worn out, after several years hard usage; that the establishing of a separate magazine for ammunition, and its distribution only upon the practical system of orders, resulted in the saving of about twenty-three thousand rounds of ammunition. The work of the range has been commended in the report of Lieutenant Robert London, U. S. A., the inspecting officer detailed by the Secretary of War for the inspection of the Sea Girt camp-grounds and rifle range, who reported that "the target practice has been systemized and has been brought to a degree of perfection which is limited only by the amount of ammunition to be expended. The system adopted, and the manner in which it is administered, leaves nothing to be desired either in the results attained or in the interest felt in the practice by the individual members of the National Guard of all ranks."

THE CAMP GROUND.

The State of New Jersey now owns the camp-ground at Sea Girt, consisting of $119\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The grounds are unsurpassed by those of any other State in the Union. The soil, water, situation, access and surroundings all contribute to make a perfect camp-ground, of which the State may be justly proud. The land has been taken by condemnation proceedings, under the acts of the Legislature passed in 1888 and 1889 (*P. L.* 1888, page 66, and *P. L.* 1889, page 436). The total amount expended for land, including expenses of condemnation, is \$64,585.27. There are no outstanding claims, except a controversy involved in *certiorari* proceedings brought by one or two of the adjacent property-owners who are opposed to having a camp at Sea Girt. This litigation will soon be concluded. The money in controversy in the *certiorari* proceedings has been paid into the Court of Chancery. There are only two parties to this litigation, and upon the decision of the legal questions involved in the *certiorari*, the

money will be paid to them. I do not apprehend valid objection to the State's title arising from the questions raised in these proceedings.

STATE PENSIONS.

The Adjutant-General reports that the State pension-roll for veterans of the war of 1812 includes only seven persons, as against eight last year. Under the provisions of the act granting pensions to the soldiers of the National Guard who have been injured in the line of duty, or to widows of soldiers who have been killed in the performance of military service, there are now on the pension-rolls one soldier and three widows of soldiers.

PENSIONS UNDER ACTS OF CONGRESS.

The liberal policy of the State in its effort to aid the veterans and their families has been continued. Every effort is made by the State to secure proper evidence for those desiring its assistance, and to obtain a speedy hearing of all the claims. The correspondence alone, embracing over 2,000 letters, has entailed a heavy burden upon the department. I still consider it proper to retain the services of an official, under the supervision of the Adjutant-General, to make personal visits to Washington and elsewhere to secure evidence and assist those unable to bear the expense of such work. This special assistance has been of very great service to those applying for pensions. The duties connected with these pensions have been faithfully and skillfully performed by the officials to whom they were entrusted. The extent and character of this work was fully stated and set forth in my last message, and the labor has increased since that date.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

On the 31st day of October, 1891, there were 457 inmates in the Soldiers' Home, at Kearney, being a decrease of six from the preceding year. During the year 350 were admitted, 262 discharged, 19 expelled, 46 died and 29 were dropped from the rolls. The average number per day was 472. Since the Home was opened there have been 17,334 soldiers cared for by the institution. The total receipts for the year were \$33,188.12, and the dis-

bursements were \$72,986.32, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of the Home of \$10,201.30.

During the past year alterations and additions have been made to the hospital building, securing an enlarged dining-room for convalescent patients. The work on the artesian wells is approaching completion. The new double dormitory authorized by the last Legislature is being erected. With the additional facilities thus afforded, the home will have sufficient capacity to meet all future demands under existing laws.

GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION.

This commission, consisting of James M. Duffy, Gottfried Krueger and William H. Corbin, was appointed by me under the act of April 20th, 1885, and acted thereunder, and under the acts of April 27th, 1886, and March 16th, 1887. Their duties were to erect suitable monuments to mark the position of the New Jersey regiments upon the battlefield of Gettysburg. New Jersey troops to the number of 4,505 participated in this battle, of whom 80 were killed, 489 wounded and 63 captured or missing.

The commissioners report that their duties are completed, and they present their final report, showing the erection of eleven monuments, at a cost of \$19,685. The monuments are composed of American granite and true bronze, which materials were selected to secure permanence and solidity. The foundations of the monuments are deep and massive. The report contains illustrations showing each of the New Jersey monuments, and a full report of the dedicatory services which took place on the battlefield on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle in 1888.

The total amount of money received by the commission from all sources was \$23,860.80, of which \$18,450 was appropriated by the State. The report is a most interesting document, containing a complete history of all matters connected with this subject, and is a valuable addition to the history of the brave New Jersey regiments whose valor upon this field has received universal recognition and commendation. The State is indebted to the commissioners for the able, complete and faithful manner in which they have performed the duties entrusted to them.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

I recommended in my last message the passage of an act for a board of commissioners to represent the State of New Jersey at the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held at Chicago in the year 1893. The Legislature having passed the act of March 18th, 1891 (*P. L.* 1891, page 186), I appointed as commissioners thereunder Edward Bettle, Garret A. Hobart, Stephen J. Meeker, Millard F. Ross, Peter Hauck, P. E. Swartzweller, John C. Smock and Walter S. Lenox. The commissioners organized April 28th, 1891, by the election of Stephen J. Meeker as president, Edward Bettle as vice-president, and Walter S. Lenox as secretary and treasurer. They immediately entered upon the performance of their duties, and have been actively engaged therein ever since. They have conferred with the State Board of Agriculture, the State Board of Education, the Managers of the Geological Survey, and the representatives of numerous and important manufacturing interests in this State. They report that there are 2,540 manufacturing establishments in this State, representing varied and important interests; that New Jersey is one of the leading manufacturing States in the Union. Its silk industry is greater than that of all the other States in the Union combined. It is one of the leading States in the manufacture of pottery, jewelry, iron and leather, and takes a high rank in many other important industries.

The commissioners caused circulars to be sent to the various manufacturing establishments with a view of interesting them in making an exhibit which would be of credit to themselves as well as to the State. In such exhibit they deem it proper that our sea coast interest, both as a summer resort and its fisheries and oyster beds, should receive a prominent place by photographic representations, or otherwise, as may most advantageously present the extent and character thereof. The commission, with the Governor, visited the exposition ground in Chicago, and has also sent a committee several times to that city to represent our interests. They are satisfied that the fair will be a success, and that the great body of the States will have exhibits creditable to their people. The commission urge that it is to the interest of those engaged in the important industries of this State that New Jersey shall equal every other State in the character and extent of the display of her products.

The State has been assigned one of the most desirable locations on the fair ground for its headquarters, and it is the design of the commission, if the Legislature approve, to have this a distinctive feature of New Jersey products and industries. There is an abundance of material in our State which can be artistically displayed at a moderate cost, and their wish is that the building may be erected here out of New Jersey products and with New Jersey labor, so that it can be taken apart and put up in Chicago, and then, when its uses there have been finished, that it may be returned to this State and erected upon some public ground where the citizens may enjoy the use of it.

The commissioners report that in order to make a creditable display they must have a further appropriation in addition to the \$20,000 heretofore given them by the Legislature. In this connection I call attention to the fact that the net amount of money spent by the State in the exposition at Philadelphia was over \$74,000, and in view of the greater distance of Chicago from this State, the expense will naturally be greater. The commissioners do not receive any compensation for their services, as many of the commissioners in other States do, and they are entitled to the thanks of the State for the sacrifice of time made by them and the careful attention they have given to the important interests committed to them. They are enthusiastic in their work, and I have no doubt but that the result will be creditable to the State, and valuable to our citizens engaged in the industries which will enter into competition with those from all parts of the world.

I am satisfied that the exposition will be a success. I feel that, if New Jersey is to be represented at all at Chicago every reasonable step should be taken to make its exhibit and that of its citizens creditable to our State. I therefore recommend that the Legislature carefully consider the report of the commission, and make such further appropriation as they may deem proper.

COMMISSIONER OF BANKING AND INSURANCE.

This department was created under the provisions of an act to establish a department of banking and insurance, approved February 10th, 1891 (*Laws of 1891, page 17*). The demand for a separate department, exclusively devoted to the supervision of these corporations, has existed in the State for many years. The growth and variety

of such corporations, the important interests involved and the increasing duties of the Secretary of State, together with the limited work of the State boards, made such a change advisable. The practical and efficient work of the department, since the law went into effect on the first of April last, has demonstrated its usefulness and importance. In most of the States insurance and banking corporations are under the control of separate departments, but they were united in this act in the interests of economy and good management.

In order to prevent the department becoming burdensome to the State, the act provided that the entire sum expended by the department for salaries should be paid out of the fees collected from these corporations.

The commissioner is charged with the execution of all laws relating to insurance, banking, savings, trust, guarantee, safe deposit, indemnity, mortgage, investment and loan corporations; also building and loan associations organized under the laws of other States, seeking to transact business in this State. The act imposes upon the commissioner all the duties formerly performed by the Secretary of State, acting as Commissioner of Insurance, and the duties of the Board of Bank Commissioners, and several other boards relating to these corporations.

Last year 259 corporations were by this act placed under the supervision of the commissioner. The department is invaluable in ascertaining the condition of financial and insurance corporations doing business in this State. Attempts will always be made by dishonest or speculative men to present corporate schemes to the people which secure excessive salaries and emoluments for themselves. They appeal to the cupidity or ignorance of those desiring to make investments. It is impossible for an individual in many instances to ascertain the truthfulness of the glittering representations made. Corporate powers of foreign and domestic corporations should not be exercised in this State to the injury of our citizens. To protect the people the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance has power to appeal to the courts to restrain or punish those engaged in questionable schemes. There is nothing in the act which contemplates the interference with any honest and genuine institution.

George B. M. Harvey, the first commissioner appointed under this act, organized the department, and did most efficient work, and it was a source of regret when his

new business relations compelled him to sever his connection with the department. The present commissioner, George S. Duryee, has, in the short period in which he has been in office, labored most effectively to increase its usefulness, but it will naturally take some time before the work is thoroughly systematized, and the best mode ascertained for making it complete and efficient in all its details.

The report of the commissioner will be found interesting and should be carefully considered by the Legislature. Recommendations for legislation are made therein to which I call your careful attention. The report contains most valuable information in reference to different kinds of insurance, the amount of money invested in these enterprises, and the assets of the institutions; the commissioner also gives information relative to the standing of savings banks, and his action in reference to national building and loan associations, under the act of June 10th, 1890. He also calls attention to the improper use of the benevolent and charitable act of 1875, by a class of endowment associations which were overrunning the State, and claiming to exist under that act, the promoters of which are principally non-residents. The commissioner reports that most of these delusive and fraudulent institutions have been driven from the State or compelled to cease business, and that a case is now pending for the judicial settlement of the legal questions involving their relations with this department.

He also reports that the act of February 10th, 1891, relative to taxation of life insurance companies, will result in increasing the revenue of the State.

STATE ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

March 17th, 1891, the Legislature passed an act (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 168,) abolishing the separate managements of the insane asylums at Trenton and Morris Plains, and both institutions were placed under one board of trustees. The change was made in order to reduce expenses and increase the efficiency of the institutions. The new board, although it did not organize until March 19th, 1891, has already materially decreased the expenses, without in any way impairing the efficiency of either institution. Under the act of 1891 the Governor appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the following Board of Managers: James N. Pidcock,

James W. Smith, David Schleimer, Jeremiah O'Rourke, George Richards, Ferdinand Heintze and Frederick Walter.

The board organized at Trenton, on March 19th, by the election of James N. Pidcock as president, and George Richards as vice-president and secretary. The work that it has accomplished since then will be clearly seen in the following facts. The expenses of the Morris Plains Asylum in 1890 were \$231,894.15; during the last fiscal year they were only \$221,528.64, being a saving of \$10,365.51, although the average daily number of patients during the latter period was thirty-one more than during 1890, and the actual number of patients in the institution in 1891 was thirty-five more than during the preceding year. The cost of maintenance per patient in this institution for 1890 was \$267.15; during the last fiscal year, upon the same basis of calculation, it was \$246.42 per patient, a saving of \$21.15 per patient. The warden of the institution makes the cost per patient for 1891 amount to \$234.73, a much greater saving than above stated. He reaches his result by charging only those expenses which he deems properly chargeable to this account. In fixing the per capita cost, I have charged in my calculation all the expenses of the institution.

In the Trenton Asylum the expenditures for 1890 amounted to \$191,043.34; during the last fiscal year they were \$180,439.18, being a saving of \$10,604.16, although the average daily number of patients during the latter period was twenty-eight more than during the preceding year, and the actual number of patients was thirty-four more than in 1890. The cost per patient in this institution in 1890 was \$246.69, while during the past year it was \$224.98, being \$21.71 per patient less than in the previous year. When the board has become more familiar with the institutions, and is better able, by increased knowledge, to regulate the expenditures, I believe that the expenses can and will be still further reduced, and that next year will show a further improvement in the management. The work thus far accomplished is very gratifying. The aggregate balance of the two institutions amounts to \$47,353.17,—an increase of \$21,859.74 over the aggregate balance of the two institutions at the end of the fiscal year of 1890.

The value of the land and improvements under the supervision of this board is estimated at \$3,504,778.91. The board has charge of 1,718 patients and 425 officers and employees.

The board recommends—

1st. That associate dining-rooms for patients be built at the Morris Plains Asylum to take the place of the present small and inconvenient dining-room, and that the present dining-room be fitted up as dormitories for patients, to relieve in the most economical manner the present crowded condition of this institution.

2d. That the Legislature pass an act providing for the uniform government of the two asylums, repealing all acts and supplements relating thereto, and codifying this legislation so that it will no longer be conflicting, or difficult to understand or apply.

3d. That the name of the asylums be changed to State hospitals.

The consolidating of these asylums under one management, which was recommended in my previous message, upon the ground that it would secure greater efficiency and more economical administration of these institutions financially, has been fully justified by the result.

MORRIS PLAINS ASYLUM.

At the close of the fiscal year there were under treatment at this institution 898 patients, 455 males and 443 females. The total number treated during the year was 1,105; 219 new cases were admitted, 113 men and 106 women. The daily average of patients was about 899. During the year 207 patients ceased to be inmates of the institution; of these 73 died, 74 were restored, 51 improved, 8 unimproved and 1 escaped.

There are at present 753 patients classed as indigent, who are supported by the counties sending them, 103 are private patients, and 42 are supported directly by the State.

The total receipts for maintaining this institution, including balance on hand at the beginning of the year, were \$227,973.26. The total expenditures were \$221,528.64, leaving a balance on hand October 31st, 1891, of \$6,444.62.

TRENTON ASYLUM.

At the close of the fiscal year there were under treatment at this institution 820 patients, of whom 412 were males and 408 females. The total number treated during the year was 989; 202 new cases were admitted, 117 men and 85 women. The daily average of patients was

about 802. During the year 169 patients ceased to be inmates of the institution, of whom 72 died, 70 recovered, 17 were improved and 10 unimproved. There are at present 707 patients in the institution classed as indigent, who are supported by the counties sending them; 95 are private patients, and 18 are supported directly by the State.

The receipts including balance on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year amounted to \$221,347.73. The disbursements amounted to \$180,439.18, leaving a balance on hand October 31st, 1891, of \$40,908.55.

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

The superintendent reports that the institution had 46 patients at the close of the fiscal year, being an increase of 17 over the previous year.

The treasurer reports that \$8,960.21 was received from various sources, of which the State paid \$8,464.56. The institution expended \$8,589.68, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$370.53.

The last Legislature amended the law so as to give this institution the care of feeble-minded girls of the age of twelve years and upwards. Additional accommodation for 50 new inmates has been provided.

STATE PRISON.

The State Prison account for the fiscal year is as follows:

Salary account	\$79,814 02
Maintenance	85,170 51
Repairs	7,209 84
Money paid to discharged convicts, less amount received.....	1,743 00
	<hr/>
	\$173,937 37
Deduct State Prison receipts, as they appear in the Comptrol- ler's report.....	79,869 31
	<hr/>
	\$94,068 06

There should be deducted from this the following items:

Maintenance account—Chargeable and should have been paid in October, 1890, but paid in the past fiscal year	\$6,674 63
Repair account—Chargeable and should have been paid in October, 1890, but paid in the past fiscal year.....	559 34
	<hr/>
	7,233 97
Amount of deficiency properly chargeable to fiscal year ending October 31st, 1891.....	<hr/>
	\$86,834 09

In most of the other prisons in the country the salary account is not chargeable as part of the expense account of the institution, as it is in our State. By the elimination of this large item, the prisons of other States are enabled to show a better financial statement than we do, or than they could if they charged the salary account as part of the expenses of the institution, which, in my judgment, should be done. The fact is, that while the deficiency in the State Prison account is less this year than last, in my judgment it can be still further reduced.

I ask the attention of the Legislature to the recommendations made in my last message as to the methods of increasing the receipts and diminishing the expenditures of this institution.

The daily average of prisoners confined in the State Prison during the last fiscal year was 951, of whom 919 were males and 32 females. This is a decrease of 22 in the daily average. The number of prisoners at the close of the fiscal year was 989, an increase of 77 over the previous year. The increase of income from the labor of the convicts over the previous year is very gratifying.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution had 346 boys at the opening of the fiscal year; since that time 136 have been received by commitment and 66 were returned, making a total of 548. During the year 122 were released on their recognizance, 71 were indentured, 15 escaped, 5 were discharged, 4 died, and 2 were returned to the United States school-ship, leaving at the close of the year 329 inmates, being 17 less than the number in the institution at the opening of the year.

The Reform School received for maintenance during the year \$54,892.88, and from the sales of products, etc., \$5,227.26, which, with the balance of \$5,318.23 on hand at the opening of the year, makes a total of \$60,211.11. The expenditures for the year were \$55,980.81, leaving a balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year of \$4,220.27.

The board suggests that the act (*Rev. p. 952, ¶ 37, § 3*) for the maintenance of inmates committed to the institution by parents, relatives or guardians, be amended, by making it the duty of the magistrate before commitment to ascertain the ability of the applicant to pay for the maintenance of the boy sent to the school, and to endorse the amount to be thus paid upon the commitment, together with such stringent provisions as will enforce the payment of this amount.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

On October 31st, 1890, there were 63 girls in the State Industrial School for Girls, and 16 out at service, making a total of 79. October 31st, 1891, there were 70 girls in the school and 20 under indenture, making a total of 90 under the control of the trustees.

The total receipts from all sources during the year were \$13,516.47; the expenditures were \$12,301.71, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,214.76.

The trustees report that the foundations have been laid for the new addition to the school provided for by the act of April 24th, 1890 (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 277). The new building will be completed about the first of April, 1892.

The health of the inmates during the past year has been excellent. Not a single death has occurred, and there has been no serious illness in the institution.

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in Morristown in 1881. Its efficient and unselfish charitable work was recognized by the Legislature in the act of April 16th, 1886 (*P. L.* 1886, p. 230), which conferred upon it, under order of a justice of the Supreme Court, the power of visitation and examination of charitable and penal institutions of the State. The association has grown in importance and numbers, so that there are now branches thereof in nine counties. It numbers among its members some of the most eminent and charitable men and women of the State, who gladly perform their self-imposed duties because of the incalculable benefit to the unfortunate. They have rendered great service to the community, and every reasonable opportunity should be afforded by the Legislature, and State and county officers, to aid them in the performance of their charitable work.

The association reports that its committee has visited the State Prison, the Jamesburg Reform School, and many of the county jails and alms-houses, and they submit reports as to their condition. Their report states that most of our public penal institutions are under efficient management, but they criticise the administration of many of the alms-houses in the State. They represent that, under the law as it stands, old and infirm persons are admitted to these institutions, some of whom have

children amply able to support them, and they state some cases which certainly justify the sharpest criticism. The association condemns in the strongest language a system calculated to perpetuate pauperism, and one which compels the taxpayers to support paupers who should be taken care of by their relatives. They recommend that, rather than continue a system which puts a premium on pauperism, the alms-houses should be abolished, and they represent that the few that would still need public care would then be provided for by religious societies.

The board of managers also represent that the sentiment which has resulted in the improvement of jails and in the better care of prisoners therein, has been carried so far that these places are now comfortable abiding places with no work for habitual offenders. They report that something should be done so as to make a commitment to jail a thing to be dreaded. They state that in many cases such places are now looked upon, not as places of punishment for offenders, but as temporary residences with pleasant surroundings. They recommend that inmates who are able to work should be compelled to do so, and that the institutions should be made places of real punishment.

I recommend to the Legislature a careful reading of the report of this association and of its different branches, and an investigation of the matters set forth therein, so that proper legislation may be had to eradicate evils to which they refer.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

The bureau reports the continuance of the work referred to in my last annual message. The chief of the bureau reports that during the last year 24 new building and loan associations were incorporated, making a total of 270 associations now in active operation, with a net capital approximating \$23,500,000; represented by 470,000 shares and 77,000 shareholders, of whom probably 18,000 are paying for homes with money borrowed from the respective associations. The increase of the net capital of these associations during the past year has been, approximately, \$1,000,000; in the number of shares 30,000; in the number of shareholders 5,000.

The details of the investigations of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the information obtained will be found set forth in the report of the chief.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

A large number of proposed bills in the interest of labor have been suggested for my consideration by those officially identified as representatives of these interests. In reference to some of them it is impossible to express a definite opinion until the bills have been formulated so that their exact scope and intent may be clearly seen. There are some matters deemed important by those interested, about which, in my judgment, there can be no doubt as to the propriety of efficient legislation thereon. I recommend in the interest of labor favorable legislation upon the following subjects:

First. A law authorizing the incorporation of trade unions or societies, so as to enable the members to protect their funds, and to give them power to bring suits when their interests demand it.

Second. A limitation of the number of hours per week for labor in factories and workshops.

Third. The weekly or semi-monthly payment of wages by persons engaged in mining, manufacturing, quarrying and in mercantile pursuits.

Fourth. The payment of wages in cash.

Fifth. A bill to prohibit employers from asking or obtaining from employees written or verbal pledges not to belong to trades unions, or any other lawful societies.

Sixth. A bill prohibiting the employment of non-resident detectives as peace officers in New Jersey.

Seventh. The establishment of an efficient State board of arbitration or conciliation, which can deal practically with disputes between employers and employees.

In connection with the matters affecting the interest of labor, I desire to call your attention especially to the condition of affairs at Oxford, in Warren county. The distress of the employees, and the grave charges that have been made against the conduct of some of those connected with the corporation doing business at that place, call for an investigation by your body, so as to ascertain the exact facts and take such legislative action as will remedy whatever evils or wrong you may find.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The history of this department was fully stated in my previous message. A summary of the report of the deputies shows that the following work was done by them:

Number of factories inspected, 1,994; number of visits to factories, 7,980; number of orders given, 1,092; number of accidents investigated, 57; number of children discharged, 305; number of permits granted orphans, 162; number of mines inspected, 7; number of changes ordered in mines, 6; number of fire-escapes erected (by orders), 179; number of children returned to school, 272.

The report of the Inspector recommends:

First. That the factory laws and all the supplements thereto be codified.

Second. That the factory inspectors be authorized to forbid the use of unsafe buildings for manufacturing purposes.

Third. The appointment of an additional inspector, to be known as a mining inspector, who shall perform the duties connected with mines, and such other matters as shall be referred to him by the Inspector.

Fourth. That the age at which boys and girls may be employed in factories be raised.

Fifth. That none of them be permitted to seek employment without a permit from the Inspector, which shall certify that they have passed a common school examination in reading, writing and arithmetic.

Sixth. That the compulsory education law be amended so that minors be compelled to attend school until they are thirteen or fourteen years of age.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The work of the Geological Survey for the past year has consisted in the study of the surface formations of the State, the water power and water supply, the condition of the iron mining industry, and the crystalline rocks of the highlands. The survey has acted in coöperation with the United States Geological Survey in the last-mentioned work.

The State Geologist reports that Prof. R. D. Salisbury, an experienced geologist, was engaged for the study of the surface (pleistocene) formations; that in addition to certain general observations made by him in the northern and central parts of the State, he began work in detail in the northeastern counties, and has carried it on over parts of Middlesex, Essex, and nearly all of Union counties; that he has deemed it necessary to give some time to the older formations, to define their limits, and to map correctly the glacial and post glacial formations which lie upon them; that the necessity for the differ-

entiation of the formations of the several geological epochs is emphasized in New Jersey, as no other State offers a better field for the solution of this problem; that the studies of the season have demonstrated that the glacial drift belongs to two widely separated epochs; that the so-called terminal moraine which crosses the State from Belvidere to Perth Amboy marks the later, while the older one is represented by drift deposits near Trenton and New Brunswick; that the glacial formation is made up of deposits by glacier ice and by drifts from the melting of the ice, and that it is therefore diverse in character.

The geologist also says that the nature of these various deposits is intimately related to economic and sanitary questions; that the soil is determined by them; that the nature of the surface is an important element in the choice of building sites; that the questions of drainage and water supply are also important; that the accurate results of this geological study are to be shown in detail upon the sheets of the new geological atlas of the State.

In the southern part of the State Mr. C. W. Coman has been employed throughout the year in the study of surface formations, as relating to their soils and their agricultural capabilities. He reports that the pine land belts have been traversed with care, and that their development into productive farming lands has been a leading subject in his investigations; that the importance of this work is shown by the accurate description of the tracts which are less fertile and suited to forest culture, and of the large belts capable of transformation into agricultural districts. His investigations in the southern part of the State show that there are nearly one million of acres of land in forests, which can be profitably cleared and put in farms. The remaining tract of three hundred thousand acres is in the pine land belts, and is more sandy and not adapted to tillage; that the value of these belts of pine timber can be increased by the clearing of the larger area, and by their reduction in size, and surrounding them with farms; that these pine forests can be more carefully watched in this way, and guarded against the ravages of fire, which now sweep over them and rob them of both valuable timber and the vegetable matters of the soil. The increased value which can be given to these forest areas warrant the cost of clearing the oak lands as an economic measure. Instead of tracts of tens of thousands of acres menaced yearly by fires, if not swept over by them, the

transfer of one million of acres of land from this unsafe condition of value to profitable farm land, would leave about twenty per cent. of the whole territory in tracts so located as to be of greater value in producing wood than the one million three hundred thousand acres now in forests. The successful farming of Hammonton, Vineland, Atco, Egg Harbor City and other and newer settlements, are proofs of what can be done in clearing and farming these South Jersey lands.

The report on iron mining notes the active mines and important changes in them during the year.

WATER POWER.

The subject of water power was placed in charge of Mr. C. C. Vermeule. The census of water power sites in the State has been practically completed. A series of gaugings of the flow of the larger streams is in progress.

STATE WATER SUPPLY.

The importance to the State at large of collecting more precise information regarding the sources which shall be permanently available for water supply, with the view of securing their unrestricted use by the immense urban population of the future, can scarcely be overstated, and I again draw attention to the subject. That New Jersey possesses such resources, of unsurpassed value as to quality and location, seems to be put beyond doubt by the researches of the State Geological Survey, and that they should be carefully guarded and husbanded to meet future demands is likewise indisputable.

The remarkable progress of this State during the last fifty years in population, and especially during the last decade, in the number and size of its towns, and in all the factors that favor commercial and industrial development, affords reasonable ground for anticipating an equally great advance in the next half century, both in the actual number and in the density of the resident population. The demand for water will become too great, even in the smaller towns, to admit of a supply from springs or artesian wells, while the inevitable aggregation of urban and suburban communities in certain counties and districts will of itself compel the abandonment there of all dependence upon ground water or upon the method of pumping from adjacent streams or rivers.

Recourse must then be had to lakes, streams and artificial reservoirs situated in high gathering grounds and at considerable distances from the point of consumption. It is the great effort of modern water supply engineering, under such circumstances, to appropriate some hilly, wooded region of suitable geological character, where there is adequate rainfall, little or no agriculture and a sparse population, and where suitable sites can be found for the construction of storage reservoirs.

The population of the State as given by the United States census of 1890 was 1,444,933. The number of persons dependent upon public water supply in that year was 965,390, composing 71 distinct communities and amounting to 66.8 per cent. of the whole population; the average daily supply furnished them was 78,000,000 gallons of water.

The total population in 1880 was 1,131,116, of which 529,330, residing in only 26 towns and villages, were furnished with public water supply, amounting to 53.9 per cent. of the total population.

The number demanding a public water supply is increasing in a greater ratio than the population of the State. This is true, not only in our State, but in the neighboring States. The ratio of increase of population during the above decade was 27.7 per cent., while the ratio of increase of those requiring public water supply was 82.8 per cent.

Geological and engineering considerations seem clearly to demonstrate that in the belt of country underlaid by the granitic rocks which extend from New England across the Hudson river and into the northern part of this State, there exist the sources from which the urban population of New Jersey can best draw its future water supply. From this formation on the east side of the Hudson, the city of New York obtains its supply through the Croton aqueduct, from a water-shed of 338 square miles in extent, which, with the aid of a comprehensive system of storage reservoirs, is relied upon to meet the wants of 2,500,000 persons in the future.

Of this granitic region, hereafter referred to as the New Jersey drainage district, an area equally available for the collection and storage of water, amounting to almost 500 square miles, drains into the Passaic and Raritan rivers through their northern tributaries; in this estimate is included 82 square miles of New York territory drained into this State by the Ramapo and Wanaque rivers.

This territory, with proper storage reservoirs, could be relied upon to meet the wants of a New Jersey population of over 3,000,000.

In 1860 the population within the present limits of New York City was 830,369; that of the State of New Jersey was 672,035. In 1890 New York City had a population of 1,515,301, and New Jersey a population of 1,444,933. In 1920, assuming the same ratio of increase in each case to continue, New York City would have 2,765,140, and New Jersey would have 3,106,730 inhabitants. If the future wants of New York City will need the comprehensive system which it is now completing, it is certain that in thirty years New Jersey will need a supply from a system equally extensive.

Assuming that the percentage of population dependent upon public water supply will be no more than at present (68.8 per cent.), there would be in 1920, in New Jersey, 2,136,800 persons to be supplied with water. If, therefore, the State is to have enough water, even in the near future, to supply its people, it must preserve and guard the sources of supply at its command.

The experience of New York City clearly demonstrates the wisdom and foresight of its appropriation of the Croton water shed, and the large outlays, dating back fifty years, which have been made to utilize it. The failure of a certain and adequate water supply in that city would paralyze nearly every industry, turn thousands out of employment, produce disease, expose the city to destruction by fire, affect its commercial prosperity and even threaten its existence. The cities of our State would experience the same results from a like failure of a certain and adequate supply of water. Wise legislation should guard against such calamities by providing for a system of public water supply which will satisfy present demands and meet the necessary future requirements of our urban population.

The flow from one hundred and eighty square miles of the New Jersey drainage district is tributary to, or can be turned into, the water-shed of the Raritan river, and collected at a point five hundred feet above tide, at a distance of thirty-five miles from tide-water at Trenton, and fifty miles from the Atlantic coast at Long Branch. The water thus impounded should be used for the supply of towns in that part of the State, south of the Raritan river.

The flow from eighty-seven square miles of the watershed of the Rockaway river, can be collected at a point five hundred feet above tide, at a distance of twenty

miles from tide water at the head of Newark bay, and fifty miles from Trenton. The water from this area can be impounded and used for the supply of the northern, central or southern portions of the State, as may be required.

In addition to the above, there are (including eighty-two square miles drained by the Ramapo and Wanaque rivers, in New York State,) two hundred and twenty-seven square miles of territory tributary to the northern branches of the Passaic river, the water from which is capable of being impounded at an elevation of over three hundred feet above tide, at a point distant twenty-two miles from tide water at the head of Newark bay, and can be utilized for the supply of the population in the country lying between the First (or Orange) mountain and the Hudson river, and stretching from the city of Paterson to the Raritan river.

I have dealt with this question of water supply, on the basis of a comprehensive system looking to the securing of the purest water from the best geological formation, at an elevation permitting its economical delivery by gravity to all parts of the State. The counties of Warren and Sussex must, however, be excepted, because their elevation naturally excludes them from being supplied by such a system. It is true that there are exceptional places, which can be satisfactorily supplied without using this system, as, for instance, cities or towns lying upon streams which can furnish a supply of reasonably pure drinking water by pumping. But even in such exceptional places the comprehensive system referred to would furnish potable water of better quality at less cost.

In connection with this question of water supply, I call attention to the presentation of the matter made in my last message. I still entertain the opinion that the attempt of private corporations to withdraw water from rivers and streams to sell to the public, and obtain a monopoly thereof, under which they claim the right to prevent great cities and communities from using the same for public purposes, is dangerous to the public interests. The unusual and dangerous powers which have been given to these corporations should be limited, and the rights of the great body of citizens, and of the municipalities of the State not having contracts with these corporations should be protected. The right to regulate the use of water for public purposes can only be safely vested, in my judgment, either in the State or in its municipalities, for the equal benefit of all.

I annex Appendix D to enable the Legislature to compare the details which have been used in reaching the general results stated in my message.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The State Board of Health reports that the State has been free from any special epidemics. Although there has been an unusual prevalence of fevers in the larger cities, the death rate is slightly lower than in the previous year. The board calls special attention to the question of public water supply, and urges that the cities should, wherever possible, retain control of their own water supply, and not commit so important an interest to private corporations. It calls attention also to the proper housing of tenants and the arrangement of all places for indoor labor, so as to secure light, ventilation, drainage and sanitary arrangements, in order that the house and factory shall not be a source of disease. The board reports improvements in general sanitary conditions, and especially in schools and public buildings. It urges special attention to the prevention of the first causes of disease by proper isolation, disinfection and treatment in the primary stages. It suggests stringent legislation respecting city dairies, so as to prevent diseased animals being used for food or milk supply.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics reports that during the year ending June 30, 1891, there were 15,305 marriages, 28,882 births and 28,840 deaths.

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

This board was appointed under the act of May 12th, 1890 (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 300), to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery. It provided for the appointment of a State Board of Medical Examiners, to consist of nine members, who were to hold office for three years. The law provides that the board shall consist of nine physicians, five of whom shall be old school physicians, three homeopathic and one eclectic. Under this law I made the following appointments: Hugh C. Hendry, Henry G. Wagoner, William L. Newell, William Perry Watson and George W. Brown, representing the old school; Anthony H. Worthington, David R. Atwell and Armin Uebelacker, representing the homeopathic school, and Eugene Tiessler, representing the eclectic school.

The board was duly organized by the election of Dr. Newell as president, Dr. Watson as secretary, and Dr. Worthington as treasurer. Since the organization of the board Dr. Hendry has resigned, and Dr. A. K. Baldwin has been appointed to fill the vacancy. The board has held eleven meetings, examined 101 candidates, and issued 82 licenses to practice medicine in this State. Three licenses have been issued in the preliminary branches, and 16 candidates have been rejected.

PILOTS.

There are fifty-seven Sandy Hook pilots and two local Amboy pilots. Five are unable to perform duty. There are also four apprentices.

The number of vessels piloted inward and outward were 2,328, and the gross amount of pilotage earned by the New Jersey pilots during the past year, including off-shore pilotage, was \$162,209.70.

The Pilot Board is fully satisfied with the efficiency of the service, both as to the men and their equipment.

The board urges the necessity of giving, by legislative enactment, enlarged powers to make additional pilots as the exigencies of the service may require. It recommends that the new pilots be selected from the boat keepers, who by long and faithful service, sobriety and exemplary conduct, after full examination, shall be found worthy and competent. It reports that the New York board is vested with this power, and that it is necessary to enable the New Jersey board to maintain the efficiency of its service.

STATE LIBRARY.

The whole number of books, pamphlets, magazines, &c., in the library October 31st, 1891, was 38,586, an increase of 1,440 over the preceding year.

The library has been removed to the new quarters assigned it, occupying the entire third floor of the front building. The expense of this removal was \$4,256.36.

The law library is one of the best working libraries in the country.

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF NEW JERSEY.

The treasurer of this association reports that during the year ending November 1st, 1891, the association has

expended for the care, maintenance and perpetuation of the headquarters at Morristown the sum of \$2,422.75.

QUARANTINE STATION ON THE DELAWARE.

I have received a communication from the Governor of Pennsylvania, enclosing a copy of a resolution of the General Assembly of that Commonwealth, approved May 21st 1891, authorizing him to appoint a Board of Commissioners to communicate with the proper authorities of the Federal Government and of other States, with a view of obtaining such concessions as will enable the Board of Health of the city of Philadelphia, or of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to secure a suitable site for a quarantine station at some point remote from the centers of population on the Delaware river; the commissioners to inquire into the feasibility of establishing a joint quarantine for the protection of all the ports on the Delaware river and bay, to be controlled by the several States bordering thereon.

The commission appointed in Pennsylvania consists of Governor Robert E. Pattison, president; Henry Leffmann, secretary; George J. Brennan, corresponding secretary, and Benjamin Lee, John Huggard and Andrew Osborne.

The Governor of Pennsylvania urges that it is a matter of vital importance to Pennsylvania, and would doubtless be found of equal importance to New Jersey and Delaware. He desires to have the active co-operation of this State.

I submit the matter for your consideration. I advise action on the part of New Jersey, similar to that taken by Pennsylvania.

STATE BOARD OF DENTISTRY.

The commissioners composing the State Board of Registration and Examination in Dentistry of New Jersey are Frederick A. Levy, president; G. Carleton Brown, secretary, and Alvin R. Eaton, Edward M. Beesley and Frederick C. Barlow. They report that since the establishment of the board in April, 1890, fifty-one applicants have been examined, thirty-eight of whom were granted licenses and thirteen were rejected. This board reports that the law, as it now stands, is the best dental law yet enacted in any of the States.

COMMISSION FOR UNIFORM LEGISLATION.

The Legislature, on April 14th, 1891 (*Laws of 1891, p. 413*), passed an act entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States." Under this act I appointed Garret D. W. Vroom, R. Wayne Parker and Otto Crouse. The board has organized by the selection of Mr. Vroom as chairman and Mr. Parker as secretary, and has entered upon the performance of its duties.

I shall be pleased at all times to consult with the members of the Legislature upon matters affecting the public interests.

I invoke the blessing of God upon our labors, and pray that He will make our duty clear and give us strength to perform it with wisdom and judgment.

LEON ABBETT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TRENTON, January 12th, 1892.

Appendix to Governor's Message.

APPENDIX A.—TAX RATES FOR 1891.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.	Rate per \$100 valuation.
Absecon,	\$2 00
Atlantic City,	91.61
Buena Vista,	2 13
Egg Harbor City,	80
Egg Harbor Township,	1 24
Galloway,	1 62
Hamilton,	1 40.5
Hammonden,	1 12
Mullica,	1 03
South Atlantic City Borough,	2 50
Somers Point Borough,	1 50
Weymouth,	1 32
Pleasantville Borough,	2 29

BERGEN COUNTY.

Boiling Springs,	\$2 36
Englewood,	2 12
Franklin,	1 21
Harrington,	1 89
Hobokus,	1 45
Lodi,	1 94
Midland,	1 42
New Barbadoes,	3 53

Rate per \$100
valuation.

Orvil,	\$1 38
Palisade,	2 00
Ridgefield,	1 06,6
Ridgewood,	1 77
Saddle River,	1 49
Union,	3 19
Washington,	1 30
Rutherford Borough,	3 56

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Bass River,	\$1 82
Beverly City,	2 10
Beverly Township,	1 60
Bordentown township,	2 03
Burlington City,	2 23
Burlington Township,	1 43
Chester,	1 23
Chesterfield,	1 15
Cinnaminson,	1 33
Delran,	1 15
Easthampton,	1 31
Evesham,	1 09
Florence,	1 12
Lumberton,	1 10
Mansfield,	1 13
Medford,	1 14
Mt. Laurel,	1 07
New Hanover,	1 15
Northampton,	1 50
Pemberton,	1 20
Randolph,	1 53
Shamong,	1 35
Southampton,	1 20
Springfield,	1 15
Washington,	1 70
Westhampton,	1 14
Willingboro,	1 23
Woodland,	1 86

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Camden City,	\$2 50
Centre,	1 34
Delaware,	1 21
Gloucester City,	2 07
Gloucester Township,	1 24
Haddon,	1 12
Haddonfield (Haddon Township),	1 87
Merchantville Borough,	2 55
Stockton,	1 51
Waterford,	2 17
Winslow,	1 50

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

Anglesea Borough,	\$3 00
Cape May City,	4 70
Cape May Point Borough,	1 20
Dennis,	1 32
Holly Beach City Borough,	4 00
Lower,	1 46

Rate per \$100
valuation.

Middle,	\$1 10
Ocean City Borough,	3 29.5
Sea Isle City Borough,	3 00
Upper,	1 48
West Cape May Borough,	1 90

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Bridgeton City,	\$1 70
Commercial,	1 27
Deerfield,	86
Downe,	1 48
Fairfield,	1 00
Greenwich,	90
Hopewell,	90
Landis,	1 30
Lawrence,	84
Millville City,	1 75
Maurice River,	1 15.5
Stow Creek,	96
Vineland Borough,	1 58

ESSEX COUNTY.

Belleville,	\$2 48
Bloomfield,	2 54
Caldwell,	1 83.4
Clinton,	1 35
East Orange,	2 84
Franklin,	3 80
Livingston,	1 14
Milburn,	1 30
Montclair,	2 30
Newark City,	1 82
Orange City,	2 66
South Orange,	1 64
West Orange,	2 26.5

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Clayton,	\$1 40
Deptford,	95
East Greenwich,	82
Franklin,	1 04
Glassboro,	1 28
Greenwich,	95
Harrison,	92
Logan,	1 00
Mantua,	94
Monroe,	1 02
South Harrison,	90
Washington,	1 00
Woodbury City,	1 60
Woolwich,	78
West Deptford,	80
Elk,	95

HUDSON COUNTY.

Bayonne City,	\$2 62
Guttenberg,	1 44
Town of Harrison,	2 54
Hoboken City,	2 64

Rate per \$100
valuation.

Jersey City,	\$2 84
Kearny,	2 73
North Bergen,	1 32
Union,	1 42
Union, Town of,	2 16
Weehawken,	1 69
West Hoboken,	2 12

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Alexandria,	\$1 16
Bethlehem,	1 00
Clinton Borough,	1 17
Clinton Township,	1 37
Delaware,	1 01
East Amwell,	1 03
Franklin,	1 16
Frenchtown Borough,	1 07
High Bridge,	1 26
Holland,	1 12.5
Kingwood,	1 12
Lambertville,	1 25
Lebanon,	1 15
Raritan,	1 07
Readington,	1 15
Tewksbury,	1 16
Union,	1 05
West Amwell,	1 12

MERCER COUNTY.

East Windsor,	\$1 01
Ewing,	1 05
Hamilton,	94
Hopewell,	1 03
Lawrence,	1 06
Princeton,	1 12.5
Trenton City,	1 75
Washington,	83
West Windsor,	91

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Cranbury,	\$1 12
East Brunswick,	1 28
Madison,	1 52
Monroe,	1 16
New Brunswick,	2 42
North Brunswick,	1 30
Perth Amboy,	2 16
Piscataway,	1 40
Raritan,	1 30
Sayreville,	1 44
South Amboy,	1 50
South Brunswick,	1 18
Woodbridge,	1 40

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Atlantic,	\$1 00
Eatontown,	95
Freehold Township,	95
Freehold, Town of,	1 30

	Rate per \$100 valuation.
Holmdel,	\$0 99.25
Howell,	95
Manalapan,	99
Marlboro,	1 30
Matawan,	1 69
Middletown,	95.3
Millstone,	1 03
Neptune,	1 20
Ocean,	1 13
Raritan,	94
Shrewsbury,	1 10
Upper Freehold,	1 00
Wall,	83

MORRIS COUNTY.

Boonton,	\$1 81
Chatham,	1 14
Chester,	1 03
Hanover,	1 03
Jefferson,	1 07.5
Mendham,	1 00
Montville,	1 22
Morris,	1 11
Mount Olive,	1 00
Passaic,	1 39
Pequannock,	1 42
Randolph,	1 45
Randolph-Dover,	2 27
Rockaway,	1 43
Roxbury,	1 20
Washington,	1 13

OCEAN COUNTY.

Berkeley,	\$1 36
Brick,	1 03
Dover,	1 22
Eagleswood,	92
Jackson,	1 60
Lacey,	1 38
Manchester,	1 41
Ocean,	1 35
Plumstead,	1 25
Stafford,	1 60
Union,	1 61
Little Egg Harbor,	1 91

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Aquackanonk,	\$1 44
Little Falls,	1 45
Manchester,	1 24
Passaic City,	2 84
Paterson,	2 50
Pompton,	2 53
Wayne,	1 34
West Milford,	1 54

SALEM COUNTY.

Rate per \$100
valuation.

Alloway,	\$0 95
Elsinboro,	93
Lower Alloways Creek,	76
Lower Penn's Neck,	88
Mannington,	82
Oldmans,	1 00
Pilesgrove,	78
Pittsgrove,	1 17
Quinton,	1 00
Salem City,	1 25
Upper Penn's Neck,	94
Upper Pittsgrove,	74

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Bedminster,	\$0 98
Bernards,	1 14
Branchburg,	1 17
Bridgewater,	1 20
Franklin,	1 00
Hillsborough,	1 00
Montgomery,	1 00
North Plainfield,	1 50
Warren,	1 30
Bound Brook,	1 40

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Andover,	\$1 01.5
Byram,	95
Frankford,	87.5
Green,	88
Hampton,	1 00
Hardyston,	1 00
Lafayette,	84.5
Montague,	1 09
Town of Newton,	1 40
Sandyston,	76
Sparta,	1 00
Stillwater,	92
Vernon,	1 05.5
Wallpack,	1 03.5
Wantage,	96

UNION COUNTY.

Clark,	\$1 46
Cranford,	2 25
Elizabeth,	2 98
Fanwood,	2 16
Linden,	1 40
New Providence,	2 97
Plainfield,	2 22
Rahway,	2 75
Springfield,	2 04
Summit,	2 72
Union,	2 60
Westfield,	2 29

WARREN COUNTY.	Rate per \$100 valuation.
Allamuchy	\$0 81
Belvidere	1 05
Blairstown	65
Franklin	73
Frelinghuysen	76.7
Greenwich	68
Hackettstown	1 58
Hardwick	24
Harmony	87
Hope	80
Independence	65
Knowlton	70
Lepacong	73
Mansfield	76.5
Oxford	72
Pahquarry	1 11
Pohatcong	80
Phillipsburg	1 80
Washington Borough	1 46
Washington Township	78

APPENDIX B.

The following is a condensed statement of the bonded and floating indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, villages, boroughs and townships in this State, as returned to the Comptroller by the various municipal governments throughout the State:

Counties.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt.
Bergen,	\$1,500 00	. . . . .
Burlington, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$17,500 00
Camden,	113,000 00	. . . . .
Cape May,	5,000 00	. . . . .
Cumberland,	24,000 00	. . . . .
Essex,	1,171,285 85	. . . . .
Gloucester,	40,000 00	. . . . .
Hudson (error—should prob-		
ably be city debts),	19,609,539 35	1,279,000 00
Hunterdon, . . . . .	. . . . .	35,792 13
Mercer,	145,000 00	. . . . .
Middlesex,	168,000 00	12,000 00
Ocean, . . . . .	. . . . .	6,800 00
Passaic,	300,000 00	. . . . .
Salem,	33,207 74	. . . . .
Somerset, . . . . .	. . . . .	126,604 76
Union,	572,000 00	. . . . .
	<u>\$22,345,032 94</u>	<u>\$1,480,696 89</u>

Total indebtedness of counties, \$23,825,729 83

Cities.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt.
Atlantic,	\$78,450 00	. . . . .
Burlington	46,000 00	\$21,800 00
Camden,	1,398,800 00	41,050 00
Cape May,	88,400 00	7,000 00
Cumberland,	75,000 00	19,500 00
Essex,	11,397,500 00	760,000 00
Gloucester,	72,000 00	. . . . .
Hudson,	2,648,350 00	179,735 20
Hunterdon, . . . . .	. . . . .	3,000 00
Mercer,	1,296,200 00	127,527 99
Middlesex,	1,617,200 00	108,000 00
Passaic,	1,409,100 00	492,824 84
Salem,	74,500 00	. . . . .
Union,	4,830,560 00	52,000 00
	<u>\$25,082,060 00</u>	<u>\$1,851,938 03</u>

Total indebtedness of cities, \$26,933,998 03

Towns and Villages.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt.
Atlantic,	\$1,000 00	. . . . .
Essex,	2,500 00	. . . . .
Hudson,	725,610 93	\$15,761 23
Monmouth,	50,000 00	. . . . .
Morris,	2,000 00	. . . . .
Somerset, . . . . .	. . . . .	19,475 00
Sussex,	5,500 00	. . . . .
Warren,	142,500 00	. . . . .
	<u>\$932,110 93</u>	<u>\$106,236 23</u>

Total indebtedness of towns and villages, \$1,038,347 16

Boroughs.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt.
Atlantic,	\$3,200 00	. . . . .
Bergen, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$23,995 20
Camden,	10,500 00	. . . . .
Cape May,	62,537 50	4,100 00
Monmouth,	116,000 00	9,959 41
Ocean, . . . . .	. . . . .	1,238 24
Somerset,	4,610 00	. . . . .
Warren,	7,900 00	7,500 00
	<u>\$211,747 50</u>	<u>\$45,893 64</u>

Total indebtedness of Boroughs, \$257,641 14

Townships.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt.
Atlantic, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,659 01
Bergen,	\$53,600 00	6,622 89
Burlington,	14,500 00	30,293 80
Camden, . . . . .	. . . . .	2,900 00
Cape May, . . . . .	. . . . .	579 40
Cumberland, . . . . .	. . . . .	4,900 00
Essex,	1,148,062 70	39,755 25
Gloucester,	1,200 00	3,300 00
Hudson,	351,700 00	26,026 05
Hunterdon,	4,700 00	1,200 00
Middlesex,	3,000 00	1,628 17

Monmouth	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Orange	4.7	1,024.13
Passaic	25,000.00	25,000.00
Somerset	1,000.00	1,000.00
Sussex	1,000.00	42,125.00
Warren	1,000.00	1,000.00
Westchester	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total	\$27,004.70	\$74,049.62
Total		\$54,059,388.48

The following is a list of the townships that have not reported up to the present time:

Morris County—Hanover Township.

Passaic County—Manchester Township.

Union County—Linden Township.

Warren County—Two statements from Pohatcong Township which do not agree.

APPENDIX C.

California.—The State Constitution, as amended February 25th, 1891, provides: "No county, city, town, township, board of education or school district shall incur any indebtedness or liability in any manner, or for any purpose, exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for it for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless before or at the time of incurring such indebtedness provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also provision to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof on or before maturity, which shall not exceed forty years from the time of contracting the same. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision shall be void."

Colorado.—The eleventh article of the Constitution of Colorado deals with the question of municipal indebtedness at a length exceeding that devoted to it in any other State Constitution. It provides: "No county shall contract any debt by loan in any form except for the purpose of erecting necessary public buildings, making or

repairing public roads and bridges, and such indebtedness contracted in any one year shall not exceed the rates upon the taxable property in such county following, to wit, counties in which the assessed valuation of taxable property shall exceed five millions of dollars, one dollar and fifty cents on each thousand dollars thereof; counties in which such valuation shall be less than five millions of dollars, three dollars on each thousand dollars thereof, and the aggregate amount of indebtedness of any county, for all purposes exclusive of debts, contracted before the adoption of this Constitution, shall not, at any time, exceed twice the amount above herein limited, unless when, in manner provided by law, the question of incurring such debt shall, at a general election, be submitted to such of the qualified electors of such county as in the year last preceding such election shall have paid a tax upon property assessed to them in such county, and a majority of those voting thereon shall vote in favor of incurring the debt; but the bonds, if any be issued therefor, shall not run less than ten years, and the aggregate amount of debt so contracted shall not, at any time, exceed twice the rate upon the valuation last herein mentioned; provided, that this section shall not apply to counties having a valuation of less than one million of dollars. No debt by loan in any form shall be contracted by any school district for the purpose of erecting and furnishing school buildings, or purchasing grounds, unless the proposition to create such debt shall first be submitted to such qualified electors as shall have paid a school tax therein in the year next preceding such election, and a majority of those voting thereon shall vote in favor of incurring such debt. No city or town shall contract any debt by loan in any form except by means of an ordinance, which shall be irrevocable until the indebtedness therein provided for shall have been fully paid or discharged, specifying the purposes to which the funds to be raised shall be applied, and providing for the levy of a tax not exceeding twelve mills on each dollar of valuation of taxable property within such city or town, sufficient to pay the annual interest and extinguish the principal of such debt within fifteen, but not less than ten, years from the creation thereof, and such tax, when collected, shall be applied only to the purposes in such ordinance specified until the indebtedness shall be paid or discharged; but no such debt shall be created unless the question of incurring the same shall, at a regular election for council-

men, aldermen or officers of such city or town, be submitted to a vote of such qualified electors thereof as shall, in the year next preceding, have paid a property tax therein, and a majority of those voting on the question by ballot, deposited in a separate ballot-box, shall vote in favor of creating such debt; but the aggregate amount of debt so created, together with the debt existing at the time of such election, shall not, at any time, exceed three per cent. of the valuation last aforesaid. Debts contracted for supplying water to such city or town are excepted from the operation of this section. The valuation in this section mentioned shall be in all cases that of the assessment next preceding the last assessment before the adoption of such ordinance."

Connecticut.—No constitutional limitation, and no general statute on the subject. Some of the cities and towns have limitations in their charters. An amendment to the charter of Bridgeport forbids "the contraction of any liabilities beyond the revenues already provided."

Delaware.—No limitation by Constitution or general statute.

Georgia.—The Constitution does not provide any limitation of municipal debt, but the charters of the cities, in many cases, provide limitations. That of Atlanta forbids an increase of the city debt, Savannah may not issue bonds, while Rome is forbidden to create bonded indebtedness until all present obligations are paid.

Idaho.—The State Constitution, adopted in 1890, provides, in its third section, that "No county, town, city, township, board of education or school district, or other subdivision of the State, shall incur any indebtedness or liability in any manner or for any purpose exceeding in that year the income and revenue provided for it for such year without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless, before or at the time of incurring such indebtedness provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest of such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision shall be void; provided, that this section shall not be construed to apply to the ordinary and necessary expenses authorized by the general laws of the State."

Illinois.—Municipal indebtedness is regulated by the State Constitution. Article IX, section 12, provides: "No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid shall before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. This section shall not be construed to prevent any county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, from issuing their bonds in compliance with any vote of the people that may have been had prior to the adoption of this Constitution, in pursuance of any law providing therefor.

Indiana.—Municipal indebtedness is limited by the State Constitution, Article X, section 6, of which provides that "No political or municipal corporation in this State shall ever become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount in the aggregate exceeding two per centum on the valuation of the taxable property within such corporation, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all bonds or obligations in excess of such amount, given by such corporation, shall be void; provided, that in time of war, foreign invasion, or other great public calamity, on petition of a majority of the property owners, in number and value, within the limits of such corporation, the public authorities may, in their discretion, incur obligations necessary for the public protection and defense to such an amount as may be requested in such petition." This provision was adopted in 1851, and after forty years' experience, its beneficial effect is shown in the statement of the municipal condition of Indianapolis. This city, in 1890, had a population of 105,436. In 1891 its assessed valuation of real and personal property was \$93,701,190, and its total funded and temporary debt \$1,924,999.

Iowa.—Article XI, sec. 3, of the State Constitution limits the extent of municipal indebtedness in these words: "No county or other political or municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an extent in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property in such county or corporation, to be ascertained by the last State and county tax list previous to the incurring of such indebtedness."

Kansas.—While not directly restricting the creation of municipal indebtedness, the Constitution of this State provides that "provision shall be made by general law for the organization of cities, towns and villages, and their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, shall be so restricted as to prevent the abuse of such power."

Maine.—Article XXII, State Constitution: "No city or town shall create any liability which, in the aggregate or singly, with previous debts or liabilities, shall exceed five per centum of the last regular valuation of said city or town; provided, however, that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as applying to any fund received in trust by the said city or town, nor to any loan for the purpose of renewing existing loans, or for war, or to temporary loans to be paid out of the money raised by taxation during the year in which they are made."

Maryland.—No limitation by Constitution or general statute.

Massachusetts.—No constitutional limitation. There are, however, limitations of municipal indebtedness in many of the town and city charters. By general statute it was enacted that cities and towns shall not incur debts "in an amount which exceeds three per cent. on the last preceding valuation." That this limitation did not work a hardship, or interfere with municipal progress, is evidenced by the fact that the limitation was reduced from three to two-and-a-half per cent. on the average valuation for the next preceding three years, which is the law in that State at present. The tax rate of the city of Boston is fixed by its charter, which provides "that the taxes, exclusive of State tax, and of sums required by law to be raised on account of the city debt, shall not exceed in any one year nine dollars on every \$1,000 of the average of the assessors' valuation for the preceding five

years, the valuation year to year being first reduced by all abatements." That this statutory limitation is easily set aside is illustrated by the manner in which a provision of the charter of the city of Boston has been regarded. That charter provides that "the limit of indebtedness of the city of Boston shall hereafter be two-and-a-half per cent. until January 1st, 1887, and thereafter shall be two per cent. on the average valuation." Since 1886 the Legislature has authorized the city of Boston to incur debts, in excess of the limitation recited, to an aggregate amount exceeding four millions of dollars.

Michigan.—Article XV, section 13, of the State Constitution is as follows: "The legislature shall provide for the incorporation and organization of cities and villages, and shall restrict their powers of taxation, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit." In conformity with this constitutional direction, it has been enacted that general taxation shall not exceed the following scale: In cities having a population not exceeding 6,000, $1\frac{1}{4}$ per centum; in those having between 6,000 and 9,000 population, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per centum; in those having between 9,000 and 14,000, $1\frac{3}{4}$ per centum; in those having over 14,000 population, 2 per centum.

Minnesota.—There is not any constitutional restriction of municipal indebtedness in this State, but its general laws provide that such indebtedness shall be created only when authorized by a vote of the people. The levying of a tax of one mill on the dollar for each one thousand dollars of bonds issued, to provide a sinking fund, is made imperative, and in the city charter of Minneapolis it is declared that the maintenance of the sinking fund is "part of the contract with the holder of any bonds of the city that may hereafter be issued, and shall be kept inviolate."

Missouri.—Municipal indebtedness is regulated by Article X, section 12, of the State Constitution, as follows: "No county, city, town, township, school district, or other political corporation or subdivision of the State shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the voters thereof voting at an election to be held for that purpose; nor in cases requiring such assent shall any indebtedness be allowed to be incurred to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the

taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the assessment next before the last assessment for State and county purposes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; provided, that with such assent any county may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount for the erection of a court house and jail; and provided further, that any county, city, town, township, school district, or other political corporation or subdivision of the State incurring any indebtedness requiring the assent of the voters as aforesaid shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for payment of the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.

Montana.—The Constitution of this State, adopted in 1889, provides: “No county shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount including existing indebtedness in the aggregate exceeding five per centum of the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, and all bonds or obligations in excess of such amount given by, or on behalf of such county, shall be void. No county shall incur any indebtedness or liability for any single purpose to an amount exceeding ten thousand dollars without the approval of a majority of the electors thereof, voting at an election to be provided by law. No city, town, township or school district shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding three per centum of the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, and all bonds or obligations in excess of such amount given by or on behalf of such city, town, township or school district shall be void; provided, however, that the legislative assembly may extend the limit mentioned in this section, by authorizing municipal corporations to submit the question to a vote of the taxpayers affected thereby, when such increase is necessary to construct a sewerage system or to procure a supply of water for such municipality, which shall own and control said water supply, and devote the revenues derived therefrom to the payment of the debt.

Nebraska.—There is not any constitutional regulation of municipal indebtedness, but some restrictions have been attempted in the statutory classification of the cities.

Nevada.—The Constitution of this State directs the Legislature to pass general laws for the organization of cities and towns, and to “restrict their powers of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, except for procuring supplies of water.”

New Hampshire.—No limitation in Constitution or by general statute.

New York.—That the importance of this subject has been fully recognized in this State is shown by the constitutional and statutory directions concerning it. In November, 1884, by a vote of the people of New York, the following amendment was made to their State Constitution: “No county containing a city of over 100,000 inhabitants, or any such city, shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose, or in any manner, to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed ten per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city, subject to taxation, as it appeared by the assessment rolls of said county or city on the last assessment for state or county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness, and all indebtedness in excess of such limitation, except such as may now exist, shall be absolutely void, except as herein otherwise provided. No such county or city, whose present indebtedness exceeds ten per centum of the assessed valuation of its real estate subject to taxation, shall be allowed to become indebted to any further amount until such indebtedness shall be reduced within such limit. This section shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes for amounts actually contained, or to be contained, in the taxes for the year when such certificates or revenue bonds are issued or payable out of such taxes. Nor shall this section be construed to prevent the issue of bonds to provide for the supply of water, but the terms of the bonds issued to provide for the supply of water shall not exceed twenty years, and a sinking fund shall be created on the issuing of said bonds for their redemption, by raising annually a sum which will produce an amount equal to the sum of the principal and interest of said

bonds at their maturity. The amount hereafter to be raised by tax for city or county purpose, in any county containing a city of over 100,000 inhabitants, or any such city of this State, in addition to providing for the principal and interest of existing debt, shall not in the aggregate exceed in any one year two per centum of the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of said county or city, to be ascertained as prescribed in this section in respect to county or city debt." In construing this section, the Court of Appeals of New York held, in a case affecting the city of New York, that in ascertaining the limitation of indebtedness, bonds representing that debt and held in the city sinking funds should not be included in the ten per cent. of indebtedness authorized.

North Carolina.—There is not any limitation by the State Constitution or general statute. The charters of some municipalities provide that debt shall be created only by a vote of the people.

North Dakota.—In Article XII of the Constitution of this recently admitted State are found these restrictions: "The debt of any county, town, city, township, school district, or any other political subdivision, shall never exceed five per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; provided, that any incorporated city may by a two-thirds vote increase such indebtedness three per centum on such assessed value beyond said five per centum limit. In estimating the indebtedness which a city, county, township, school district, or any other political subdivision may incur, the entire amount of existing indebtedness, whether contracted prior or subsequent to the adoption of this Constitution, shall be included; provided, further, that any incorporated city may become indebted in any amount not exceeding four per centum on such assessed value, without regard to the existing indebtedness of such city, for the purpose of constructing or purchasing water works, for furnishing a supply of water to the inhabitants of such city, or for the purpose of constructing sewers, and for no other purpose whatever. All bonds or obligations in excess of the amount of indebtedness permitted by this Constitution, given by any city, county, township, town, school district, or any other political subdivision shall be void. Any city, township, town, school district or any other political subdivision incurring indebtedness shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for

the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof when due, and all laws or ordinances providing for the payment of the interest or principal of any debt shall be irrepealable until such debt be paid.

Ohio.--The Constitution of this State directs the enactment of laws limiting municipal indebtedness, Article XIII, section 6, providing that "The General Assembly shall provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages by general laws, and restrict their powers of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent the abuse of such power." In pursuance of this section, there has been enacted a classification of the cities of Ohio, but as yet there has not been any general law passed limiting indebtedness.

Oregon.--The Constitution limits the debts which may be created by counties, as follows: "No county shall create any debt or liabilities which shall, singly or in the aggregate, exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, except to suppress insurrection or repel invasion; but the debts of any county at the time this Constitution takes effect shall be disregarded in estimating the sum to which such county is limited."

It will be seen that the limitation is only of county indebtedness. Cities and smaller municipalities are left to the will of the Legislature by another section of the Constitution, which provides that "Acts of the legislative assembly incorporating towns and cities shall restrict their powers of taxation, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit."

Pennsylvania.--The amount of municipal indebtedness is limited by the Constitution of this State. Article IX, sec. 8, provides: "The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per cent. upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation may be authorized by law to increase the same

three per centum, in the aggregate at any one time, upon such valuation.

Rhode Island.—No constitutional limitation of municipal indebtedness. In 1878 it was enacted that "No town shall incur any debt in excess of three per centum of the taxable property of such town, including the indebtedness of such town on the tenth day of April, 1878, but the giving of a new note or bond, for the pre-existing debt, or for money borrowed and applied to the payment of such pre-existing debt, is excepted from the provisions of this section, and the amount of any sinking fund shall be deducted in computing such indebtedness."

South Carolina.—No Constitutional limitation or general statute. The charter of Charleston provides that the bonded indebtedness shall not be increased except the new debt shall receive the approval of two-thirds of the citizens, at a popular election, which election must be called by a two-thirds vote of the city council and the State Legislature.

South Dakota.—"The debt of any county, city, town, school district or other subdivision shall never exceed five per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein. In estimating the amount of the indebtedness which a municipality or subdivision may incur, the amount of indebtedness contracted prior to the adoption of this Constitution shall be included. Any city, county, town, school district, or any other subdivision incurring indebtedness shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof when due, and all laws or ordinances providing for the payment of the interest or principal of any debt shall be irrevocable until such debt be paid." The foregoing provisions are found in sections 4 and 5 of the Constitution of this State.

Utah Territory.—By act of Congress the indebtedness of this Territory is limited to one per cent. of the assessed valuation.

All Territories are limited, in the creation of municipal indebtedness, by an act of Congress, which provides: "No political or municipal corporation, county or other subdivision in any of the Territories of the United States shall ever become indebted, in any manner or for any purpose, to any amount in the aggregate, including existing indebtedness exceeding four per cent. of the value of

the taxable property within such corporation, county or subdivision, to be ascertained by the last assessment.'

Vermont.—No limitation in Constitution or by general statute.

Virginia.—The only limitation of municipal indebtedness in this State is found in the local charters. In several cases, the limitation is twenty per cent. of assessed valuation of the municipality.

All limitations in other Southern States are contained in the local charters.

Washington.—The Constitution of this State, adopted in 1889, deals directly with municipal indebtedness, providing as follows: "No county, city, town, school district or other municipal corporation shall, for any purpose, become indebted in any manner to an amount exceeding one and one-half per centum of the taxable property in such county, city, town, school district or other municipal corporation, without the assent of three-fifths of the voters therein, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor in cases requiring such assent shall the total indebtedness at any time exceed five per centum of the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county purposes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, except that in incorporated cities the assessment shall be taken from the last assessment for city purposes; provided, that no part of the indebtedness allowed in this section shall be incurred for any purpose other than strictly county, city, town, school district or other municipal purposes; provided, further, that any city or town with such assent, may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount, but not exceeding five per centum additional, for supplying such city or town with water, artificial light and sewers, when the works for supplying such water, light and sewers shall be owned and controlled by the municipality."

Wisconsin.—In 1874 section 3, Article II, of the State Constitution was amended to read: "No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any

county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same."

Wyoming.—The Constitution directs that "No county in the State of Wyoming shall in any manner create any indebtedness exceeding two per centum on the assessed value of taxable property in such county, as shown by the last general assessment preceding; provided, however, that any county, city, town, village or other subdivision thereof in the State of Wyoming may bond its public debt existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution in any sum not exceeding four per centum on the assessed value of the taxable property in such county, city, town, village or other subdivision, as shown by the last general assessment for taxation. No debt in excess of the taxes for the current year shall, in any manner, be created by any county, or subdivision thereof, or any city, town or village, or any subdivision thereof, in the State of Wyoming, unless the proposition to create such debt shall have been submitted to a vote of the people thereof, and by them approved. No city, town or village, or any subdivision thereof, or any subdivision of any county of the State of Wyoming shall in any manner create any indebtedness exceeding two per centum on the assessed value of the taxable property therein; provided, however, that any city, town or village may be authorized to create an additional indebtedness, not exceeding four per centum on the assessed value of the taxable property therein, as shown by the last preceding general assessment for purpose of building sewerage therein. Debts contracted for supplying water to such city or town are excepted from the operation of this section."

APPENDIX D.—I.

List of New Jersey Cities, Towns, Boroughs and Suburban Townships, having over 4,000 inhabitants at the dates stated, showing the Urban Population of the State.

CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGHES.	POPULATION AND CENSUS YEARS.					
	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.
Newark	181,830	136,503	105,059	71,941	38,894	17,290
Jersey City,	163,003	120,722	82,546	29,226	6,856	...
Paterson,	78,347	51,031	33,579	19,586	11,334	7,598
Camden,	58,313	41,659	20,045	14,358	9,479	...
Trenton,	57,458	29,910	22,874	17,228	6,461	4,02
Hoboken	43,643	30,999	20,297	9,659	...	...
Elizabeth,	37,764	28,229	20,832	11,567	5,583	4,184
Bayonne,	19,033	9,372	...	...	...	...
Orange,	18,844	13,207	9,348	8,877	4,385	...
New Brunswick, . . .	18,603	17,166	15,058	11,256	10,020	5,866
Atlantic City,	13,055	5,477	...	...	...	...
Passaic,	13,028	6,532	...	...	...	...
Bridgeton,	11,424	8,722	6,830	...	...	...
Plainfield,	11,267	8,125	5,095	...	...	...
Town of Union, (Hudson County),	10,643	5,849	4,640	...	...	...
Millville,	10,002	7,660	6,101	...	...	...
Perth Amboy,	9,512	4,808	...	...	...	...
Phillipsburg,	8,644	7,181	...	...	...	...
Harrison,	8,338	6,898	4,129	...	...	...
Morristown,	8,156	5,418	...	...	...	...
Burlington,	7,264	6,090	5,817	5,174	4,536	...
Long Branch,	7,231	...	...	...	...	...
Rahway,	7,195	6,455	6,258	7,130	...	...
Gloucester,	6,564	5,347	...	...	...	...
Hackensack,	6,004	4,248	5,836	...	...	...
Salem,	5,516	5,056	4,555	...	...	...
South Amboy,	4,330	...	4,526	...	...	...
Bordentown,	4,232	4,258	...	...	...	...
Red Bank,	4,145	...	...	...	...	...
Lambertville,	4,142	4,183	...	...	...	...
SUBURBAN TOWNSHIPS:						
Englewood, Bergen Co.	4,785	4,076	...	...	...	...
W. Hoboken, Hudson "	10,655	5,441	4,111	...	...	...
Kearney, " "	7,064	...	...	...	...	...
Bloomfield, Essex "	7,708	5,748	...	...	...	...
Montclair, " "	8,656	5,147	...	...	...	...
East Orange, " "	13,282	8,549	4,319	...	...	...
Urban Population, . . .	889,585	610,071	391,855	206,002	97,548	38,959
Rural Population, . . .	555,348	521,045	514,241	466,033	392,007	334,347
Population of State, . .	1,444,933	1,131,116	906,096	672,035	489,555	373,306
Percentage, Urban . . .	61.6	53.9	43.2	30.7	19.9	10.4
Percentage, Rural, . . .	38.4	46.1	56.8	69.3	80.1	89.6

APPENDIX D—II.

List of places having a public water supply in New Jersey, arranged by counties; giving date of introduction of water, population in 1880 and 1890, and present daily average consumption of water.

Names in capitals indicate public ownership, or control of the water works; italics indicate ownership in part public; all others are property of private water companies.

NAME OF PLACE.	Population		Year of Introduction of Water.	Average Daily Consumption : Gallons.
	1880.	1890		
ATLANTIC COUNTY—				
Atlantic City,	5,477	13,055	1883	1,781,467
BERGEN COUNTY—				
Boiling Spring <i>I</i> ,	865	1,560	1891	. . . . .
Carlstadt <i>I</i> ,	1,500X	2,000X	1891	. . . . .
Englewood <i>I</i> ,	4,076	4,785	1888	. . . . .
Hackensack <i>I</i> ,	4,243	6,004	1874	. . . . .
Midland <i>I</i> ,	1,591	1,829	1882	. . . . .
Palisades <i>I</i> ,	2,302	2,590	1882	. . . . .
Ridgefield <i>I</i> ,	3,952	5,477	1882	. . . . .
Rutherford, <i>I</i> ,	2,299	2,293	1891	. . . . .
	20,833	26,538		
BURLINGTON COUNTY—				
Beverly,	1,759	1,957	1887	350,000X
Bordentown,	4,253	4,232	1856	200,000X
Burlington,	6,090	7,264	1804	400,000
Moorestown,	1,000X	1,500X	1888	20,000
Mount Holly,	4,630	5,376	1846	200,000a
Palmyra <i>2</i> ,	571	1,000X	1889	. . . . .
Riverton,	586	1,000X	1889	120,000X
	18,894	22,339		1,290,000
CAMDEN COUNTY—				
CAMDEN,	41,659	58,313	1853	7,660,000
GLOUCESTER CITY,	5,347	6,564	1884	500,000
Haddonfield,	1,480	2,502	1886	25,000
Merchantville,	439	1,225	1888	46,600
	48,925	68,604		8,231,600
CAPE MAY COUNTY—				
CAPE MAY CITY,	1,699	2,136	1874	350,000

NAME OF PLACE.	Population		Year of Introduction of Water.	Average Daily Consumption : Gallons.
	1880.	1891.		
CUMBERLAND COUNTY—				
BRIDGETON	8,722	11,424	1878	362,000
Millville,	7,660	10,002	1878	400,000X
Vineland,	2,519	3,822	1886	125,000
	18,901	25,248		887,000
ESSEX COUNTY—				
BELLEVILLE 3,	3,004	3,487	1871	. . . . .
Bloomfield,	5,748	7,708	1882	. . . . .
East Orange,	8,349	13,282	1882	1,500,000
Montclair,	5,147	8,656	1887	189,480
NEWARK,	136,508	181,830	1800	14,079,793
Nutley,	400X	1,000X	1889	30,000X
ORANGE,	13,207	18,844	1883	1,000,000 C
South Orange,	2,178	3,106	1891	70,000X
	174,541	237,913		16,869,273
GLOUCESTER COUNTY—				
Wenonah,	166	500X	1885	25,000a
WOODBURY,	2,298	3,911	1886	213,000
	2,464	4,411		238,000
HUDSON COUNTY—				
BAYONNE CITY 4,	9,372	19,033	1882	. . . . .
Guttenburg 1,	1,206	1,947	1889	. . . . .
HARRISON 4,	6,898	8,338	1886	. . . . .
Hoboken 1,	30,999	43,648	1855	5,527,000
JERSEY CITY,	120,722	163,003	1852	19,300,000 b
KEARNEY 4 (includ'g Arlington)	777	7,064	1887	. . . . .
North Bergen 1,	4,268	5,715	1882	. . . . .
Weehawken 1,	1,102	1,943	1882	. . . . .
West Hoboken 1,	5,441	11,665	1883	. . . . .
Town of Union 1,	5,849	11,643	1884	. . . . .
Township of Union,	1,310	2,127	. . . . .	. . . . .
	187,944	276,126		24,827,000
HUNTERDON COUNTY—				
Flemington,	1,751	2,000	1864	120,000X
Lambertville,	4,183	4,142	1878	500,000a
	5,934	6,142		620,000
MIDDLESEX COUNTY—				
NEW BRUNSWICK,	17,166	18,603	1868	1,254,844
Perth Amboy 7,	4,808	9,512	1882	350,000a
	21,974	28,115		1,604,844
MERCER COUNTY—				
Princeton,	3,209	3,422	1883	65,000
TRENTON,	29,910	57,458	1803	3,599,150
	33,119	60,880		3,634,150

NAME OF PLACE.	Population.		Year of Introduction of Water.	Average Daily Consumption : Gallons.
	1870.	1890.		
MONMOUTH COUNTY—				
Asbury Park,	1,649	3,500X	1886	200,000X
Freehold,	2,432	2,932	1891	175,000X
Long Branch J.,	3,843	7,231	1877	750,000
Monmouth Beach J., . . .	247	1,000X	1880	.. . . .
Ocean Grove,	620	2,754	1884	186,300
Red Bank,	2,174	4,145	1885	125,000X
Schbright J.,	318	1,000X	1887	.. . . .
	12,145	22,562		1,436,300
MORRIS COUNTY—				
Dover,	2,757	3,500X	1887	25,000
Madison,	1,756	3,000X	1891	100,000X
Morristown,	5,419	8,156	1799	300,000
	10,132	14,656		425,000
OCEAN COUNTY—				
Lakewood,	700X	1,100X	1886	90,000a
PASSAIC COUNTY—				
Passaic,	6,532	13,028	1872	400,000
Paterson,	51,031	70,347	1856	10,000,000
	57,563	81,375		10,400,000
SALEM COUNTY—				
Salem,	5,056	5,516	1882	328,088
SOMERSET COUNTY—				
Bound Brook,	934	1,462	1889	40,000
Raritan O.,	2,046	2,556	1882	.. . . .
Somerville O.,	3,105	3,861	1882	400,000a
	6,085	7,879		440,000
UNION COUNTY—				
Elizabeth,	28,289	37,764	1854	2,500,000
Plainfield,	8,125	11,267	1891	500,000X
Rahway,	6,455	7,105	1872	690,000
Summit,	1,910	3,502	1889	75,000
	44,719	59,638		3,765,000
WARREN COUNTY—				
Belvidere,	1,773	1,768	1878	90,000a
Blairtown,	1,458	1,662	1889	80,000X
HACKETTSTOWN,	2,502	2,417	1860	150,000X
Phillipsburg,	7,181	8,644	1887	300,000a
Washington,	2,142	2,834	1882	150,000X
	15,056	17,325		770,000.

SUMMARY.

Number of places reporting consumption,	62
Number of places not reporting consumption,	16
Total,	78

	Gallons.
Daily consumption reported in 1890,	75,117,722
Daily consumption estimated (additional),	2,870,000

	77,987,722
Estimated increase from 1890 to 1891,	1,862,578
Total,	79,850,300

	Population.
Population of the 25 towns having public water supply in 1880,	529,330
Increase of the same between 1880 and 1890,	206,445
	735,775

Population in 1890 of 46 places first supplied between 1880 and 1890,	229,615
Total in 1890,	965,390

Estimated increase of 71 places, year 1890 to 1891,	26,210
Population of 7 places first supplied in 1891,	26,158
Total to end of 1891,	1,017,758

REFERENCES.

1. Supplied by Hackensack Water Co. Consumption included under Hoboken.
2. Supplied by Riverton Water Co. Consumption included under Riverton.
3. Supplied by Newark City Water Works. Consumption included Newark.
4. Supplied by Jersey City Water Works. Consumption included under Jersey City.
5. Supplied by Long Branch Water Co. Consumption included under Long Branch.
6. Supplied by Somerville Water Co. Consumption included under Somerville.
7. City is proceeding to construct water works.
 - a. Consumption reported in 1888.
 - b. Consumption reported in 1889.
 - c. Consumption reported in 1887.
 - x. Estimated.

APPENDIX D.—III.

Year.	Population of State.			Percentage of Decennial Increase of Population.			Extent of Public Water Supply.			Comparison of Works Under Public and Private Management.					
	No.			State.			Urban.			Population Supplied.			Decennial Increase.		
	No.	Decennial Increase.	State.	Urban.	No.	Per Ct. of Total.	No.	Per Cent.	Decennial Increase.	No.	Per Cent.	Public Works.	No.	Per Cent.	Water Companies.
1790	184,193	..	14.6	..	8,000x	3.8	..	..	8,000x	None.	..	None.	None	..	..
1800	211,149	26,956	14.6	..	9,182	7.0	..	..	9,182	..	..	..	17,182	..	..
1810	245,502	34,413	16.2	..	16,731	6.0	..	..	451*	..	..	..	10,731	..	..
1820	277,426	31,864	12.9	..	21,084	6.6	..	..	5,353	..	..	..	21,084	..	..
1830	320,823	43,397	15.6	..	28,772	7.7	..	..	7,688	..	..	..	28,772	..	..
1840	373,306	52,483	16.3	..	56,883	11.6	..	..	28,111	..	..	..	56,883	..	..
1850	480,555	116,249	31.1	150.4	103,105	28.7	111.2	97.7	136,222	119,746	62.	..	73,359	38.	..
1860	672,035	182,480	37.2	111.2	150,822	38.0	90.2	78.1	150,822	253,123	73.6	4c	90,804	26.4	..
1870	906,096	234,061	34.8	90.2	343,927	38.0	55.7	53.9	185,353	495,236	76.6	6d	124,004	23.4	..
1880	1,131,116	225,020	24.8	55.7	529,330	47.5	45.8	82.8	438,000	556,085	57.6	21	410,138	42.4	..
1890	1,444,933	313,817	27.7	45.8	965,390	66.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71

a Morristown and Newark. b Trenton, in 1803, and Burlington, in 1804. c Trenton Works acquired by City in 1855, and Newark Works in 1860. d Camden Works acquired by City in 1870 e New Brunswick Works acquired by City in 1873, and Burlington Works in 1877. f Hackensack Water Co. supplies twelve places. x Estimated. * Decrease.

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

One Hundred and Sixteenth Legislature.

SENATE.

President—Robert Adrain, Middlesex.

Secretary—John Carpenter, Jr., Hunterdon.

Assistant Secretary—Samuel C. Thompson, Warren.

Journal Clerk—James H. Mattison, Somerset.

Assistant Journal Clerk—Thomas W. Hurff, Gloucester.

Engrossing Clerk—John J. Matthews, Union.

Assistant Engrossing Clerks—John P. Flynn, Salem;
William Atkinson, Burlington.

Sergeant-at-Arms—George K. Coleman, Essex.

Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—Michael Nathan, Hudson;
William E. Ross, Sussex.

President's Private Secretary—John S. McMaster, Hudson.

Bill Clerk—H. J. Earle, Passaic.

Assistant Bill Clerk—W. J. Lowe, Morris.

Calendar Clerk—John McKee, Mercer.

Doorkeepers—John Van Bussum, Bergen; Joseph Hayter, Middlesex; William Beckman, Essex; John Kehoe, Bergen; John O'Keefe, Morris; Gandy S. Robinson, Cape May; James Conroy, Essex.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—James J. Bergen, Somerset.

Clerk—Thomas F. Noonan, Jr., Hudson.

Assistant Clerk—Peter W. Staggs, Bergen.

Journal Clerk—William S. Naughtright, Morris.

Assistant Journal Clerk—John J. Hickey, Hudson.

Engrossing Clerk—John H. DeMott, Hunterdon.

Assistant Engrossing Clerks—Alexander A. Yard, Monmouth; Mervyn Armstrong, Hudson.

Sergeant-at-Arms—William Harrigan, Essex.

Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—Edward Korp, Warren;
John Fee, Jr., Middlesex; Daniel J. Tierney, Hudson.

Speaker's Private Secretary—David K. Hodge, Somerset.

Assistant Private Secretary—William W. Tunison, Somerset.

Bill Clerk—Andrew J. Bale, Sussex.

Assistant Bill Clerks—William J. O'Brien, Hudson; Edward J. Lyons, Bergen.

Document Clerk—James D. O'Brien, Passaic.

Doorkeepers—Matthew T. Fallahee, Byron Carnie, William Parmenter, Thomas Daly, George Brunner, James Baker, Bernard McGinnis, James Boyle, William A. Hilliard and Patrick Murphy, all of Hudson; Christopher McMahan, James Fleming, Edward Gilroy, James R. Nugent, Maurice Raleigh, Moses Reichman and Alexander Stone, all of Essex; Cornelius L. Honeyman, Somerset; Charles T. Ely, Monmouth; Bernard Hamill and Peter Kenney, Middlesex; Linwood D. Goslin, Cumberland; Edward P. Sickler, Camden; George Green, Salem.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Senate.

Judiciary—Werts, Barrett, Gardner.

Revision of Laws—Marsh, Barrett, Cranmer.

Finance—Barker, Hudspeth, Rue.

Corporations—Martin, Butcher, Cranmer.

Municipal Corporations—Barrett, Hinchliffe, Gardner.

Railroads and Canals—Keys, Brown, Cranmer.

Banks and Insurance—Cornish, Winton, Gardner.

Education—McMickle, Miller, Rogers.

Militia—Miller, Barker, Cranmer.

Game and Fisheries—Perkins, McMickle, Rogers.

Riparian Rights—Hudspeth, Brown, Rogers.

Agriculture—Brown, McMickle, Gardner.

Miscellaneous Business—Marsh, Keys, Fowler.

Elections—Miller, Barker, Rue.

Claims and Pensions—Hinchliffe, Butcher, Fowler.

Unfinished Business—Winton, Martin, Fowler.

Engrossed Bills—Barrett, Butcher, Rogers.

Labor and Industries—Butcher, Cornish, Rue.

Boroughs—Perkins, Cornish, Rue.

Assembly.

Bill Revision—Nash, J. F. Smith, White, Hagerty, Ross.

Ways and Means—Tine, Ulrich, Tahen, Coyle, Baxter.

Judiciary—Hardin, Heaney, Wright, Kalisch, Potts.

Agriculture and Agricultural College—Davidson, Swartwout, Strahan, Packer, W. T. Parker.

Education—Honce, Burns, Heaney, Dupuy, Engard.

Elections—White, Tumilty, Cavanagh, Lanning, Niece.
Engrossed Bills—T. J. Carroll, Lanning, Nieder, Packer, Glorieux.

Municipal Corporations—O'Neil, Dempsey, Daly, Lane, Cole.

Boroughs and Borough Commissions—Swartwout, Zeller, Dupuy, F. D. Smith, Kyte.

Militia—Nieder, Snyder, Lawless, J. F. Smith, J. Parker.

Claims and Revolutionary Pensions—Hagerty, Magner, Davidson, Packer, Post.

Corporations—T. Smith, Tumilty, Wright, Warne, Ketcham.

Banks and Insurance—J. Carroll, Ulrich, Moylan, Strahan, Stokes.

Unfinished Business—Flynn, Wilson, Magner, Strimple, Hoffman.

Incidental Expenses—Kalisch, Taken, Tine, Zeller, J. Parker.

Stationery—Lane, Lawless, Burns, Cavanagh, Hutchinson.

Riparian Rights—Moylan, Daly, Kalisch, Magner, Ernst.

Revision of Laws—F. D. Smith, Dempsey, Heaney, Flynn, Gledhill.

Fisheries—Strimple, J. Carroll, Daly, Honce, Hoffman.

Railroads and Canals—Beekman, Coyle, T. Smith, Tine, Cole.

Miscellaneous Business—Snyder, Nash, Wilson, Warne, Post.

Labor and Industries—Burns, Wilson, Cavanagh, Beekman, Studer.

Joint Committees.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Senate—Werts, Winton, Cranmer.

House—Dempsey, Lawless, Dupuy, Packer, Potts.

STATE PRISON.

Senate—Perkins, Barrett, Cranmer.

House—Burns, Snyder, Heaney, Flynn, Engard.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Senate—Perkins, Butcher, Rogers.

House—Tine, Zeller, Lanning, F. D. Smith, Glorieux.

STATE LIBRARY.

Senate—Barker, McMickle, Gardner

House—Heaney, Hardin, F. D. Smith, Stokes, Hutchinson.

PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Senate—Hudspeth, Cornish, Rue.

House—Lanning, Dempsey, Swartwout, Moylan, Ross.

PRINTING.

Senate—Winton, Marsh, Gardner.

House—Lane, Taken, Daly, Tumilty, Ketcham.

PASSED BILLS.

Senate—Butcher, Brown, Rogers.

House—Hardin, O'Neil, Beekman, T. J. Carroll, Studer.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Senate—Keys, Martin, Fowler.

House—Ulrich, T. Smith, White, Wilson, Niece.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Senate—Marsh, Hinchliffe, Rice.

House—Flynn, Nieder, Zeller, Strahan, W. T. Parker.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Senate—Hudspeth, Miller, Fowler.

House—O'Neil, Kalisch, Dempsey, J. Carroll, Hutchinson.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Senate—Brown, Keys, Cranmer.

House—Warne, Wright, Packer, Honce, Cole.

SINKING FUND.

Senate—Werts, Hudspeth, Fowler.

House—Hagerty, Magner, Burns, J. F. Smith, Kyte.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Senate—Cornish, Hinchliffe, Rogers.

House—Daly, Nash, White, Snyder, Ernst.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

Senate—Martin, Perkins, Rue.

House—Cavanagh, Strimple, Davidson, Coyle, Hoffman.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS.

William T. Hunt—*New York Tribune, Newark Sunday Call.*

Lawrence S. Mott—*New York Mail and Express, New York Commercial Advertiser.*

John J. Cleary—*New York World, Associated Press, Philadelphia Ledger, Trenton Sunday Advertiser.*

Charles H. Levy—*New York Sun, New York Tribune, Trenton Sunday Advertiser, Newark Freie Zeitung.*

James Martin—*New York World, New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung.*

William H. Koons—*Philadelphia Press, New York Evening Post and United Press.*

Henry C. Buchanan—*Paterson Press, Elizabeth Journal, Union Press Exchange.*

William K. Devereux—*State Gazette, True American, Morris Jerseyman.*

Charles H. Bateman—*Philadelphia Telegraph, Philadelphia Inquirer, True American.*

W. Holt Apgar—*Elizabeth Herald, Hoboken News.*

W. E. Sackett—*New York Times.*

Charles A. Ransom—*Jersey City News, New York Press.*

Alexander McLean—*Jersey City Journal.*

T. E. Burke—*Newark Evening News.*

James E. Burt—*True American, State Gazette.*

Harry C. Valentine—*Philadelphia Times.*

William S. Potter—*Plainfield Daily Press, Somerset Messenger.*

Charles C. Hall—*Trenton Times.*

Harry B. Salter—*New York Recorder, State Gazette.*

Charles Briest—*Trenton Emporium.*

Joseph M. Engard—*Camden Post.*

William H. Cole—*Camden Courier.*

Thomas F. Fitzgerald—*New York Herald, Philadelphia Record, Newark Daily Advertiser, Paterson Guardian, Trenton Sunday Advertiser.*

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